

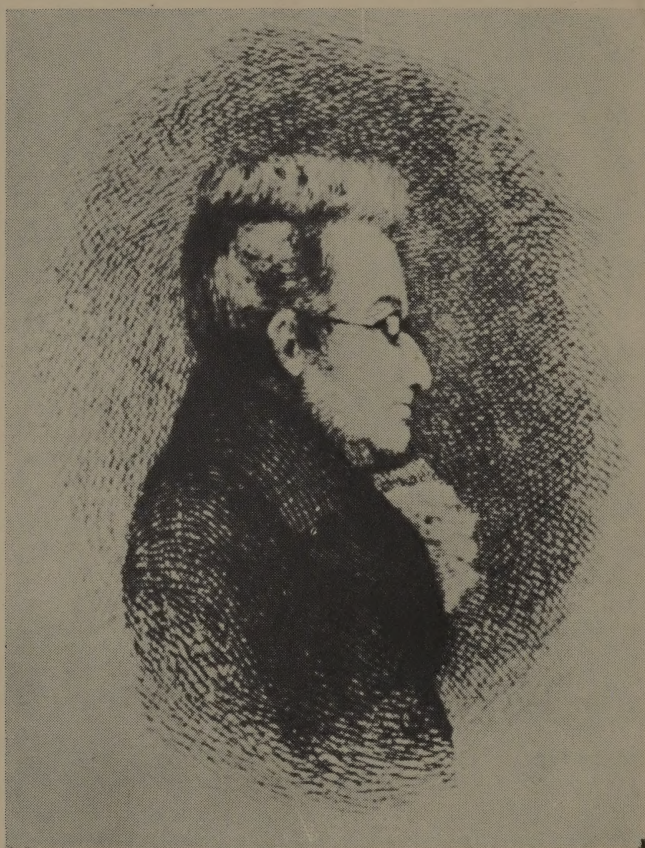
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Father of Allegheny County—1788

ALLEGHENY COUNTY



A Sesqui-Centennial Review

EDITED BY GEORGE E. KELLY

1788 . . . 1938

PUBLISHED BY THE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY SESQUI-CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE
AT PITTSBURGH, PA.

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ALLEGHENY COUNTY
A SESQUI-CENTENNIAL REVIEW

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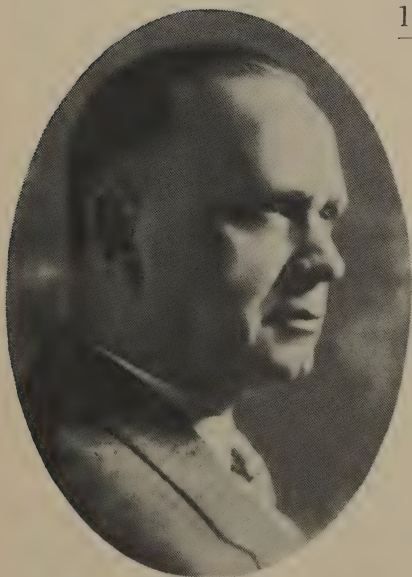
AS AN EXPRESSION OF ESTEEM AND THEIR PERSONAL
PRIDE IN ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS OF
ACCOMPLISHMENT, THE AUTHORS DEDICATE THESE
ESSAYS TO THE PEOPLE OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY
THROUGH THEIR ABLE REPRESENTATIVES, THE
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:
HON. JOHN J. KANE, *Chairman*; HON. GEORGE RANKIN, JR.,
and HON. JOHN S. HERRON.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

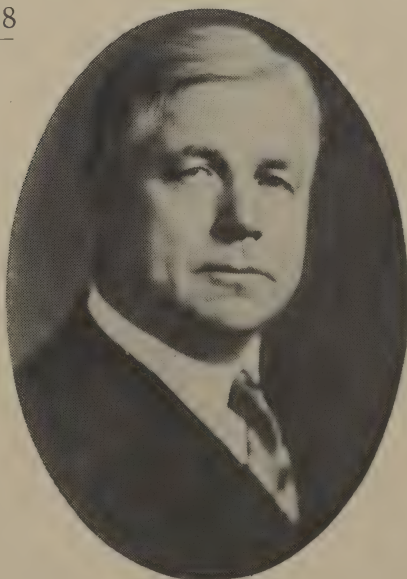


HON. JOHN J. KANE
Chairman

1938



HON. GEORGE RANKIN, JR.



HON. JOHN S. HERRON

"WE SYMPATHIZE IN THE GREAT MOMENTS OF HISTORY
THE GREAT DISCOVERIES, THE GREAT RESISTANCES, THE GREAT
PROSPERITIES OF MEN; BECAUSE THERE LAW WAS ENACTED,
THE SEA WAS SEARCHED, THE LAND WAS FOUND, OR THE
BLOW WAS STRUCK, *FOR US*, AS WE OURSELVES WOULD HAVE
DONE IN THAT PLACE OR APPLAUDED."

Emerson's *Works*, Concord Edition, 11, 4.

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FOREWORD



In our decision to publish a Sesqui-Centennial history, we, the Board of Commissioners, were guided not only by the precedent of the Centennial Committee of 1888, but also by a conviction that such a solemn and meaningful occasion as the One Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary of this County's founding demanded an official record.

Future generations would hold us remiss in our duty were such a review not placed in the archives. The present generation, moreover, being alive to the past as well as to the future, would not consider our observance of the occasion complete without a respectful preservation of history.

We, therefore, submit to the people of the County of Allegheny a record of progress, set forth in this history which we have caused to be written.

The Board of County Commissioners

Jno. J. Kane
George Pausting
John S. Simon

September, 1938



PREFACE

THERE was no intention, nor has any attempt been made to present in the pages which follow, an exhaustive history of the territory now known as Allegheny County. To so cover, in detail, the chronicles of a people whose tradition, character, and very purpose is almost wholly indigenous to the region would require several volumes, and certainly many years.

The task, whatever the purpose of the historian, is scarcely lightened by a superabundance of readily available data. On the contrary, it is immediately impressed on the researcher that, as the years hurried on, our forebears were more concerned with their future than with the past.

This foresighted and progressive attitude has been responsible for the commanding position which this political sub-division holds in the world today, and is therefore commendable. But it also explains why we have fared so poorly at the hands of the nation's historians. The aptness of the statement that Pennsylvania had the history and New England the historians hardly excuses that inescapable truth.

It is regrettable that the stirring, significant and numerous events of history which took place within our borders did not present themselves to the authors of past school texts in a more romantic manner in order that they, recognizing their pivotal character, might have passed them on to the many generations whose impression of our national history has had serious inaccuracies, some omissions, and, in general, far from uniform treatment.

No messianic illusions are held either by the contributors of works published herein or by their editor. This book will not, in itself, correct the errors of the past. It is hoped, however, that it will in some small way repair the omissions; joining with the splendid volumes issued in recent years by the Western Pennsylvania Historical Survey through the University of Pittsburgh Press, and those from the pen of Dr. Clarence Edward Macartney, in encouraging further record of our deserving past.

Each of the contributors, who have given so generously of their time and knowledge, was chosen for his special aptitude. The task has therefore been to fuse these efforts into one work treating the social, political, economic, and spiritual life of the people of Allegheny County

during one hundred and fifty years. This, therefore, is in every sense a review.

Simply, the intention has been to achieve a brief yet comprehensive story, written in untechnical style and intended primarily as a record for the general reader, marking the official observance of our Sesqui-Centennial anniversary.

In a sense, history is presented as it was made in Allegheny County—through the efforts of many, representing all walks of life.

It is also hoped that the information contained herein will relieve the reader of any impression that history consists of an endless series of recorded battles, or that patriotism is a thing which exists only in time of national strife. This review is predicated on the belief that patriotism can be a quiet thing, without medals; and that it must be of finest quality when required without the stimulus of martial music and against the drab background of man's common affairs, which at close range are seldom enchanting, although necessary.

The physical prowess and mental fortitude which was displayed by those who pioneered in the Western Pennsylvania wilderness permits no disparagement of their courage, and none is intended. There were, truly, giants in those days; not the least among whom were the military men, without whose services and sacrifices our present form of government would not exist.

In such rugged mould was cast the pattern for a diurnal type of patriotism, rooted in regard for neighbor and community; a homely virtue, perhaps not confined to the people of Allegheny County, but certainly peculiar to them.

Before leaving the tale entirely to those who were chosen to narrate it, the editor wishes to thank the authors for work well and generously done; and to make mention of his sincere appreciation for the facilities and cooperation of the staff of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Special mention is made of the service rendered by Miss Rose Demorest, first assistant of the Reference Dept. in charge of the Pennsylvania Room, for her enthusiastic and valued aid to the editor and his contributors.

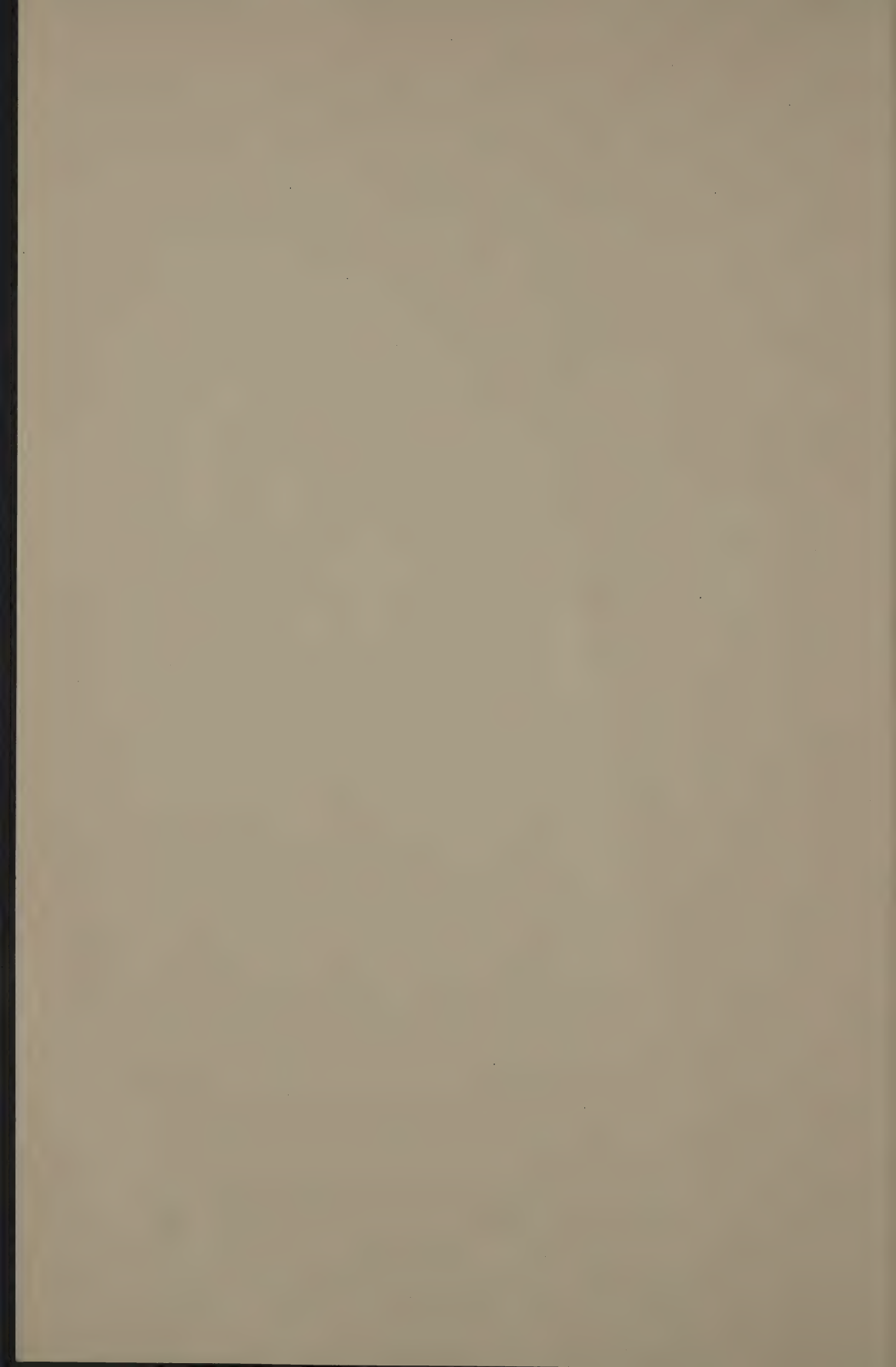
Acknowledgment is due W. J. Strassburger, O. P. Merriman, Capt. V. L. Hubbard, the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Fort Pitt Lithograph Company, the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, Major Henry Hornbostel, the University of Pittsburgh Press, Irving Stapsy, Altwater Brothers, Dr. Theodore Diller, and in largest measure to the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, for rare and valuable illustrative material.

THE EDITOR

September, 1938

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

A Review



CHAPTER I

A Review

By

LELAND D. BALDWIN

DURING the decades immediately before and after 1700 the region now comprehended in Western Pennsylvania was a vast wilderness untenanted save by the beasts of the forest and wandering bands of Iroquois hunters. The Iroquois, in fact, had driven out or exterminated the native Indians in order that they might keep the lucrative fur trade in their own hands.

Soon after 1720, however, the white pressure upon the Shawnee and Delaware settlements in central Pennsylvania forced them to seek new hunting grounds farther west and they began to filter into the Allegheny and Monongahela valleys. The Iroquois, shorn of their old time strength by rum and disease, were powerless to prevent the migration though they still maintained a loose authority over the region and its inhabitants. Iroquois hunters, under the name of Mingo, made their homes here, as did also the Wyandot and small bands of other tribes. Permanent villages sprang up at many places, particularly on the Allegheny and the Beaver; in Allegheny County there were Indian settlements on the sites of Tarentum, McKeesport, McKees Rocks, and Arsenal Park. The emporium of the region was Logstown, just below Ambridge, and here dwelt several of the white traders who had crossed the mountains with their Indian customers.

For nearly thirty years the Indians had things pretty much their own way in Western Pennsylvania, and it must be said that the different tribes lived together for the most part in peace—whether because there was plenty of game for all or because of their fear of the Iroquois overlords. Then in 1749 Celoron with a company of French soldiers and voyageurs came down the Allegheny and Ohio, claiming the land for France and warning the English traders to leave the region at once.

The issue was thus joined between Great Britain and France for the ownership of the Ohio Valley; scarcely less bitter was the rivalry between Virginia and Pennsylvania for possession of the Forks of the Ohio. With a royal grant to fortify their claim the Ohio Company, of

Virginia, sent Christopher Gist to explore the Monongahela Country for suitable tracts for settlement. A number of families had even taken up land when word came that French troops had invaded the region and set up forts at Presque Isle, Le Boeuf (Waterford), and Venango (Franklin).

Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia sent Major George Washington to warn the French away from their posts, but his mission failed and the young man on his return narrowly escaped drowning in the ice packed Allegheny River. Dinwiddie then sent half a hundred men under Captain William Trent and Ensign Edward Ward to erect a fort, to be called Fort Prince George, at the Forks of the Ohio. The expedition was so poorly equipped, however, that Trent had to return East for supplies and in his absence the French descended the river and forced Ward to surrender the half-finished fort, on April 17, 1754. A relief expedition under Washington was hemmed in by the French in the hastily built Fort Necessity at the Great Meadows and forced to surrender on July 4th.

FRENCH HOLD OHIO VALLEY

The French had now completed their conquest of the Ohio Valley and the Indians, abandoned by both Virginia and Pennsylvania, went over to the conquerors. A second British expedition under General Edward Braddock was disastrously defeated, July 9, 1755, on the site of the present boroughs of Braddock and North Braddock. The raids of the French and Indians upon the helpless frontier inhabitants were paralyzing in their effects. Virginia made some shift to resist, but it was not until the Quakers resigned from the assembly that Pennsylvania could take active measures against the enemy; then a provincial army was organized and a string of forts erected along the mountains. A new British army under General John Forbes also appeared on the scene and began cautiously to work its way westward.

Meanwhile the Forks of the Ohio had become a French stronghold. On the point at the meeting of the rivers rose Fort Duquesne, named for the marquis who was governor of Canada. Behind the fort, from river to river, the forest had been cut away and a great field of corn had taken its place. Here also were the bark villages of the Indian allies and the race paths on which prisoners were forced to run the gantlet. Across the Allegheny, near what is now the north end of the Manchester Bridge, was Smoky Island where prisoners were tortured and burned at the stake.

Yet this was also a center of civilization with a chapel and a priest, and a village in whose cabins lived French traders with their families; fleets of bateaux from Canada and the Illinois brought food, munitions, and trade goods. The clearings made in former years by Indians and traders were utilized as cornfields, among them the sites of modern Etna, Lawrenceville, and Hazelwood. In spite of the French desire to retain the friendship of the Indians the British blockade of the St. Lawrence made the cost of trade goods almost prohibitive, and the Indians began to long for the old connection with the English traders, who sold rum and goods at reasonable rates.

CHRISTIAN FREDERICK POST

Then one day in August, 1758, a Moravian missionary named Christian Frederick Post appeared on Smoky Island and began to negotiate with the Indians in open view from Fort Duquesne. The Indians had not been unaware of the mounting list of English victories and they welcomed Post, listened to his words, and protected him from the French. After that it was only a matter of time until Fort Duquesne would fall. True, the British Major Grant was defeated the next month on the hill where the courthouse now stands and about 270 of his men were massacred, but the affair was only the darkness before the British dawn. About midnight on the evening of November 24, Forbes's sentries guarding the sleeping army, probably in the valley of Turtle Creek, heard the dull boom that accompanied the destruction of Fort Duquesne. The next day the Union Jack was hoisted over the abandoned, smoldering fort and the site was named Pittsburgh for the great William Pitt.

Two and a half years later Fort Pitt stood in all its massive strength at the Point, built of brick and stone and earthen walls and guarded by carefully planned outworks and a moat that drew its water from the Allegheny. Along the Allegheny was a flourishing orchard and a village of log cabins and bark huts inhabited by traders and hangers-on to the number of about two hundred.

The Indians had come back to trade with their old English friends, but their disappointment that the English and French had not blotted each other out was very evident. In the villages of Ohio the chiefs and medicine men were at work under the organizing genius of Pontiac. Then suddenly at the end of May, 1763, the storm broke. The British forts from Michilimackinac to the mountains were besieged and most of them were taken. But Fort Pitt held out. During the long hot days

MAJOR GEORGE WASHINGTON,
THE EMISSARY CHOSEN BY GOV-
ERNOR DINWIDDIE OF VIRGINIA
TO WARN THE FRENCH AWAY,
FAILED IN HIS MISSION AND
NARROWLY ESCAPED DROWNING
IN THE ICE PACKED ALLEGHENY.



of June and July the siege continued, then suddenly it was raised, and a few days later came word that Colonel Bouquet had broken the back of the Indian power in a battle at Bushy Run.

The British government had endeavored to prevent white settlement west of the mountains lest it anger the Indians, but with the departure of the savages from Western Pennsylvania after Bushy Run there was no keeping settlers out. As the Indians retreated and white settlements spread Fort Pitt became useless, and it was abandoned in 1772. Pittsburgh became an important commercial entrepot. Various Philadelphia firms made it a way station for their trade with the Wabash and Illinois regions and the army shipped supplies through here to Illinois and the lake forts. Boat building naturally prospered, for most of the boats that went downstream never came back.

BOUNDARY DISPUTE

And now the struggle between Pennsylvania and Virginia for possession of the region was renewed. In 1768 at Fort Stanwix the Penns purchased from the Iroquois the territory within the province and south of the Allegheny and Ohio; Virginia claimed that her charter gave her possession of all the country west of the mountains. Virginia sold land more cheaply than the Penns, consequently her claim enjoyed the most of the popular support.

Early in 1774 the rivalry became open. Doctor John Connolly, acting for Governor Dunmore of Virginia, occupied the half-dismantled Fort Pitt and summoned the militia to his support. Arthur St. Clair, acting for Pennsylvania, seized Connolly and lodged him in the Westmoreland County jail at Hannastown. The doctor was released on condition that he appear at the court session in April. He did, with a troop of Virginia horsemen at his back. Of course he was not tried for treason, as St. Clair had planned to do.

After that Virginia was ascendant in the Monongahela country and Pennsylvania controlled only as far west as the central portion of what is now Westmoreland County. Connolly ruled with the high hand of a viceroy from Fort Pitt, now renamed Fort Dunmore, and sent his militia on raiding parties to seize the property of Pennsylvania adherents.

PRECIPITATES INDIAN WAR

Among his other activities Connolly found time to precipitate an Indian war by planning a series of "incidents" along the Ohio. The

move was planned in order to gain control of the Indian lands in Ohio and Kentucky for the Virginia speculators and the land-hungry Scotch-Irish. The Greathouse massacre of the family of the Mingo chief Logan finally accomplished the desired result and the Shawnee and Mingo rose in wrath and descended upon the settlements west of the Monongahela. The inhabitants fled in terror and it was said that in one day a thousand of them crossed the Monongahela at three ferries not a mile apart.

The Virginia government took its time, however, and presently put two armies in the field. One of them under Andrew Lewis defeated Cornstalk's Shawnee at Point Pleasant and the other under Governor Dunmore invaded Ohio, united with Lewis' army, and imposed a peace upon the Indians. The western country was now organized under Virginia as the District of West Augusta and Connolly held a court at Fort Dunmore.

But the Revolutionary War was about to break out and men's minds turned from boundary disputes to the quarrel with Great Britain. Doctor Connolly hoped to use his militia to uphold the royal authority in the West, and departed to confer with Dunmore on ways and means. Upon his return he was arrested in Maryland and imprisoned and the Monongahela country saw him no more. The boundary controversy became a secondary matter; each state retained the territory already under its control and in 1780 the dispute was settled by running Mason's and Dixon's line westward.

From the first the Monongahela country was opposed to the encroachment of royal authority. On May 16, 1775, a meeting was held in Pittsburgh and another in Hannastown to express approbation of Massachusetts' resistance and to prepare for a similar course here. Revolutionary committees were appointed to direct the preparations and to watch for signs of disloyalty to the popular course. And Pittsburgh had its own little tea party when, on August 25, a score of Westmorelanders forced two local merchants to surrender their stock of tea to the bonfire which had been lit for its reception.

REGION'S PART IN REVOLUTION IMPORTANT

While there were no major battles in Western Pennsylvania during the Revolution yet the region played an important part in the war. It served as a wall between the East and the British and Indians in the Great Lakes country; save for this the struggling continental armies on

the seaboard would inevitably have been caught between two fires. The Ohio Country suffered in blood and misery for its heroic role; there was scarcely a week during the open seasons when Indian raiders were not striking some part of the region, and so effective were these raids that at one time there was seriously discussed a plan for abandoning the country and sending all the inhabitants east.

Every man was needed for defense at home, yet two regiments were raised here and sent to the East in addition to a number of miscellaneous companies and to Morgan's famous riflemen who were partly recruited here. Another regiment did garrison duty at the forts scattered along the rivers and thrust out into the wilderness of Ohio.

During the early years of the war an attempt was made by Colonel George Morgan, the Congressional Indian agent to preserve peace with the Indians, and until 1779 this policy succeeded with the Delawares. The Shawnee, Mingo, Seneca and lesser tribes, however, joined the British openly in 1777, largely because of General Hand's policy. Morgan's situation became perilous when three of his agents, McKee, Elliot, and Girty, fled to the British and became the mainstays of British and Indian action in the West. Hand and his successor McIntosh bungled their jobs and antagonized even the Delawares, so Morgan resigned and went East.

The next commandant, Daniel Brodhead, made a raid on the Seneca in what is now Warren County, at the same time that Sullivan was raiding the Iroquois farther east. The last western commandant, William Irvine, knew his business and brought some order into the western chaos—but only in the closing years of the war. He was unable to prevent the burning of Hannastown, the massacre of the Moravian Indians at Guadenhutten, or the defeat of the western militia under Crawford at the Olentangy, south of Sandusky.

Nevertheless, in spite of incompetent commanders and miserably inadequate supplies Western Pennsylvania held the gateway against British and Indians. Fort Pitt was reoccupied and became the headquarters of the western commandants save for a time when McIntosh and Brodhead moved to Beaver. George Morgan had done yeoman service in gathering food for the garrisons. He had to buy wheat and mill it, buy or make kegs to put it in, purchase and fatten cattle, buy or boil down salt, and obtain packhorses and build boats for transportation. Expeditions were despatched to New Orleans to buy gunpowder,

and food and equipment were provided for George Rogers Clark and the other commanders who departed to fight the British farther west.

When Morgan resigned the service of supply became demoralized. Continental currency was almost valueless and farmers naturally refused to accept it in exchange for their grain and cattle, and when soldiers came to seize their provender they hid it in the woods. And yet trade flourished: flour was shipped to New Orleans, and other goods changed hands briskly by a system of barter. Lead was mined in the mountains and an attempt was made to smelt iron.

END OF WAR WELCOMED

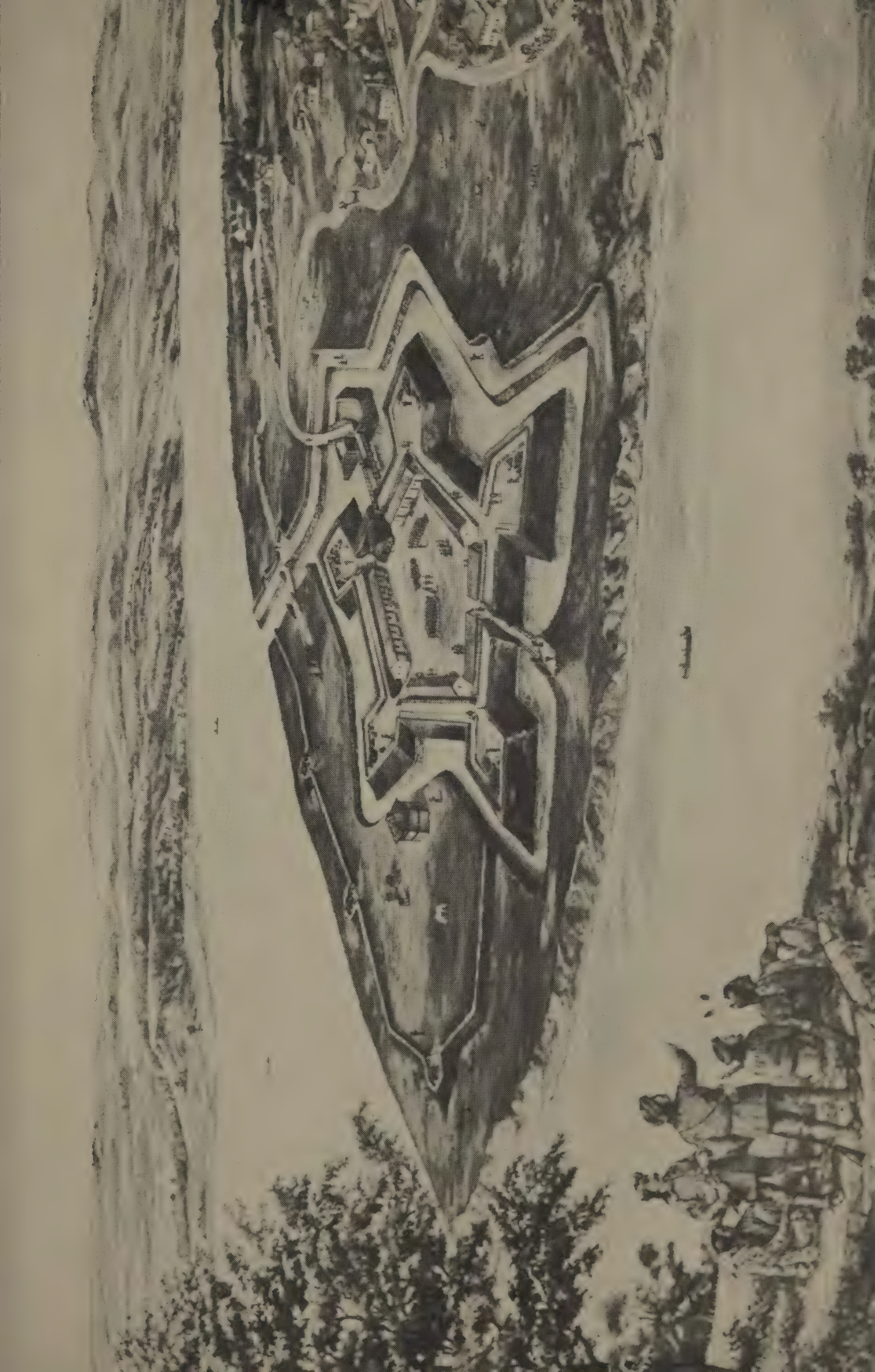
The starving soldiers and bleeding settlers welcomed the end of the war in the hope that trouble with the Indians was over. There was an interval of peace, it is true, but the land-hunger of the whites caused a renewal of the Indian raids from time to time, and it was not until the victory of Wayne at Fallen Timbers in 1794 that the Western Pennsylvania frontier was at last free.

At the beginning of the Revolution the region may have had about fifty thousand inhabitants. As the oldest American settlement west of the mountains it was by then firmly established and this doubtless had much to do with its ability to survive. Its people were then largely English in descent with Scotch and Scotch-Irish next in number and then the Irish. The war had caused many families which were Tory in sympathy or neutral to cross the mountains to escape the troubles of the East, but the Indian raids seem to have made patriots of them. By 1790 the German element was becoming important and was to prove to be a vital factor in the industrialization of the region.

Manufactures were not important until after 1794, but there was present in the region a group of men who desired to make them so. The astounding growth of the settlements down the Ohio provided a market for eastern goods; the trouble was that the transportation of eastern goods over the mountains was arduous and expensive. In consequence these farsighted citizens began to experiment with manufactures in the country around the Forks of the Ohio. Iron smelting, tool making, nail and wire manufacture, glass blowing, leather working, and scores of other activities began to spring up. And among the rest was whiskey distilling.

Now the reason that whiskey distilling was profitable lay in the abundance of grain and the impossibility of transporting it over the

ARTIST'S RECONSTRUCTION,
BASED ON AUTHENTIC DATA,
SHOWING FORT PITT AND THE
EARLY FRONTIER SETTLEMENT
OUTSIDE ITS WALLS AT THE FORKS
OF THE OHIO AS THE SCENE MIGHT
HAVE APPEARED FROM MT. WASH-
INGTON, PITTSBURGH, PA.



mountains. Well-to-do farmers bought stills and distilled their neighbors' grain on shares; the distiller then sold what he could not use to townsmen or to the army, or packed it to the East. Whiskey was an important factor in economic life for it brought into the region much of the specie that was vitally needed to pay for land and eastern goods—for the Monongahela country, in common with all new settlements, was a debtor section.

Whiskey also had a social significance. It was the hereditary tippie of old and young, the omnipresent guest at every raising bee, political rally, funeral, christening, or, for that matter, church gathering. People drank it at meals and between meals, to moderate the heat of summer and the cold of winter, and to betoken good fellowship with the casual caller.

POPULATION GROWS

By 1790 the four western counties of Pennsylvania—Bedford, Westmoreland, Fayette, and Washington—possessed 75,000 inhabitants. Pittsburgh was in Westmoreland County whose seat of justice was Greensburg. The prosperous community at the forks resented its inferior position and about 1786 began to agitate for the erection of a new county whose seat should be Pittsburgh. The young lawyer, Hugh Henry Brackenridge, was accordingly elected representative to the assembly to accomplish this object. He succeeded very well in this respect—though he ruined a bright political future by his other actions—and in 1788 the new county of Allegheny was organized. It included approximately the same southern and southeastern boundaries as it has today—there were slight alterations—but on the north it extended to the Erie Triangle. After the purchase of the triangle in 1792 it was included in Allegheny County. In 1800, however, the assembly erected a new batch of counties above the Ohio, and Allegheny County was reduced to its present size of 747 square miles.

The assembly had planned that the county seat should be in a new town to be built across the Allegheny—the present North Side of Pittsburgh—but the Indian war prevented settlement there and Pittsburgh was recognized as the seat of justice. For some years courts were held in taverns but in 1799 the first courthouse building was completed on the western half of the Diamond (now the Market). The building was of brick with a two-story central structure surmounted by a belfry, and with two wings for offices. The courthouse bell was used not only as a fire alarm but to call the townsmen to worship.

The sheriff was James Morrison and the justices of the peace and of the court of common pleas were George Wallace, John Metzgar, Michael Hillman, Robert Ritchie, John Johnston, Abraham Kirkpatrick, Richard Butler, William Tilton, Joseph Scott, and John Williams. James Bryson was prothonotary. He seems to have been a gentleman of action and it was due to his efforts that the first regular mail service to reach Pittsburgh was begun in 1788. William Tilton seems to have been the first postmaster and he was followed by John Scull, who had started the *Pittsburgh Gazette* in 1786.

Pittsburgh was incorporated as a borough in 1794 and until 1826 when Birmingham was set apart it was the only corporation in the county. There were seven townships set up in the county in 1788: Moon, St. Clair, and Mifflin were south of the Ohio and the Monongahela, Elizabeth was between the Youghiogheny and the Monongahela, Versailles was between Turtle Creek and the Youghiogheny, Plum was between Turtle Creek and the Allegheny, and Pitt occupied the region between the rivers and extended beyond the Allegheny to the north.

SEMI-ANNUAL COUNTY FAIRS

There seems to have been a county fair held semi-annually back of the town of Pittsburgh. In 1801 the fair was moved to McKeesport; by the time of the Civil War it was back again on the outskirts of Pittsburgh in the section now known as the Strip. There were, of course, all kinds of exhibitions and side shows at the fair, but horse racing was by far the most popular attraction.

The Monongahela country had suffered in the patriot cause during the Revolution because it conceived itself to be fighting for democracy. When, therefore, the policies of the new government of the United States proved to favor the wealthy rather than the common man there were mutterings of discontent in the West. These became articulate when Congress, under the guidance of Alexander Hamilton, assumed the old state debts and in 1791 laid an excise on liquors to aid in paying them. The western farmer, who knew little of the science of economics, felt that the tax on his whiskey would ruin him by eating up his profits.

At first there was little done save to talk, but by 1794 bands of men had begun to tar and feather the excise collectors and to shoot holes in the stills of excise-paying distillers—whence a raider was dubbed Tom the Tinker because, forsooth, he "mended" stills. The most

serious disturbances were in Washington County, but the adjacent part of Allegheny County was also affected.

The craze for things French that had swept over the United States upon the dawning of the democratic phases of the French Revolution had led to the formation of scores of "Democratic societies" in imitation of those in Paris. Washington County had them along with the East and it was these that formed focal points for opposition to the excise. In July, 1794, when a federal marshall appeared at the home of William Miller, within the bounds of modern South Park, to summon him to Philadelphia for trial for having evaded the excise the Democratic societies rose in his defense. Bower Hill, home of General John Neville, the inspector of the excise, was attacked and burned.

MAIL ROBBED

It was easy to go on to other measures now. The mail was robbed by some zealous partisans, and some letters written by prominent Pittsburghers against the activities of the mob were used as excuses to muster the Western Pennsylvania militia and march against Pittsburgh. The townsmen were in a panic and lost no time in exiling the letter writers, then went forth to join the muster. Under the soothing influence of Brackenridge and others the march was turned from one of vengeance to a mere exhibition of strength and the militia left Pittsburgh without serious violence.

The federal government was disturbed by the demonstrations against the excise and the other policies of Hamilton's henchmen and gathered a militia army to combat the westerners. When a committee appointed to treat with the "rebels" reported that the region was still recalcitrant the army marched. About the first of November it occupied the Monongahela country and made numerous arrests, though only a score or so of prisoners were taken to Philadelphia and all of them were found not guilty or pardoned. As a matter of fact most of those implicated in the riots had fled the country. Hamilton, however, had attained his object. He had demonstrated the power of the federal government and given his political opponents an object lesson.

The passing of the Whiskey Insurrection gave confidence to the nascent industrialists of Allegheny County and soon glassworks, breweries, steam engine manufactories, foundries, machine shops, and steam mills began to multiply. The trade with the new settlements on the Ohio and Mississippi grew enormously, especially after the

Louisiana Purchase settled the question of the navigation of the Mississippi. The coming of the steamboat to the western waters with the launching of the *New Orleans* at Pittsburgh in 1811, solved the problem of upstream transportation. Banks were started, warehouses built, and labor troubles initiated. And a rain of coal soot descended from factory and domestic chimneys upon the heads of citizens and travelers and gave Pittsburgh its smoky reputation while the cities of the East were still burning wood.

The War of 1812 found Allegheny County so well advanced industrially that it was able to furnish much of the equipment needed by the western armies and navies. Perry's victory on Lake Erie is said to have been won by cannon balls cast in Pittsburgh foundries. The federal arsenal in Lawrenceville was not completed in time to be of service during the War of 1812, but it proved to be an important manufacturing center during the Civil War.

DEPRESSION FOLLOWS WAR

As seems usual after a war a depression descended upon the country after the War of 1812. Pittsburgh and Allegheny County won through however. Pittsburgh had been made a city in 1816 and shortly thereafter it began the march which has engulfed boroughs and townships until today it covers nearly eight percent of the area of the county. At first the communities south of the Allegheny were annexed, but after 1830 the city began to add great tracts on its eastern border until finally in 1868 with the addition of Lawrenceville and Pitt, Peebles, Oakland, Collins, and Liberty townships its limits reached about the position they now occupy.

The plain between the Monongahela and Coal Hill (now Mt. Washington) was important industrially before 1812. Here in time there sprang up the boroughs of Temperanceville, West Pittsburgh, Monongahela, South Pittsburgh, East Birmingham, and Ormsby. On the hill above were Duquesne Heights, Mt. Washington, Allentown, Mount Oliver, and others. All of these in 1872 were swept into the maw of the city.

North of the Allegheny there grew up after the Indian wars a town built on state land and known as Allegheny City. The same process of amalgamation was going on here that was occurring east and south of the rivers, though Allegheny did not become a city until 1840. Much of its growth it owed to the textile industry which found early lodg-

OLD STONE MANSE IN SOUTH COUNTY PARK WAS THE HOME OF WILLIAM MILLER WHERE, IN JULY, 1794, A FEDERAL MARSHALL APPEARED TO SUMMON HIM TO PHILADELPHIA TO STAND TRIAL FOR EVADING THE EXCISE. THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIETIES OF THE TIME ROSE IN HIS DEFENSE. THE INCIDENT WAS ONE OF THOSE WHICH BROUGHT TROOPS INTO ALLEGHENY COUNTY TO SUPPRESS THE "WHISKEY REBELLION."



ment there, and to the Pennsylvania Canal which came through in 1829. The city was finally annexed to Pittsburgh in 1907.

RIVERS IMPORTANT

From the first the rivers have played an important part in Allegheny County's development, and nearly all of its early towns were located on the river banks. Outside of the vicinity of the forks the towns were slow in growth until the dawning of the age of steel. The Pennsylvania Canal, however, which found its way down the north bank of the Allegheny about 1829 and was completed in 1834 gave an impetus to the growth of the Allegheny River towns. The terminus of the canal, was in Pittsburgh, which it reached by means of an aqueduct. Steamboats carried eastern goods from the canal to all points down the rivers and made connection at Beaver with the Beaver and Lake Erie Canal which ran to Erie and connected en route with a network of canals in Ohio.

The canal era was, however, short lived. As great an improvement as they were over turnpikes yet they could not compete with railroads. And the railroads were on the way.

This is no place to go into the story of the titanic struggle between the competing systems that sought to tap the riches of the Forks of the Ohio. In the end the Pennsylvania Railroad won, and opened through traffic with Philadelphia in 1852. The Fort Wayne Railroad began business in 1851, and in 1858 the two systems were effectively connected by a bridge. It is an amusing fact that for two years the connection was delayed by the objections of draymen and by the protests of citizens who prevented the laying of tracks across Penn Avenue. The Allegheny Valley Railroad was opened in 1856 and the Panhandle in 1865, and in 1871 the Pittsburgh and Connellsville connected with the Baltimore and Ohio at Cumberland. The Pittsburgh and Lake Erie was opened in 1879 and in 1904 the Wabash found its way into the city.

COUNTY FINANCES STRAITENED

As a result of the coming of the Pennsylvania Railroad Allegheny County found itself facing a difficult financial situation in the 1850's and 1860's. The county had exchanged five and a half million dollars worth of six percent bonds for a similar amount of eight percent bonds issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The panic of 1857 came on and the railroad exchanged the county bonds at a low rate for equipment.

This alienated public confidence and the citizens raised loud objections to a four-mill tax levied in 1857 to meet the indebtedness. As a result county commissioners pledged to repudiate the bonds were elected and took office in 1858 and attempted to fulfill their promises. The state supreme court decided against the commissioners and when they still refused to provide for payment they were lodged in jail. There two of them remained for more than a year until finally the county paid their fines. In 1863 the bonds were refunded at lower interest; the last of the old railroad debt was paid off in 1913.

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Meanwhile the county was making progress in other lines. In 1842 a massive-columned courthouse on Grant's Hill took the place of the old brick structure on the Diamond. Forty years later the new building burned and was replaced by Henry Hobson Richardson's masterpiece of Norman Romanesque which still does service.

During the War between the States Allegheny County was one of the major sources of supply for the Union armies and navies. Allegheny County coal, Allegheny County guns, and Allegheny County equipment were invaluable. Even the farms of the county furnished thousands of head of horses, cattle, and hogs to the army. The boatyards along the rivers built scores of steamboats for the river fleets and the famous Mississippi ram fleet was largely built and equipped in Allegheny County. The federal arsenal in Lawrenceville was an important manufactory of bullets and cartridges and it was here that the fatal explosion of 1862 killed about seventy-five boys and girls. Out of a population of 180,000 Allegheny County gave 24,000 to the army and navy, and this in spite of the fact that most of the population was engaged in essential industries.

Though Allegheny County saw no Confederates during the war, save for some of Morgan's raiders who were imprisoned in the Western Penitentiary, it suffered several scares. The most serious was in June, 1863, when it was feared that Lee's army was moving against Pittsburgh rather than Philadelphia. A line of forts and rifle pits were hastily thrown up about Pittsburgh and were completed just at the time when the city received the news of Lee's defeat at Gettysburg.

WAR AIDED INDUSTRY

The Civil War proved to be an important factor in the county's industrial development. The precision techniques learned during the war were carried on into peace-time manufacture. Steel manufacture,

EARLY PHOTO OF THE U. S.
ARSENAL IN LAWRENCEVILLE, AN
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which had hitherto been in small quantities and mainly for tools, was now expanded by the Bessemer process so that it could be utilized for a thousand other purposes. The activities of the Carnegie associates and others made the Forks of the Ohio a great steel center. Steel towns sprang up on the banks of the three rivers: Homestead, Duquesne, Braddock, McKeesport, Clairton, Brackenridge, Blawnox, Sharpsburg, Etna, and Neville Island. The immigrants of the decades before the Civil War had been largely Irish and German but now southern and eastern Europe began to pour forth their thousands and new elements were added to the county's population as laborers in mills and mines.

With the growth of industry and population there came new methods. The smelting of iron and the working of iron and steel became more and more mechanized. Machinery turned the old fashioned glass blowing business into a modern quantity production industry. Oil and gas became important natural resources; vanadium, tin plate, zinc, lead, copper, brass, cement, clay, electrical, and coal-tar manufactures centered in the county, and great research laboratories were built to point the way to new conquests.

Allegheny County now has seventy-three municipalities and fifty-three townships with a total population of 1,400,000 and ranks seventh among the great metropolitan districts of the nation. More than a billion dollars are invested in industry and in 1927 the annual value of goods produced was a billion and a half. About one-third of the families in the county own their own homes, a higher percentage than any other urban center of comparable size, and Pittsburgh leads the ten largest cities of the country in the proportion of citizens who pay a federal income tax. Allegheny County has the world's largest food products company, the world's largest by-product coke plant, the world's largest manufactories of rolls, aluminum, air brakes, plate glass, window glass, refractories, plumbing fixtures, and rolling-mill machinery. It also has America's third largest independent steel company, the world's second largest electrical equipment company, and America's largest independent oil company, and is the center of one of America's coal-producing fields.

Here, then, in the course of a century and a half has grown one of the world's great industrial centers. The bottoms where in 1788 men feared to build their cabins because of Indian raiders are now clanging with the machinery of factories busily turning out the goods by which civilized men live.

CHAPTER II

Cultural Growth

By

FRANK B. SESSA

AT THE time of its erection, as explained in the preceeding chapter, Allegheny County with the exception of Pittsburgh was for the most part a frontier region. At that time, several decades before the great waves of southern European emigrants descended upon an ever-expanding industrial, metropolitan area, the predominant ethnological elements were English, Scotch-Irish, and German. These pioneers from the British Isles and the Palatinate lived a very hard life, a life relieved by Sunday church-going, occasional drinking bouts, merry-making at weddings and house-raising, or long hours spent at wakes. Education was provided largely by itinerant teachers and riders of the clerical circuit. The arts—music, literature, painting, the theater—were superfluous; they had no place in an agrarian, logcabin society eking out a subsistence from the hilly regions of western Pennsylvania and concerned chiefly with protection from Indian depredations.

The most civilizing influence on the frontier derived from the work of the priest, the circuit rider, and the pastor of the community's rude log churches. That section of the hinterland of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania now embraced by Allegheny County has not lacked some form of religious observance since the first days of the white man's occupation. When the French sent exploratory "feelers" into the wilderness of *La Belle Riviere* a Jesuit father accompanied the expedition.

At Fort Duquesne, during the hectic days of French activity, Mass was celebrated by an ordained priest. Upon the arrival of the English, Protestant denominations became established. The Penns aided the development of religious life by giving the land now occupied by the German Evangelical Protestant Smithfield Church, the First Presbyterian Church, and Trinity Episcopal Cathedral. Religious development has not since ceased. Today Pittsburghers and their civic neighbors are not unaccustomed to hearing their cities referred to as "city of churches." None of the racial groups that contributed to the culture of Allegheny County has permitted the passage of a lengthy period without the erection of a church of its religious preference.

Seemingly, the most influential group of people to settle in Allegheny County were those Scotchmen, transplanted to Ireland, whom we know as Scotch-Irish. Most of them were followers of John Knox and belonged to some division of the Presbyterian church. In this region there were established the Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Reformed Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, and German Reformed churches. There were also, relates their annalist, William J. Holland, two independent church organizations claiming the name of Presbyterian.

Presbyterianism west of the Alleghenies probably had its beginnings with the services held by the Reverend Charles Beatty, chaplain of Colonel William Clapham's regiment of Pennsylvania troops, on Thanksgiving Day, 1758. So far as is known, this was the first Protestant sermon preached west of the mountains. Eight years later two representatives of the Synod of New York and Philadelphia, sent into this region for the purpose of discovering what the religious needs might be, reported that there was a Presbyterian chaplain named James McLagan at Fort Pitt, but that the gospel was not preached elsewhere in the immediate environs. In 1778 Lebanon and Bethel churches were organized and three years later united under one pastor; and in 1784 the Redstone Presbytery appointed the Reverend Joseph Smith to preach in Pittsburgh. Despite occasional sermons at Fort Pitt by Redstone ministers, it was not until September 29, 1787, that the Presbyterian Congregation of Pittsburgh was incorporated by an act of legislature. From this time onward the Presbyterian church moved forward rapidly. The members of the congregation soon erected a log church, known formally as the First Presbyterian Church. In 1804, the log structure was supplanted by a brick building on the same site. A split in the congregation brought forth the Second Presbyterian Church, whose members first worshipped in the courthouse and later, in 1814, acquired a building of their own on Diamond Street. The United Presbyterian church, a union of the Associate and Reformed churches of North America, had its inception in Pittsburgh, May 26, 1858; it soon expanded rapidly and a historian observed later that in no part of the country is the strength of this church in proportion to the whole population so great as in Allegheny County. The first Reformed Presbyterian church was organized in Pittsburgh in 1799, the Cumberland Presbyterian church in 1833, and the German Reformed church in 1854. The Presbyterian church also sponsored the Pittsburgh Academy, fore-

runner of the University of Pittsburgh, and founded the Western Theological Seminary.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

The Protestant Episcopal Church, the Church of England, probably came to Pittsburgh with the expedition of General Forbes in 1758. Nevertheless, there is no extant record of that sect until 1790, when St. Luke's Church was organized in Chartiers Township. In 1797, the members of the church who resided in Pittsburgh requested the Reverend John Taylor to come to Pittsburgh and officiate for them, but a regular charter was not obtained by the group until September, 1805. They erected an octagonal building known as the Old Round Church.

Another of the denominations to make an early appearance in the county was the Methodist Episcopal church. According to tradition, it was established in Pittsburgh by John Wrenshall, an English storekeeper, who began holding meetings in 1796 in a deserted log church owned by the Presbyterians. When notified that he would have to move, and the door was padlocked to lend emphasis to the notification, Wrenshall accepted the offer of Peter Shiras, owner of the remains of Fort Pitt, to use one of the rooms in the barracks. The congregation reorganized in 1803 and by 1810 had obtained their first church, located in the vicinity of the old Monongahela House. In 1818 it moved to larger quarters at the corner of Smithfield Street and Seventh Avenue.

The first Baptist church organized in Allegheny County was the Peter's Creek Church, located in Library, on the fringe of the county, in the year 1773. The first church in Pittsburgh, not the outgrowth of an older congregation but a completely new one, was organized in April, 1812.

While it is true that the Catholic, Episcopal, and Presbyterian churches had made inroads on the religious life of Pittsburgh, the first religious community in that city was organized by those who followed the doctrines of Martin Luther. In 1782 the Reverend John William Weber was sent to Pittsburgh to organize the German Protestant Reformed Congregation. Soon there followed the German Evangelical Lutheran Congregation which was also served, in the same church, by Reverend Weber. The two congregations became the German Evangelical Protestant Church in 1812 and held services in their building at Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street, whither the two groups had moved from the church at Diamond and Wood Streets. A serious split in the congregation occurred in 1837 and two new churches were formed:

the First English Lutheran Church, now on Grant Street, and Trinity German Evangelical Lutheran Church, now on Neville Street.

The Disciples of Christ had their beginnings as a church somewhat earlier than the Lutherans. In 1835 seceders from an independent Baptist congregation organized the first Christian church in Allegheny; their first structure, located on the river bank below the Sixth Street Bridge, was of brick.

EARLIEST FAITH

The earliest faith to make its appearance in Allegheny County was, of course, the Roman Catholic Church, but upon the withdrawal of the French in 1758 the growth of Catholicism in the region was temporarily halted; it was not until 1808, when the Reverend William F. X. O'Brien assumed the responsibilities of the parish, that Pittsburgh had a resident pastor. Apparently Old St. Patrick's Church, located on the corner of Liberty and Washington Streets was begun then and completed in 1811. For a time the church progressed slowly; in 1816, when Bishop de Andreis visited the city, he wrote that "among a population of ten thousand the Catholics number scarcely three hundred." Gradually, under the leadership of Father Charles Bonaventure Maguire, the membership so expanded as to require a new and larger church. Accordingly, in 1827, a cathedral was erected at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Grant Street. It served an ever-increasing congregation until the present Cathedral of St. Paul was constructed at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Craig Street, Pittsburgh. Catholicism, strongest in Pittsburgh, made progress outside of the city and many of the communities were early served by their own churches.

Judaism was late in establishing itself in the county. From a very early date there had been members of the Jewish persuasion in Pittsburgh and environs, but too few to warrant the erection of a synagogue. In 1846 the members of about one hundred families living in lower Pittsburgh formed a congregation and worshipped over the engine room of the Vigilant Fire Engine Company, until, in 1854, the first Rodef Shalom Temple was erected. Seven years after the turn of the present century the well-known temple at the corner of Morewood and Fifth Avenues in Pittsburgh was erected.

Perhaps too great emphasis has been placed upon the foundations of the county's religious life, but for the most part church history in later years has been a story of expansion. Since the beginning of the twentieth century church function as well as church construction has



P LAQUE ON "OLD ST. MARY'S"

R. C. CHURCH AT THE POINT,
PITTSBURGH, COMMEMORATING
THE FIRST RELIGIOUS SERVICE
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KNOWN AS ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

changed somewhat. Most of the community churches have rendered more social service than the tradition of charity called for. Their activities during America's participation in the Great War are only too well known. In recent years attention has been directed not only toward inculcating moral principles in American youth, but in making them better men and women physically by providing gymnasiums and recreation rooms. Lectures, forums, educational pictures, all have been adopted in an effort to make a better citizenry. As church policies have changed, so have the church buildings varied. In place of the ponderous, frequently unattractive mid-nineteenth century and Victorian architecture many of the newer buildings have followed modifications of the more delicately fashioned medieval cathedrals. Others have built strictly modern, utilitarian buildings without sacrificing beauty. A stroll through Oakland, Pittsburgh's civic center, or through East Liberty will acquaint both the citizen and the visitor with excellent examples of the newer churches, notably the First Baptist Church, the Heinz Chapel, St. Paul's Cathedral, and the East Liberty Presbyterian Church.

RECOGNIZED NEED FOR EDUCATION

No one was more aware than the early settlers of Allegheny County of the truth of the fact that if the county were to expand, to make worthwhile contributions to state and nation, some provision for the education of its youth must be made. The first efforts toward educational development, like those in the arts and sciences, arose in Pittsburgh. Shortly after the capture of Fort Duquesne in 1758 some provision for education was made, and in the ensuing decades itinerant teachers imparted their sketchy knowledge of Latin, English grammar, writing, and arithmetic to Pittsburgh's youthful citizenry. As Pittsburgh grew, schools assumed a more permanent character.

In the decades preceding the nineteenth century all the schools were private, depending upon satisfied pupils and numerous advertisements in the *Pittsburgh Gazette* for support. Their curricula differed little from that of the itinerants, although occasionally some hopeful instructor would offer some subject in the practical arts. The more well-to-do arranged for their children to acquire social luster and Gallic mannerisms from the numerous French *emigres* who preferred the smoky atmosphere of Pittsburgh to guillotine or imprisonment. Artisans, or "mechanicks," obtained some education by attending one of the many night schools that were so well advertised in the columns of the town's

only newspaper. Reverend John Taylor, the pastor of the Episcopal Church, even offered to instruct those who so desired in the art of preparing almanacs; the minister's extensive fame in that field arose from his correct prediction of snow in July. In no sense were these schools free as we know them today. All who attended had to pay tuition. It now seems low to be sure, but four or six dollars a quarter to the average workman of the 1790's was a sum hard to raise in a community where money was scarce.

The schools usually had a single person to teach all subjects. Perhaps no one person was qualified to teach the classics, arithmetic, mensuration, rhetoric, as well as writing and several affiliated subjects. Yet the numerically small classes assured a personal instruction no longer possible in modern institutions of learning.

PITTSBURGH ACADEMY FOUNDED

The Pittsburgh Academy, the first permanent institution of its sort in Allegheny County, was founded in 1787. On February 28, of that year, through Hugh Henry Brackenridge's efforts in the legislature, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania granted a charter for the erection of an "Academy or School for the education of youth in useful arts sciences and literature the Site name and title of which shall be The Pittsburgh Academy." When opened the academy taught the youth of Pittsburgh, and those from surrounding communities who could get there, the "Learned Languages, English, and the Mathematicks." Before long, however, the trustees, all of them men of prominence and of varying degrees of learning, were forced to expand the curriculum to include penmanship, bookkeeping, French, and "Natural, Civil, and Ecclesiastical History, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Chronology."

The schools outside of Pittsburgh were like those usually found in frontier settlements. Desks were boards fastened to the walls along the windows and arranged to fold close to the walls when the schoolroom served as a place for community meetings or as a bedroom for the weary schoolmaster. Teachers in these small schools might be the renegade scions of prominent eastern families or itinerants who, with a smattering of learning, had managed to impress favorably the elders of the frontier community.

Public education as we know it was practically non-existent. In 1790 the state legislature provided for the education of paupers; poor children might attend the nearest school at the expense of the county.

Apparently most families preferred their children to forego the dubious benefits of an education to attending a school under the stigma of poverty and charity. Various moves to remedy such an unhealthy situation were unavailing, until in 1834 Governor Wolf signed an act to establish general education through common schools in the state of Pennsylvania. Under this act Allegheny County was entitled to about five thousand dollars annually from the state. Before long the four wards of Pittsburgh had taken advantage of their opportunity and had established schools. By February, 1838, one of the Pittsburgh journals listed twelve schools in the city of Pittsburgh, with some eighteen teachers to take care of an average daily attendance of 1,420; the average annual salary of a teacher at that time was \$416.00.

Secondary education, at first the field of private schools, has been taken over almost entirely by the public high schools. Pittsburgh obtained its first high school, Central, in 1849, and high schools followed in other communities of Allegheny County as the population of school age warranted. In recent years many of the county's townships have become sufficiently inhabited to have high schools of their own.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Higher education has not been neglected in Allegheny County. There are included within its bounds five schools of university or college rank: the University of Pittsburgh, Duquesne University, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pennsylvania College for Women, and Mount Mercy College.

In 1819 the Pittsburgh Academy became the Western University of Pennsylvania and in 1908 assumed the name of the University of Pittsburgh. During its existence of more than a century and a half this institution has gradually increased its duties and services until it has at present some seventeen schools and divisions. Appropriately, its engineering school was among the earliest to be instituted in American colleges and universities and coöperates closely with Pittsburgh's industrial and engineering companies. Among the research divisions are two of special interest to the public, the Bureau of Business Research whose *Review* provides an accurate summary of business and economic conditions in the region each month, and the Research Bureau for Retail Training, which coöperates with merchants in training administrators and improving merchandising conditions. Duquesne University first opened its doors to students in 1878 and three years later was

incorporated by the state legislature under the name of Pittsburgh Catholic College of the Holy Ghost. In 1911 it secured a charter that changed its name to Duquesne University and authorized it to give degrees in the arts, law, science, medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy; eight years ago an amendment in the charter included degrees in education and music.

Pennsylvania College for Women was founded in 1869. It is now the only independent, non-sectarian school preparing women for professional or graduate work. Mount Mercy College, established in 1929, was originally Our Lady of Mercy Academy, founded in 1844. In 1933 the school received the right to grant degrees in the arts, science, and home economics, and its department of education was permitted to train teachers for secondary schools.

Carnegie Institute of Technology had its inception in an offer by Andrew Carnegie to endow a technical school if the city of Pittsburgh would provide a suitable site. In 1905, when students were first admitted, the Carnegie Technical Schools ranked above high schools but below colleges. In 1912 a charter from the state changed the official title of the school to Carnegie Institute of Technology and conferred the right to grant degrees. The institute's Coal Research Bureau has a unique and enviable reputation throughout the world, and its Drama Department is one of the few which grant degrees.

Through its excellent system of public schools and its five institutions of higher learning Allegheny County is well forward in the educational field. In addition to their regular activities of teaching pupils in day school the Pittsburgh Public Schools maintain other services. All types of subjects are taught in the evening schools, and at Schenley High School these classes give the student the same credit he would receive if he attended the regular term of day school. School buildings are open to the public for discussion groups and other non-commercial meetings. Through the office of the county superintendent the county school system is supervised and aided in its efforts to provide as high a standard of education as can be realized.

ITINERANT ARTISTS

In its formative years artistic expression in Allegheny County came mostly from the brush and palette of the itinerant limner. During the winter months these men spent their time making up sets of canvases with all essentials of the portrait painted with the exception of the features. In the summer, as these men made their way into the interior

of America, they stopped wherever there might be a likely subject, and for sums of money usually up to fifty dollars, depending upon how much the individual could be induced to pay, the features were painted on the canvas. Many of the early unsigned portraits of prominent western Pennsylvanians were undoubtedly the work of such artists.

As Allegheny County grew in importance painters who remained longer than the itinerants came to Pittsburgh. Shortly after 1800 J. T. Turner of New York arrived in this city to teach painting. In 1812, the town boasted of J. Carroll, who both taught and painted likenesses. At that time many of the practical citizens who worked in some semi-artistic endeavor, such as stone cutting, designing, or housepainting, painted portraits. Other citizens with an artistic bent produced self-portraits, notable among which are the work of Chief Justice Gibson of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court and Jane Grey Swisshelm, the notable exponent of women's rights. The latter portrait is in the museum of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Painting did not long remain in this transitory stage in Western Pennsylvania. In September of the year 1828, James R. Lambdin opened a Museum exhibiting a "valuable collection of paintings from ancient as well as modern masters." Notable painters whose works were offered for exhibition were Sully, Stuart, Peale, and Lambdin, himself. Born in Pittsburgh in 1807, Lambdin had early interested himself in sketching and painting, and, in 1827, had conceived the idea of furthering painting in the West by setting up the exhibition described above. With the aid of public subscription the artist enlarged his collection to include besides his fifty paintings twenty quadrupeds, 200 American and foreign birds, 400 fossils, 150 marine shells and plants, and Indian relics. After a period of four years spent in his native city, Lambdin moved to Louisville taking his collection with him; he moved from one to another of the prominent western cities until making his permanent abode in Philadelphia in the middle of the century. This inauguration of an exhibition of paintings created an increasing interest in artistic endeavor. In the succeeding decades of the nineteenth century collections were offered to the public with increasing frequency and Pittsburghers, their interest aroused, brought in works of art from the East and Europe.

ADAM AND EVE

Wax works also made their appearance in the early decades of the nineteenth century. In 1834 the women of Pittsburgh and Allegheny

were invited to view the celebrated painting of Adam and Eve, which stirred the editor of the *Allegheny Democrat* to observe that "we cannot comprehend the propriety of excluding the gentlemen during that period. If the paintings are chaste (and we believe they are) the ladies should not yield at this absurdity." Local painters now began to sail to Europe and to study the masters in the famous museums abroad. James Bowman, who studied for a time in London under Sir Thomas Lawrence and had received favorable mention in the London *Museum* returned to Pittsburgh in 1829 to paint. Trevor McClurg had gone to Italy to study, Jasper Lawman to Paris, and George Hetzell to Germany. All of these men attained prominence in Pittsburgh art circles.

David G. Blythe, sometimes referred to as the dean of American *genre* painters, was this region's best known artist. In the period shortly after the middle of the nineteenth century he was a familiar, picturesque figure in Pittsburgh life as he went about his work of devoting his brush to satirical delineations of the vagaries and weaknesses of those about him. By 1850 the *Pittsburgh Gazette* was observing that, "We have now amongst us painters, natives of Pittsburgh, whose genius will bear comparison with that of any city west of the Alleghenies. The talents of Messrs. McClurg and Craig, and of Mr. Wall as a landscape painter, do our city honor. These names are but a few out of many, yet we find the arts languishing for want of support." The paper went on to say that if the city wished to preserve its superiority in the manufacture of iron, it must improve its designs, and what better way of attaining that object than to found and support an art union.

In 1859 the Pittsburgh Art Association held its first exhibit. The association, however, does not seem to have formulated any specific program and apparently contented itself with holding an annual exhibition. To further artistic expression in the last half of the century there was founded the Gillespie Galleries where painters met and discussed current problems of artistic endeavor. In 1855 the Pittsburgh Academy for Instruction in Drawing and Design opened under the direction of D. R. Smith, the first of a number of schools for the instruction of those of talent. Later there developed the Sketch Club.

During the latter years of the century the marked increase of wealth availed county industrialists of the opportunity to bring well-known portraits from the East and from foreign countries. Many of the better private collections were begun at this time.

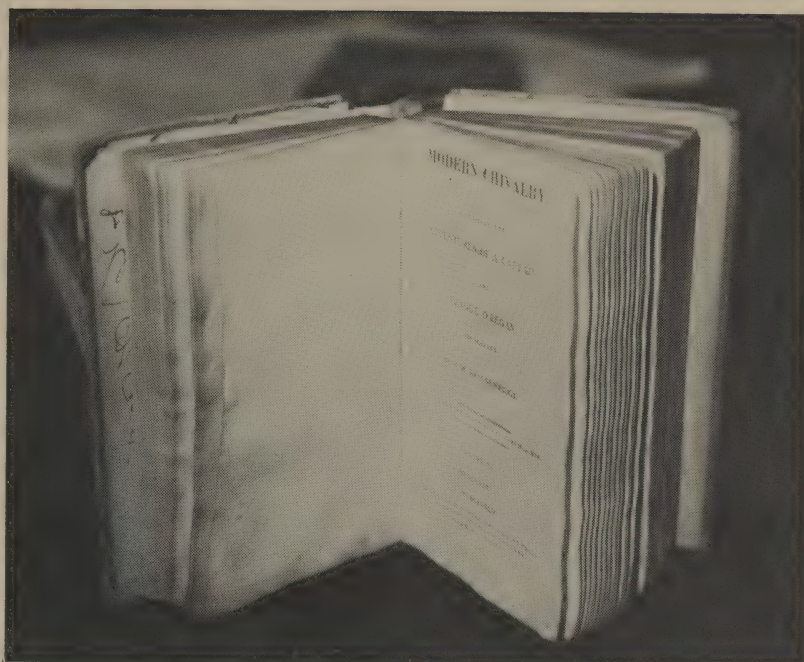
Until 1864, exhibits had been largely the efforts of a single person

or association and most of the paintings were owned by those who sponsored the exhibit. But in that year was inaugurated a loan exhibit, apparently the first in the district, held in the council rooms of the city of Allegheny to aid the Sanitary Fair. Fifteen years passed before Pittsburgh Library Loan exhibit which hung works by prominent painters of national and international prominence in addition to those of local artists. In 1890 the Allegheny Library Loan Exhibit presented another international exhibit, the forerunner of a series that is still in existence. In 1895 the Art Society prepared an exhibit of 321 paintings, most the possessions of Pittsburgh collectors, for the opening of Carnegie Museum in 1895. So favorably impressed was Andrew Carnegie by the exhibit that he added the Department of Fine Arts to the Museum. In 1895 was held the first of the International Exhibits that has become so prominent in the art life of the world. Since that time Carnegie Institute has held an annual exhibition of paintings by the world's most prominent artists. Frequently the awards arouse a great deal of controversy between adherents of the older schools of painting and those who favor more modern productions. Nor is the layman without his comment. Independent galleries continue to flourish; prominent among them the Gillespie Galleries and those of Wunderly Brothers. In addition, several of the Pittsburgh department stores have annual exhibitions of paintings.

Allegheny County has not neglected the art of photography. Amateurs are encouraged by the local newspapers through contests, and Carnegie Institute each year displays the best photographic efforts of the district.

LITERATURE CALLED "UNKNOWN"

One chronicler of Pittsburgh intellectual life remarks that "Post-Revolutionary Pittsburgh was a town in which, as a town, literature was almost unknown." If this were true of the county seat, it must also have been true of the other communities in a frontier county. Some of the more prominent families with good eastern background had brought books with them to the West, but the public by and large had little to do with literature. In 1788, John Boyd, who joined John Scull in the publication of the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, had announced his intention to establish a circulating library, containing some five hundred books with all classes of titles, and all of the new American publications. A week after his announcement Boyd died a suicide, which, the author of the statement rather morbidly observes, "may have been either the



THE FIRST BOOK TO BE PUBLISHED WEST OF THE ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS, "MODERN CHIVALRY"—FROM THE PEN OF JUDGE HUGH HENRY BRACKENRIDGE. THE TITLE PAGE OFFERS A VOLUME, "CONTAINING THE ADVENTURES OF A CAPTAIN AND TEAGUE O'REGAN, HIS SERVANT."

cause or the result of the failure of his undertaking." It is apparent, however, that Allegheny County, in its early years was not rich in books nor productive of authors and literary *chef d'oeuvres*.

Hugh Henry Brackenridge, lawyer, politician, and "patron of Pittsburgh's cultural interests," directed this county on the path to literary prominence when he persuaded John Gilkison to come to Pittsburgh to open a book store. Gilkison, however, was singularly unsuccessful, and it was left to his successor, Zodoc Cramer, to guide Pittsburgh and Allegheny County in literary pursuits after the turn of the century.

Cramer began by opening a book store in 1800; he boasted some 800 titles in all classes of books. Within a year he had put into successful operation a circulating library, open at stipulated hours on Monday's, Wednesday's and Friday's and charging an annual fee of five dollars for the use of its facilities. From this time onward members of this library and its successors were able to obtain books on loan from some similar agency. The shelves of the local book stores contained volumes on theology, practical sciences, accounts of contemporary celebrities, text books for schools, translations of the classics, and compilations of the state laws. Fiction was confined almost entirely to the stacks of the circulating libraries until the early 1830's when they were being sold by almost all book dealers.

FIRST BOOK

Literary production, beginning with contribution to the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, received its first strong impetus with the publication in 1793 of Hugh Henry Brackenridge's *Modern Chivalry*, the first book printed west of the Alleghenies. Cramer, at an early date, made the production of almanacs a work of art. Many had been printed in this region before his advent, but it was he who made them important to the life of Allegheny County. He also inaugurated the *Navigator*, the first edition of which appeared in 1802. His fertile brain had conceived the idea of supplying a printed guide for those descending the Ohio. Most of these emigrants, and there were many, were none too sanguine about braving the hazards of floating down the Ohio River unguided, and Cramer's book, containing accounts of earlier travelers, maps from wood cuts, and explanations as to the best manner of navigating the Allegheny, Monongahela, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers was a godsend.

Events of an historical nature soon began to be chronicled by local authors. H. H. Brackenridge issued *Incidents in the Western Insurrection*.

His son, Henry Marie Brackenridge, published in 1859 a *History of the Western Insurrection*, an account of his voyage to South America and *Recollections of Persons and Places in the West*. Neville B. Craig, editor of the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, wrote a *History of Pittsburgh*, *Memoirs of Robert Stobo*, and *Exposure of a Few of the Misstatements in Henry Marie Brackenridge's History of the Whiskey Insurrection*. Craig published also for a short space of time a periodical called *The Olden Time*. Allegheny County also had its share of literary visitors, prominent among whom were Charles Dickens and Anne Royall, whose characterizations are none too flattering.

Many important contributions to Allegheny County's literary history were autobiographical. One of the earlier of such is the vituperative Mrs. Anne Royall's *Pennsylvania, or Travels in the United States*, published in 1829. Another is Jane Grey Swisshelm's *Half a Century*. Later additions to these collections are Sam Young's *History of My Life*, Elizabeth Levine Stern's *My Mother and I*, John A. Brashear's *Autobiography of a Man Who Loved the Stars*, and Margaret Deland's *If This Be I*. We also find life stories left to posterity by some of Pittsburgh's leading industrialists and capitalists. Thomas Mellon wrote *Thomas Mellon and His Times*, and Andrew Carnegie's *Autobiography* belongs in this list.

SERIES TREATS EARLY HISTORY

Toward the close of the nineteenth century there appeared a series of books treating of the early history of western Pennsylvania. Prominent among these works are *Captain Jack, the Scout* and *The Latimers*. In recent decades much of the history of Allegheny County has been written up for the use of future scholars. The Reverend A. A. Lambing prepared several works dealing with the Baptismal registry of Fort Duquesne, the expedition of Celoron de Blainville in the interests of New France, a *History of the Catholic Church in the Diocese of Pittsburgh and Allegheny*. Mary Carson O'Hara Darlington produced *Fort Pitt and Letters from the Frontier*; her husband, William M. Darlington, edited *The Journals of Christopher Gist*. Included in this list should be Sarah H. Killikelly's *History of Pittsburgh* and the many publications of Richard T. Wiley of Elizabeth.

Within the past two years the University of Pittsburgh Press has been publishing one by one the manuscripts prepared by the Western Pennsylvania Historical Survey, sponsored jointly by the Historical

Society of Western Pennsylvania, the Buhl Foundation, and the University of Pittsburgh. When completed this set of volumes will include almost every phase of the life of western Pennsylvania from its earliest beginnings up to the present time. So far three of these works have appeared before the public: *Pittsburgh, the Story of a City*, by Leland D. Baldwin, *Early Western Pennsylvania Politics* by Russell J. Ferguson, and *Guidebook to Historic Places in Western Pennsylvania*, a collaboration of the members of the survey staff.

Interest in Americana and particularly in books on western Pennsylvania has long been strong in this region. One of the fine historical libraries was that established by the Darlingtones over a century ago. Neville B. Craig, onetime editor of the *Gazette*, had the finest local library of his time. In more recent decades there have been notable collections made by Charles W. Dahlinger and Joseph B. Shea. To house its literary works Allegheny County has an excellent system of public libraries.

The first Carnegie Library in the United States was established in Braddock, in 1889. Since that time there have appeared the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny, and Carnegie libraries in Carnegie, Duquesne, Homestead, McKeesport, and Swissvale. Other boroughs, among them Sewickley and Wilkinsburg, have their own public libraries. The present Darlington Memorial Library is quartered in the Cathedral of Learning and has more than fourteen thousand volumes. Altogether, there are in this region 57 special libraries.

Literature in western Pennsylvania and Allegheny County in particular has been developing rather rapidly. It began with contributions to the local newspaper, the *Gazette*, by such men as Brackenridge and others. Later there developed a series of diaries, autobiographies, novels, and the like. Today the county can boast of having engendered such writers as Hervey Allen, Robinson Jeffers, Mary Roberts Rinehart, Malcolm Cowley, Haniel Long, Gertrude Stein, John Reed Scott, Cyrus Townsend Brady, George and Gilbert Seldes, and dramatists Bartley Campbell and Mark Connolly.

MUSIC POPULAR

Even the most illiterate frontiersman had either some musical ability or enjoyed hearing those who could produce music. At all social functions, cabin-raising, husking bees, weddings, christenings, the

people had music of some sort. Early in 1786 the *Pittsburgh Gazette* carried a notice that the inhabitants of Pittsburgh wanted a man who could teach "vocal music." Later the same journal carried announcements of concerts, both vocal and instrumental, to be held in the city. Within a decade after 1800 there was a music teacher journeying about the countryside and giving instructions in vocal training. In this same period the Apollonion Society, which trained choristers, had its inception. In the next two decades the Pittsburgh Harmonic Society and the Pittsburgh Musical Society appeared. Much of the music was sacred in character and churches more advanced in attitude and wealth acquired organs; many of them had choirs.

During the 1840's, 50's and 60's newspapers ran innumerable advertisements of concerts to be held in one of Pittsburgh's halls or the theatre. Minstrel shows made their appearance early and for many years furnished no little part of the entertainment of the people of the county. For a time they threatened the supremacy of the legitimate stage.

Pittsburgh also took a forward step with the inauguration of the teaching of music in the public schools just before the middle of the century.

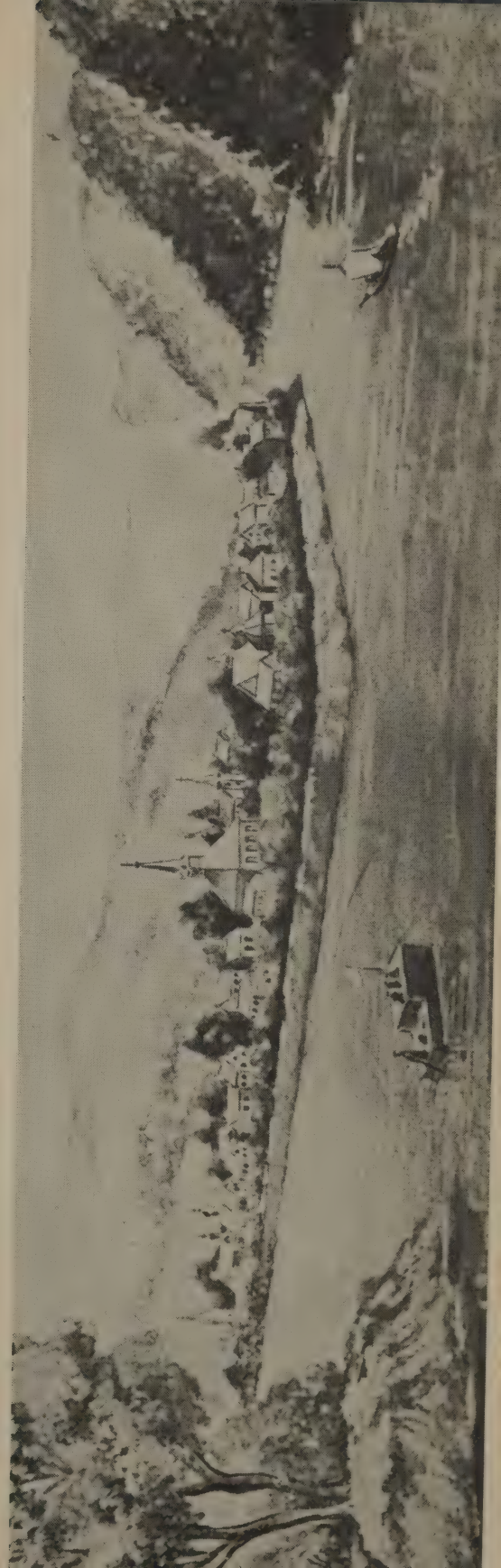
Composers of national as well as of local reputation have made their home in Allegheny County. In the period extending from 1830 to 1850 Henry Kleber, organist at St. Paul's Cathedral, composed waltzes and taught music. Most famous of all was, of course, Stephen C. Foster, and on the campus of the University of Pittsburgh stands the Foster Memorial, the finest building erected to the memory of a musician anywhere in the world. Ethelbert Nevin, who lived in Sewickley, too will long be remembered by a music-loving people. A composer of note of a later day is Charles Wakefield Cadman. In the field of writing orchestral scores Fidelis Zitterbart and Adolph Foerster stand out. While Herbert wrote the scores for many of his operettas, Harvey Gaul, organist at Calvary Episcopal Church and music critic, has written a long list of anthems, cantatas, and operettas. His songs are nationally known and are often to be heard on radio programs.

SYMPHONIES FAIL TO PROSPER

In the maintenance of a symphony orchestra Pittsburgh and Allegheny County have not been too fortunate. One of the first attempts to establish a permanent orchestra was that of the Germania Society,

THE COUNTY SEAT, PITTSBURGH,
AT THE BEGINNING OF THE
NINETEENTH CENTURY. FROM A
SKETCH MADE IN 1817 BY MRS.
E. C. GIBSON, WIFE OF A PHILA-
DELPHIA LAWYER, WHILE ON
HER WEDDING TRIP.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS LATER,
ON APRIL 10, 1845, THE GREAT
CITY WHICH HAD ARISEN PRE-
SENTED A SCENE OF DESOLATION.
IN FIVE HOURS THE "GREAT
FIRE" DESTROYED TWENTY CITY
BLOCKS COVERING FIFTY ACRES,
WITH A LOSS ESTIMATED AT
\$9 000 000.



organized under one of the Toerge brothers sometime after 1870. Its successor, the Symphonic Society, was organized under Carl Retter, who handed his baton to Fidelis Zitterbart. Perhaps the first orchestra to have any degree of permanency was that assembled in 1896 under the baton of Frederic Archer. In 1899 Victor Herbert became his successor as director and remained in Pittsburgh for five years. Emil Paur then conducted until the orchestra's disbandment in 1910.

For a few years the Pittsburgh Festival Orchestra, a group of resident members of the Pittsburgh Symphony banded together for summer season concerts, supplied the lack of a local orchestra by playing for the regular season. But after 1916 Pittsburgh passed a decade without a symphony orchestra. Music lovers were not without orchestral music of the highest type during this period, however, for such organizations as the Philadelphia, Detroit, Minneapolis, and Cleveland symphony orchestras visited the city annually and were so popular that special concerts were held for school children.

Once more, in 1926, an attempt was made to establish a symphony orchestra of major proportions. The project seemed fated to fail when a Sunday blue law was invoked and the members of the orchestra committee and executive board were arrested, convicted, and fined for holding concerts on the Sabbath. Unfortunately, many of the members of the orchestra were regularly employed and unable to play at any other time. When the Superior Court upheld an earlier acquittal of the offenders, the orchestra continued for several years under the direction of a series of guest directors, for whom it was rehearsed by Elias Breeskin. Later Antonio Modarelli was appointed director. In 1937 a reorganized symphony society brought Otto Klemperer to direct the orchestra and during the season just passed it presented a series of fourteen concerts.

The winter concert seasons are enriched by series of individual concerts and recitals, and each year the top ranking singers, choruses, and instrumentalists have appeared in Pittsburgh. Apparently this practice has existed since the early days. One of the most prominent among the early soloists was Jenny Lind, who after many promised appearances finally came to Pittsburgh to sing.

When viewed in perspective it is apparent that Allegheny County has made its influence felt in the world of music. It has contributed orchestras, musicians, singers, and composers to the musical hall of fame. Its schools have taught music from an early date and many local

high school orchestras and bands are today making significant contributions to musical history.

PLAYS AT FORT

In the same place that they had listened to their first Protestant service, the early residents of Allegheny County saw the first dramatic presentations, plays, and comedies—Fort Pitt. Later with the erection of the courthouse the young blades of the town, prominent figures in later life like Tarleton Bates and Walter Forward, took part in the dramas produced in one of its rooms by the new dramatic society. Before long dramatic companies were making regular appearances in the community, as indicated by numerous press notices in the files of Pittsburgh newspapers. By 1813 the Pittsburgh Theater had been erected, "by some amateur in theatricals," an observer thought. All of the decorations bore the "stamp of Pittsburgh . . . coal smut!" No longer were theatrical performances to be staged by one of the amateur societies—professionals would hold the scene.

Unfortunately, much of the populace of Pittsburgh and near-by towns retained enough Calvinistic disapproval of such activities to consider them indecent. For succeeding decades the expansion of the drama was considerably hampered by such an attitude.

With the razing of Old Drury, as the Pittsburgh theater house was known for many years, and the erection of the Grand Opera House shortly after 1870, Pittsburgh drama improved noticeably. Performers of established reputation, Sarah Bernhardt, Fay Templeton, William Gillette, Julia Marlowe, and Victoria Loftis, appeared in Pittsburgh. For many years the citizens of the county enjoyed Gilbert and Sullivan operettas at the Grand Opera House or Library Hall.

In the twentieth century Harry Davis and John F. Harris began exploiting the possibilities of legitimate stock companies and vaudeville; and for a short space of time Pittsburgh was considered an excellent town for an opening. At present there is only one theater, the Nixon, that offers the current productions of the legitimate stage. A vital contribution is being made through its little theater by the drama school of Carnegie Institute of Technology, and various amateur companies from time to time present their efforts. An interesting development has been the tiny Killbuck Theater, noted for the excellence of its productions.

CINEMA NEW PHASE

Residents of Allegheny County have found time to take a vital interest in the rise of a comparatively new phase of the dramatic arts—the cinema. The first all-moving picture theater to be opened in this country was the joint effort of Harry Davis and John Harris. Apparently they opened a theater of this sort first in McKeesport, but tradition generally has it that the first moving picture house to have no other attraction was the Nickelodeon, situated on the site of the Frank & Seder department store. In recent years Pittsburgh has kept pace with modern development by erecting several motion picture “palaces,” and in many neighboring towns the managers of the local cinemas do a thriving business.

In the brief span of a century and a half Allegheny County has attained a degree of cultural development unequalled by many regions much older in years and tradition. From a rude, primitive society has grown an industrial metropolis offering to its citizens and those of its county an opportunity to enjoy almost every phase of cosmopolitanism. Those who would read have at hand the vast book resources of Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and its branches and affiliates. They might wander through the Carnegie Museum for hours looking at prehistoric skeletons, present day animal life, curiosities from all over the world. Classical works of art are also at their disposal if they care to move into another section of the institute.

COUNTY PARKS PROVIDED

At their command citizens of the county have two of the finest county parks in the nation. Within recent years the county commissioners acquired territory on two sides of Pittsburgh and have there erected North and South parks. Each year park facilities have been extended so that at present the picnicker, swimmer, golfer, rider, boatman, can be satisfied. Joined to these are the lovely civic parks of Pittsburgh to which the businessman or weary worker can retreat for relaxation. On specified evenings there are orchestra concerts provided for music lovers by a WPA orchestra. For those who prefer more lively entertainment the county boasts of two amusement parks, replete with every thrill-making device known.

In short the citizen of Allegheny County has at his disposal every cultural advantage. They are his to make of them what he will.

CHAPTER III

Politics

By

RUSSELL J. FERGUSON

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, up through the years from the democratic pioneer agricultural society that arose about the Forks of the Ohio River in 1788 to the present predominantly industrial society of the metropolitan area of 1938, has known practically every political party, every theory of government and every political trick common to American politics. The people in the county, like most American people, have believed that the government could and should help them with their social and economic problems. As social conditions changed from one generation to another, new parties arose to provide solutions for the newly created problems; and since social and economic groups with varying and, at times, even antagonistic objectives lived within the county, many heated political contests and controversies ensued. Able politicians came to the front to lead the people in their protests and demands while effective organizations, now generally condemned as "machines," were developed and utilized to the greatest possible extent. The county's representatives in the state legislature and in Congress have fought and bargained for their ends, and though at times politics may have been drab and dull, the history of a century and a half of Allegheny County politics contains many interesting figures, notable contests and significant events.

Western Pennsylvania had a decade and a half of experience in politics before the organization of Allegheny County in 1788. Following the ousting of the French from the region in 1763, settlers came across the mountains from eastern Pennsylvania or followed the rivers and trails from Virginia and Maryland into southwestern Pennsylvania in sufficient numbers to require the formation of Westmoreland County in 1773. The immigrants from Virginia—those who settled along the Monongahela valley and south of the Ohio River—maintained that the region was under the jurisdiction of Virginia and refused to recognize the authority of the Pennsylvania officials of Westmoreland

County. As a result a sectional conflict existed between the Pennsylvania adherents and the Virginia partisans until Washington County was formed in 1781, the year after the boundary dispute between Pennsylvania and Virginia was definitely terminated. Two years later, in 1783, Fayette County was organized, thus satisfying those who had come from Virginia and allaying the local sectional conflict.

EAST-WEST COALITION

During the American Revolution, 1774 to 1783, the men of Western Pennsylvania, including those in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, generally supported the cause of the patriots. In 1776 the western pioneer farmers, extremely democratic, joined forces with the democratic patriots of the eastern part of the state to produce the ultra-democratic state constitution. For exactly a decade this coalition of western and eastern democrats controlled the state legislature. The men of the western counties sought relief from the Indian menace, cheap land and cheap money to pay for their land, education for their children, good roads and the right to send their products down the Ohio River. Their most vigorous opposition was concentrated on the Bank of Pennsylvania, culminating in the repeal of the charter September 13, 1785. Their triumph was short-lived, however, because the following year the voters returned the conservatives to the control of the state government, a supremacy which they held until 1799.

Allegheny County, then, was organized in 1788 in the midst of an era when the Federal Constitution was being formed and the Pennsylvania Constitution of 1790 was being written, with the well-to-do conservative classes using the pen in both instances. The movement to establish the new county was led by Hugh Henry Brackenridge, a witty, literary lawyer of Pittsburgh who reached the little town in 1781 after a circuitous route that led from Scotland to York County, Pennsylvania, thence to Princeton College, and from there to Philadelphia. In announcing his candidacy for the state assembly in the *Pittsburgh Gazette* of September 9, 1786, he suggested that the dominant issues were the settling of the land patents, the navigation of the Mississippi and the encouragement of Pittsburgh—"that it be made a borough, that it have a seat of justice, that it have a school endowed in it." Later, in the issue of the *Gazette* for September 30, he criticized the western assemblymen for opposing the bank instead of working assiduously for local interests. In his condemnation he said, "I would

wish to see a great deal less said, and more done. The vanity of talking appears to be visible in many of them. There are two or three of them that are up and down every minute like the arm of a man playing a fiddle." Again he asserted, "The devil take them and the bank both. The concerns of the country are neglected on account of this bank." On the basis of a platform the chief plank of which was the organization of a new county with Pittsburgh as the county seat, Brackenridge was elected to the Assembly from Westmoreland County. His efforts of the following year bore fruit and September 24, 1788, the new county was legally established.

A portion of Washington County south of the Ohio River, a part of Westmoreland County and all of the territory west of the Allegheny River northward to New York were united to create a huge county, a land of sparsely settled farms and a few small villages. The merchants of the villages, particularly Pittsburgh, were already very actively importing goods from the Atlantic Seaboard to sell to the farmers, while the latter were selling their corn, lumber and other cumbersome products down the Mississippi River in great quantities. Consequently, as the county was born, a clash of economic and political interests arose within it which was to make the towns little fortresses of Federalism in an expanse of democratic farmers. But because Pittsburgh was the economic nerve center of the region then just as it is today and because the voters in the rural sections were few in number in northwestern Pennsylvania and could not easily reach the voting places, Pittsburgh's Federalist leaders dominated the county until the turn of the century.

EAGER TO RATIFY

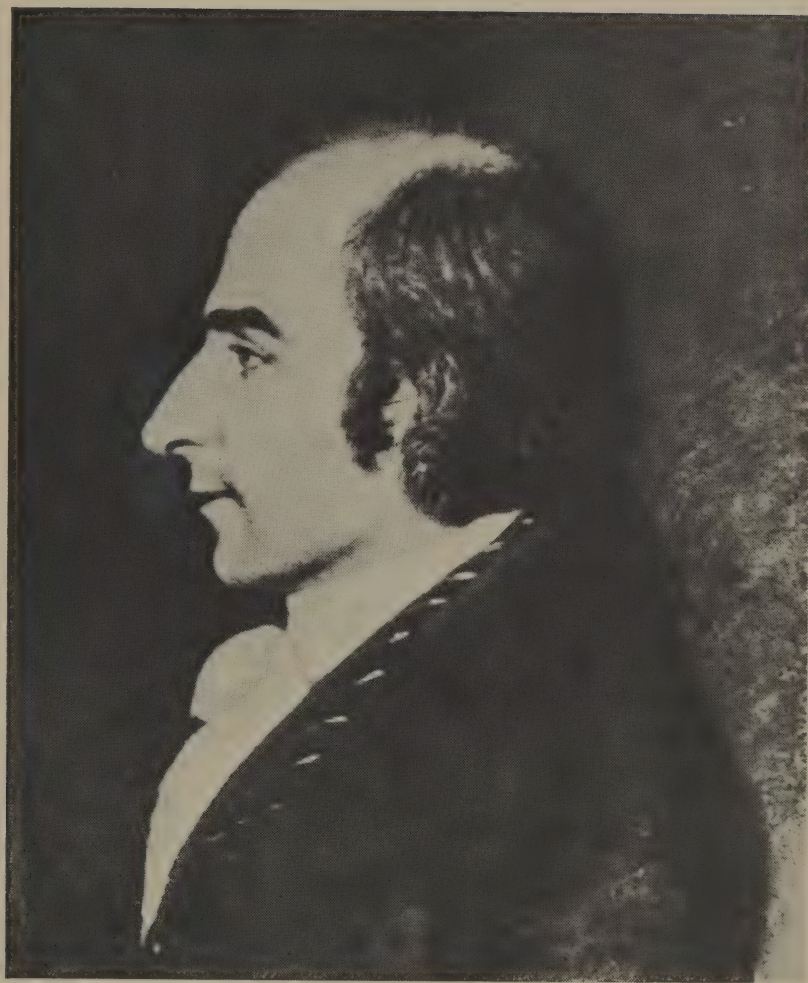
Even before the organization of the county the people of Pittsburgh indicated their desire to ratify the Federal Constitution in December, 1787. Hugh Henry Brackenridge, later identified as a Democrat, John Scull, editor of the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, then in only its second year, and General John Neville, soon to become a lieutenant of Alexander Hamilton in Western Pennsylvania, were the most vocal advocates of the new constitution. While Brackenridge was defeated for the election as a delegate to the ratifying convention and while but two of Western Pennsylvania's delegates, John Neville and Thomas Scott, both delegates from Washington County, signed the ratification, Pittsburghers exulted in the state's ratification. The following year on the evening of June 21, the day New Hampshire, the ninth state, ratified and assured

the success of the new constitution, a host of townsmen, reputedly fifteen hundred, repaired to Grant's Hill to celebrate. Hugh Henry Brackenridge addressed the assemblage, waxing eloquent in his praise of the Union and his congratulations to his compatriots. "Oh my compatriots," he said, "a union of nine states has taken place, and you are now citizens of a new empire: an empire not the effect of chance, not hewn out by the sword; but formed by the skill of sages, and the design of wise men. Who is there who does not spring in height, and find himself taller by the circumstance? For you have acquired superior strength; you are become a great people." Thus was the constitution born; thus was Allegheny County born and the ground prepared for 150 years of county politics.

No national political parties, in the sense that such a party is now known, existed at that time, and, since none arose until about 1793, the political lines were loosely drawn in the beginning. Few county offices existed—the sheriff, the commissioner and the coroner were the elective county officers. In addition justices of the peace fell partially within the votes of the electorate. The members of the state legislature and Congress were chosen solely by the electorate, but the prothonotary and the officers of the county militia were designated and commissioned, at least until 1800, by the governor. The people cast two votes, a first and second choice for offices of sheriff, commissioner, and prothonotary, and the governor then selected one from the two highest candidates for each of the offices. The people cast their votes openly in designated voting places, twelve or thirteen of which were available in 1790. As northwestern Pennsylvania developed, however, the number of election districts increased to 19 in 1800 at which time the county was pared down to its present size, thereby reducing the number. When Pittsburgh became a borough, April 22, 1794, additional local offices were created, including: two chief burgesses, four assistant burgesses, a high constable and a town clerk. Despite the absence of strong party organizations and despite the paucity of offices, able leaders arose and bitter battles followed.

CONSERVATIVE LEADERSHIP

The conservative "gentlemen of respectability" because of their financial and social weight in the community naturally furnished strong leadership and definitely pro-Hamiltonian views. The Neville family became the focal point of Federalism in the county and in Western



ALBERT GALLATIN

Pennsylvania as well. General John Neville from his home at Bower Hill, his son, Presley Neville, whose home was at the foot of the hill and within hailing distance, Abraham Kirkpatrick, brother-in-law to John Neville and a major in the American Revolution, and Isaac Craig, a son-in-law of the elder Neville, directed the interests of the family in politics. All of them were men of affluence, all of them held offices of one kind or another and all of them were politically influential. James Ross, a young lawyer with a majestic personality and Allegheny's first contribution to the United States Senate, 1794 to 1803, was probably the most important individual conservative leader after he moved from Washington to Pittsburgh at the close of the Whiskey Insurrection; but there were others, including members of the prominent Wilkins family, John and John Jr., who held important local offices. Indubitably the most able leader of the democratic political faith in the country was H. H. Brackenridge, who found the political path tortuous until 1799 when Governor McKean appointed him to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court Bench. By that time a group of young merchants, shopkeepers and professional men who had their places of business on the east side of Market Street between Third and Fourth Streets were ready to carry on the fight for the newly-formed Democratic-Republican cause. The Irishman, William Gazzam, a brigade inspector and justice of the peace; Dr. Hugh Scott, appointed postmaster in 1801; General Alexander Fowler, a British soldier who had espoused the patriots' cause; Thomas Baird, a merchant; Samuel Ewalt, the county's first sheriff; Nathaniel Irish, a county commissioner; and Adamson Tannehill, formerly owner of a tavern on Water Street, comprised the democratic "Clapboard Junto," so-called because the office buildings along the street had clapboard roofs.

These leaders, nearly all Pittsburghers, fought for the offices and for the control of the county during the period from 1788 to 1803 with the conservatives holding the fort successfully in the main. John Scull and his newspaper, the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, gave only a little advantage to the Federalist group because he printed articles from the pens of both camps, but in dinners and meetings that were virtually caucuses, held at the taverns, their plans of attack were mapped out. The merchants and villagers of Pittsburgh, Mercer, Meadville and Erie were interested in a strong federal government that would protect their commercial welfare and eradicate the Indian menace—hence their adherence to the Federal Constitution and to the new Pennsylvania

Constitution of 1790. Since the people of the towns were not generally engaged in the distilling of whiskey and were not faced directly with the tax on stills, they leaned toward Hamilton's policy of a strong government and the suppression of the insurrection. Neither did they live on unpaid-for land from which they might be evicted by the state or by land speculators; consequently, they wanted sound money, sound government and the enforcement of the laws, whereas the farmers sought relief from taxation and relief from demands of their creditors. The suppression of the Whiskey Insurrection, the approval of the Jay Treaty of 1796 which they thought would remove the Indian menace, the Pinckney Treaty with Spain in 1795 which apparently opened the Mississippi River to navigation, and the disclosure of the XYZ affair with France in 1797 pleased and aided the Federalists in the county, and their affiliation with the federal administration enabled them to hold the city and to control the democratic farmers of the county during those years.

BRACKENRIDGE DEMOCRATIC LEADER

The rising Democratic party with H. H. Brackenridge as the spearhead in the county and Thomas Jefferson in the nation was laying the grounds for a future triumph. The wily Brackenridge, through proposing Presley Neville as an opposition candidate to John Woods in the congressional election of 1798, split the Federalists and insured the election of Albert Gallatin, a Democratic-Republican. This triumph of 1798, together with the ill-advised Alien and Sedition Acts of the same year, permitted the election of Thomas McKean, a colleague of Jefferson, to the governorship in the following year despite the fact that James Ross, Allegheny County's own son, was the Federalist candidate for that office and received a majority of 1,156 from the county.

McKean took immediate steps to crush the Federalists and to strengthen his party. December 18, 1799, the day following his inaugural, he appointed Brackenridge to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. In the following year his administration created ten new counties, eight of them being formed from the northern part of what had been included in Allegheny County. Thus localized, the Federalists were correspondingly weakened. Immediately thereafter the "Clapboard Junto" concentrated on the Pittsburgh offices which they finally captured in 1803. In this attack on the city office holders, John Israel,

who established the *Tree of Liberty* in 1800 to oppose the increasingly conservative *Gazette*, Tarleton Bates, a proud young Virginian and the Prothonotary; John Baldwin, a brilliant young lawyer who had lately arrived from Connecticut; and Walter Forward, another Yankee who had reached Pittsburgh by way of Ohio, were the leaders. All four of them seem to have contributed to the columns of Israel's paper, and all of them counselled the organization of a committee for sponsoring the naturalization of aliens in order to secure their votes and also a Committee of Order for the election day, which was in reality a committee for getting out the voters. These early lessons in practical politics have never been forgotten in Allegheny County.

For approximately a quarter of a century after their triumph in the county in 1803, Baldwin and Forward were the dominant political figures in the county. Bates and Israel met early deaths, the former in a duel in January, 1806, and the latter in October of the same year from blood poisoning. Baldwin and Forward, however, soon became too conservative for Democratic-Republican farmers of northwestern Pennsylvania and along with their favorite, McKean, who likewise had grown conservative, consorted with the Federalists to return McKean to the governor's office. Their fiercest opposition locally, however, came from Ephriam Pentland who founded a radically democratic paper, the *Commonwealth*, June 24, 1805. Three years later the rift in the ranks of Jefferson's party was eliminated, and the county gave Simon Snyder, the Democratic-Republican candidate for governor, a majority of 869 against her own Federalist son, James Ross.

The people of the county marched down the line with the Democrats until 1812 when they broke step long enough to cast a majority of 200 votes for John Woods, the old Federalist, for Congress although the Democratic majority of Butler County elected Adamson Tannehill who had waited a long time for his chance. Two years later, however, in 1814, Allegheny County was in the Federalist ranks as a result of the successful campaign of John Woods for Congress; but the Federalist party as a whole virtually collapsed after that year because of the disastrous results of the Hartford Convention and because the party of Jefferson, Madison, Baldwin and Forward adopted the old Federalist platform, thereby making that party no longer necessary.

In Allegheny County the development of manufacturing from 1790 to 1815 and the increase in commercial activities placed a greater emphasis on good transportation, stable finance and a tariff to protect

industries. Consequently, when Henry Clay and others in Congress advanced the program of the American System—a program that included a second United States Bank, a tariff, and the improvement of transportation—the people in the vicinity of Pittsburgh supported it vigorously. While Baldwin was elected as a Federalist in 1817, the designation on the ticket was purely local in its scope for he was in fact an advocate of the nationalistic program and a good member of the National Republican Party. In 1819 he was named chairman of the newly created Committee on Manufactures in the House of Representatives, remaining in the House as Allegheny County's spokesman until 1822 when he was forced to resign because of ill health. His friend Walter Forward was elected to succeed him and served continuously until 1825.

REORGANIZE BOROUGH GOVERNMENT

The growth of manufacturing was accompanied by the growth of the city during the era from 1790 to 1815 necessitating the reorganization of the borough government. Consequently the governor signed an act, March 18, 1816, incorporating Pittsburgh as a city. This act provided for a city government including a mayor, select and common councils, a recorder and twelve aldermen. The select council was to consist of nine members, the common council of fifteen; both were to enact ordinances for the government of the city and jointly to elect the mayor and choose other executive officers. The councils were elected annually by popular vote; the mayor was elected annually by the councils; and the governor appointed the aldermen and the recorder. In 1833 the charter was changed providing for the election of the mayor by popular vote and allocating three select and five common councilmen to each ward. Two wards designated in 1816 were increased to four in 1829, to five in 1839 and increased continuously thereafter as the city expanded. Ebenezer Denny was chosen first mayor of the city in 1816. Naturally local politics in Pittsburgh followed the general trend in the state, but on occasions purely local issues led to upsets within the city.

The adherence of Allegheny County to National Republicanism was supplanted by its support of Jacksonian Democracy in the 1820's. The swing to Jackson was noticeable in political groups in Meadville and Greensburg as early as 1820, but the state leaders were in a quandary as late as the "eleventh hour" in 1824. Finally, through the efforts of G. M. Dallas in the state convention, Andrew Jackson procured the

preference of the National Republican leaders in the state. One Edward Patchell, a backwoods preacher, was an early organizer for Jackson in the county; Morgan Neville, then editor of the *Gazette*, joined the Jackson men; and after Allegheny County swung to "Old Hickory" in 1824, the hesitant leaders began "to get on the band wagon." Henry Baldwin reached an understanding with Felix Grundy of Tennessee as early as 1826 though Walter Forward, Neville Craig, Charles Shaler and Ephraim Pentland were still toasting and applauding Henry Clay. They, too, joined the Jackson cohorts in 1828, and the county went overwhelmingly for Jackson.

The county's admiration for Jackson was precarious, however, because of greater animosities that soon arose. To begin with, the fear of Masonry, which had originated in New York in 1826 as a result of the supposed assassination of William Morgan by some Masons, had spread to Western Pennsylvania and was intensified by two or three incidents in the region. Neville Craig, a fighting editor who assumed control of the *Gazette* in 1829, finally embraced Anti-Masonry. When an Anti-Masonic convention for Allegheny County met in Pittsburgh November 21, 1829, and nominated Harmar Denny, one of the most promising men in Western Pennsylvania for Congress, the party gathered strength so rapidly that the electorate of the county gave 2,171 votes to Denny and but 1,550 votes to his opponent, J. S. Stephenson.

JACKSON VICTORY

In addition, Jackson's veto of the act to recharter the United States Bank in 1832 and skepticism concerning his sincerity about the tariff alienated some people of the county. As an individual example, Baldwin who had expected Jackson to appoint him Secretary of the Treasury in 1829 was disappointed, a situation which Jackson tried to remedy by appointing him to the United States Supreme Court in 1831. It is more likely, however, that in 1832 a distrust for Jackson's opponents, William Wirt and Henry Clay, caused the Jackson victory in Allegheny County. Wirt, the Anti-Masonic candidate, was himself a Mason and a friend of Clay, who was also a Mason, and the Anti-Masons feared Wirt would withdraw in favor of Clay's candidacy, because in the gubernatorial election of 1832 Allegheny gave a majority to Joseph Ritner, the unsuccessful Anti-Mason, and favored Jackson in the presidential vote by 3,321 votes to 2,985 for Wirt. The city of

Pittsburgh, however, gave Wirt 1,176 votes to Jackson's 1,034, indicating that the industrial group of the city distrusted Jackson's attitude toward the bank.

Thereafter, Jackson's removal of the federal funds from the Second United States Bank increased the number of his opponents and their chief objective was to unite the opposition to him. The Whig Party came into being, and thenceforth for six years the Democrats, Whigs and Anti-Masons were sufficiently strong in the county to prevent any one from seizing permanent control. The Young Men's Whig Association, which was formed in Pittsburgh in 1834, drew up resolutions condemning Jackson. The Whigs and Anti-Masons joined hands to re-elect Denny to Congress in 1834, but only the coalition candidates won in Allegheny County. The following year the county gave a majority to Ritner, the Anti-Mason, and in 1836 went back to the ranks of Jackson for the last time in a national election.

COUNTY FAVORS WHIGS

From 1840 to 1853 the people of Allegheny County gave favorable votes to the Whigs in all national elections. With Craig, editor of the *Gazette*, blasting away against the Democrats, and after a rousing campaign, W. H. Harrison carried the county in 1840 by a vote of 7,620 to 4,572; Clay received a majority of 2,369 votes in 1844 although Pennsylvania went for J. K. Polk; Zachary Taylor's majority in Allegheny County in 1848 was 3,500; and even Winfield Scott in the dying campaign of the Whig Party in 1852 procured a plurality of 2,389 votes from the county. This unwavering loyalty to the Whig Party was probably due to the tariff policy of the Whigs, because, even though Allegheny was still one of the state's leading agricultural counties, it was one of the three leading industrial counties.

By the midway point of the century, however, strange political winds were blowing. Social unrest and peculiar doctrines were arising, the most substantial of which was that of abolition. During the 1840's and the 1850's the county heard many of them including Faurierism, Spiritualism, socialism, free-trade, women's rights, nativism and many others. Leaders of the old Liberty Party, the Free Soil Party and the Nativist or Know-nothing Party lived in Pittsburgh. Political allegiances were weakening, and when the Democratic Party was staggered by the Kansas-Nebraska Bill of 1854, which opened Kansas to slavery,

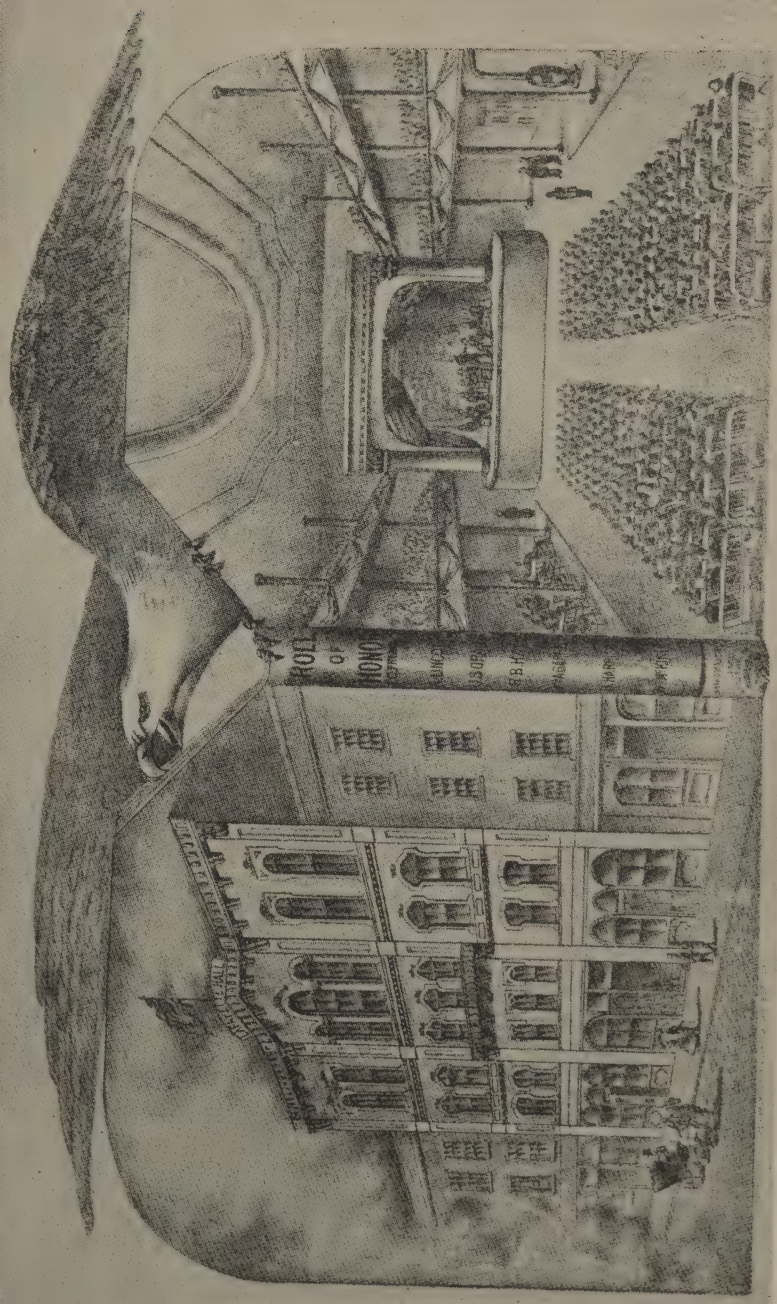
thousands of voters in Allegheny County, as well as throughout the north, were ready for a new party.

David N. White, who had acquired the editorship of the *Gazette*, was quick to grasp the opportunity and on May 29, 1854, suggested an Anti-Nebraska ticket. The coalition of anti-slavery Whigs, anti-Nebraska Democrats and Free Soilers was soon under way. The rapidly growing Know-nothing Party and Republicans from outside the state realized the possibilities of a merger. The following year White urged the Republicans of Pennsylvania to effect a state organization, and in November he met Salmon P. Chase, Governor of Ohio, in the Old Monongahela House to discuss a national convention for the following year.

FIRST NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

Pursuant to the call issued by the state chairman of the some eight state organizations, the first national convention of Republicans met in La Fayette Hall near the corner of Wood Street and Fourth Avenue on February 22, 1856, to complete the national party organization. Horace Greeley, editor of the *New York Tribune*; Henry J. Raymond, editor of the *New York Times*; Oliver P. Morton of Indiana, Zachariah Chandler of Michigan, Joshua R. Giddings of Ohio and many other men who were to become notable within the party attended. Raymond delivered the keynote address, cautiously opposing slavery. A national executive committee was formed, and the Republican Party as a national party was born in Allegheny County, an appropriate birthplace, because few counties, if any, in the United States have contributed as much to the success of that party as "the Great State of Allegheny."

The nominating convention which met in Philadelphia, June 17, selected John C. Frémont as its candidate and adopted a platform emphasizing "Free Speech, Free Soil and Free Men"; soon to this slogan was added the name "Frémont." After a lively campaign in which a great mass meeting in Pittsburgh was addressed by Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, David Wilmot of Pennsylvania and Thomas Corwin of Ohio, the people of Allegheny County gave Frémont a majority of 4,900 over James Buchanan, the native Pennsylvania Democrat who carried the state. Four years later Abraham Lincoln received a reputed majority of exactly ten thousand votes. Thereafter, the county was Republican with almost no break in the ranks until 1934.



LAFAYETTE HALL, PITTSBURGH, PA., BIRTHPLACE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

In view of the fact that to 1860 one party arose to thrust its predecessor off the stage, only to be thrust off itself by another, this remarkably long era of Republican supremacy in the county is significant. The explanation lies in two pertinent reasons. First, parties were without national committees until the Democratic reorganization in 1849. The Republican Party, then, effected a fine national organization almost as soon as did the much older Democratic Party, and that organization was born in Pittsburgh. Secondly, the party that arose out of opposition to slavery allied itself to industry. In no section of the United States was the situation more fortuitous for the party that sponsored the protective tariff and industry than Allegheny County. As the great industries arose and laborers came to Pittsburgh, Homestead, McKeesport, Rankin, Braddock and other mill centers, additional votes for the party mounted with monotonous regularity.

REPUBLICAN SWAY LONG

Throughout those years of Republican supremacy the Democrats were in a hopeless minority, and the only battles were furnished by dissenting factions within Republican ranks. A Democratic Mayor of Pittsburgh was elected in 1893, and again in 1906 George W. Guthrie, Democrat, was swept into office on a reform ticket; nevertheless, the congressmen from the 1850's to the 1930's were invariably Republicans. J. K. Moorhead, Robert McKnight, Thomas Williams, Russell Errett and John Dalzell were only a few of the outstanding congressmen who represented the county and voted for protective tariff measures. As the mill towns grew in the county, however, the well-oiled political machine of Pittsburgh was forced to give consideration to and bargain with smooth working organizations in those towns. McKeesport, especially, has made itself felt in county politics.

The Democratic administration of George W. Guthrie, previously referred to, was marked by two developments equally important to the citizens of city and county, and both worthy of recording. Of prime consequence was the erection of our modern filtration system, following which, significantly, Pittsburgh's high typhoid death rate immediately declined. The consolidation of the City of Allegheny with the City of Pittsburgh was of the same enduring importance.

Quay and Magee were dead in 1905 when Governor Pennypacker included merger legislation in his call for a special session. Reform was

on. And along with the powerful Quay and Magee had now passed on many of Allegheny's anti-merger leaders.

Thus it was that the Greater Pittsburgh Act became law, going into effect on December 6, 1907, following a Court test. To Pittsburgh's population was added Allegheny City's 150,000, advancing Pittsburgh to sixth place in population with a total of 533,000 residents.

Allegheny County leaders have taken an active part in state politics because a strong county organization with a great city of voters at its beck and call has often made possible the control of the state organization. The Christopher Magee-William Flinn machine in the years from 1895 to 1903, however, chose to oppose Matthew Stanley Quay only to lose control after the death of Magee. The state organization headed by Senator Boise Penrose and Senator George T. Oliver, 1903-1912, was challenged by the county organization of William A. Magee and Flinn in 1912 in a clash that actually produced the Progressive Party of that year and induced Theodore Roosevelt to run for the presidency. Roosevelt, an erstwhile Republican, carried the county by a great margin, but it was in no sense a Republican defeat. Thereafter, the regular Republicans controlled the offices until economic distress and internal political dissensions weakened their organization in 1930.

Under the leadership of the late William A. Magee, nephew of Christopher Lyman "Chris" Magee, the Republican Party returned to power in the city. Magee had been numbered among the younger party members whose revolt against Flinn eventually forced his consent to the primary system of nominating candidates in place of the convention method then in use.

Along with Magee in 1908 there stepped into prominence Max G. Leslie, who maintained a dominant place in city, county and state politics for twenty years. And with him there walked into the limelight Joseph V. Armstrong, who would go down in the annals of party politics and Allegheny County government as "Joe the Builder."

MAKER OF MAYORS

Armstrong was the first to gain the mayoralty through Leslie assistance, thus starting the astute "Maker of Mayors" on a colorful career as a power both before and behind the scenes. He took office in 1914 but quarreled with Leslie as he had previously with Council and with Mayor Magee. Thus in 1917 Leslie elected E. V. Babcock,

F RANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT,
THE VIGOROUS PRESIDENTIAL
CANDIDATE OF THE DEMOCRATIC
PARTY, APPEARED PERSONALLY IN
PITTSBURGH IN 1932 AND AGAIN,
IN 1936, WHEN SEEKING RE-
ELECTION.



later to be a County Commissioner and leader of the movement which produced the present county park system.

The political power of Joseph G. Armstrong grew. That of Leslie waned. One year after the World War Armstrong took the office of County Treasurer from the Flinn faction. The year 1923 found him firmly intrenched. He was elected County Commissioner.

Max Leslie made his last successful choice for the mayoralty in 1925 when he drafted Judge Charles H. Kline from the bench in a harmony move. Armstrong, as Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, and Babcock as his colleague, began the most ambitious program of public works in the county's history. A people's bond issue of \$72,000,000 was floated to pay for the improvements. The lavishness of the Armstrong policy seems to have been politically unwise.

Factional strife assumed serious proportions during the second administration of the unfortunate Pittsburgh mayor, Charles H. Kline. This rift and sentiment against Armstrong produced a reform movement in the county which led to the election of two Independents, Charles C. McGovern and C. M. Barr as county commissioners in 1931. They along with William D. Mansfield, regular Republican member of the Board, reorganized the departments under their jurisdiction in the interest of economy and greater efficiency. Regardless of their efforts, however, the weakened Republican Party and the Independent groups gradually lost power in Allegheny County between 1932 and 1936.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Franklin D. Roosevelt, the vigorous presidential candidate for the rejuvenated Democratic Party of 1932, waged an aggressive campaign—appearing personally in Pittsburgh—and the people of the county, torn by economic distress and political disorganization, gave him a vote of 189,839 to 152,326 for Herbert Hoover, the Republican candidate.

Immediately thereafter David L. Lawrence and Joseph F. Guffey, astute Democratic leaders in the county, began to perfect a local organization of their party, which with the momentum of the national party made great inroads on the city and county offices hitherto held by Republicans. William Nissley McNair, an exponent of the Single Tax theories of Henry George and long-time Democrat, was elected Mayor of Pittsburgh in 1933. McNair soon broke with the party leaders and wrote one of the most chaotic chapters in city hall history, showing in particular a great news-making ability.

ELECT COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Two years after McNair took over city hall in his landslide, Democratic county commissioners were elected as majority members of the board. John J. Kane, a member of city council and former member of the General Assembly, became Chairman of the Board by virtue of polling the largest vote among candidates for commissioner in the general election of 1935. His Democratic colleague, George Rankin, Jr., a State Senator when elected, joined him in an administration which reflected the Roosevelt influence but sought the elimination of over-lapping costs and services, and approved public works to provide jobs. The Republicans, as a result of the law that only two commissioners of the same political party may hold office, elected James F. Malone who died shortly thereafter and was replaced by former Mayor John S. Herron.

In the following presidential campaign, that of 1936, President Roosevelt swept the county over his opponent, Alfred M. Landon, by a vote of 366,593 to 176,224. David L. Lawrence, Secretary of the Commonwealth in the cabinet of George H. Earle, first Democratic governor in 40 years, had now become State Chairman of his party. Joseph F. Guffey, elected United States Senator in the 1934 election which sent Earle to Harrisburg, transferred his activities to the larger sphere at Washington. The Guffey-Lawrence combine thus advanced both in scope and political prestige, for Pennsylvania had an avenue to the White House.

James P. Kirk had succeeded Lawrence as county chairman when the latter was chosen as state leader. Furthermore, Mayor McNair, already noted as an intransigent member of the party organization, resigned in October, 1936, and was replaced by Cornelius D. Scully, the then president of council. The elimination of that particular rift failed to assure complete harmony in city and county circles of the ruling party as 1937 brought a new outbreak over the choice of Scully as mayoralty candidate. The primary election found P. J. McArdle who had succeeded Scully as president of council, in the field with the backing of County Commissioner Kane, a growing power in party politics. However, labor divided its support and the predictability of thorough political organization was demonstrated when the party nominated Scully, brought about re-union with those involved in the defection, and elected Scully over the Republican candidate, Robert N. Waddell.

Thus was preserved the powerful position of the Democrats in the county and city.

Minor parties have been represented in the county and city from the 1870's but never in great numbers. The Greenback Party, the Prohibition Party—which held two national conventions in the city, one in 1884 and another in 1896—the Socialists and later the Communists each have been represented, but, thus far, have proved to be an annoyance only, rather than a threat, to those in control. Labor parties have never challenged the major parties although labor disputes have been bitter in the mill towns.

A century and a half has produced a great change in the physiological aspects of the city and in the organizations of the parties. Now county, ward, and district chairmen consolidate and guard their forces with almost scientific precision. Women are as astute as men in the political game. Curiously enough, however, regardless of the improvements in political machinery, much the same issues are at stake. Economic welfare and the constitution were the issues as the county was born, and economic welfare and the constitution are the issues one hundred and fifty years later.

CHAPTER IV

The Law

By

JUDGE M. A. MUSMANNO

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY years from now, the denizens of Allegheny County will be celebrating the three hundredth anniversary of the establishment of Allegheny County. Citizens of that era will look back upon the benighted days of 1788 and summon an unshed tear for the people who travelled in such snail-moving contrivances as automobiles, who telephoned without seeing the person at the other end of the wire, and who cooked their food over fire. In the year 2088, Allegheny Countians will probably travel in individual mosquito planes with wings that can be attached to the human body; telephoning will be wireless and picture-reproducing; and it is possible that dinner will consist of seven or eight pills, each representing the concentrated extract of the various items that go into a full course chicken dinner.

The entire physical aspect of Allegheny County may be changed: topography, architecture, highways will unquestionably have undergone as extraordinary a transformation as has marked the external appearance of Allegheny County between 1788 and 1938.

But whether we stand on the summits of prophecy, looking through the binoculars of imagination into the future of 2088, or sit in the library, peering through the telescope of history back into the past of 1788, we will find that one institution remains the same through the phantasmagoria of ever-changing externals. That is the institution of the law—law, which is the medium for the attainment of justice.

Without justice and the assurance of it, there can be no progress, no organized society, no real civilization.

The greatest wish in a healthy man's life is for Justice. Wealth, honor, fame, position are all subordinate to this crowning desideratum, because Justice includes them all.

The greatest of authors, the wisest of statesmen, the most renowned of orators have expatiated on the subject of Justice: what it is and what it means. But not long ago I heard two boys arguing over the division



ARCHITECT'S DRAWING OF THE PRESENT COURT HOUSE AND, IN THE REAR, JAIL OF THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY AT THE TIME OF ITS DEDICATION, FIFTY YEARS AGO. THIS MASSIVE GRANITE STRUCTURE OF NORMAN ROMAN-ESQUE DESIGN IS ADMITTEDLY THE MASTERPIECE OF ITS ARCHITECT, HENRY HOBSON RICHARDSON, WHO DIED TWO YEARS BEFORE ITS COMPLETION. BY A VERBAL AGREEMENT WITH THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AT THAT TIME, HIS EXECUTORS WERE ALLOWED TO SUPERVISE ITS COMPLETION IN THE MANNER HE WISHED. THIS STIPULATION WAS MADE BY RICHARDSON BECAUSE OF HIS INTENSE PRIDE IN THE WORK AND FEAR THAT DEATH WOULD OVERTAKE HIM BEFORE THE FINAL TASK WAS DONE.

of marbles that, in a scurry of excitement, had been mingled together in confusion. Their voices rose in a crescendo of temper until one lad stepped back from the menacing fists of the other, and, folding his arms, said: "All I want is what is mine."

That is Justice.

Two thousand years ago Christ put it in these eternal words: "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's."

In the year 524 A.D., the laws of Rome were piling up in quite the same bewildering multifariousness that they are now in America. The Emperor Justinian, alarmed against the impending tidal wave of legalistic chaos, ordered all laws, court opinions, decisions, orders, edicts and decrees codified, digested, systematized and made definite and definitive. Conflicting decisions had to be resolved, ambiguities in statutes had to be clarified, and a million and one classifications had to be indexed. A broad Roman highway of law had to be cut through the juristic jungle. It was an appalling task, but it was done, and from it emerged the famous Corpus Juris. And now the Roman Law forms the basis of jurisprudence of enlightened civilization.

How does this fount of wisdom define Justice? Corpus Juris proclaims Justice as the "eternally giving to every one what is his due."

Does everyone get what is his due? To the extent that he does not he will complain and he has the right to complain—and he will go to the law about it!

LAW NEVER CHANGES

In the compilation of this book I have been assigned the task of writing the history of the law in Allegheny County for the last one hundred fifty years. All we can write about is the external manifestation of the law. The law itself never changes. New statutes are added to old statutes, judges render ever-multiplying decisions and write voluminous opinions, but there is only one law—and that is the eternal principle that every man should have what he is entitled to. No one has the right to expect more. No one should be expected to be content with less.

Whether the justice is dispensed in a log building, as it was in 1788; in a stone and steel structure, as it is today; or in a glass and ivory tower, as it may be in 2088, does not matter. What is important is that it be based upon the time defying precept that each litigant shall receive his due.

When the litigant one hundred fifty years ago went to court, he frequently had to traverse a forest peopled with known and unknown danger. But the satisfaction of achieving what was his, heartened him against every peril, fortified his spirit against every menace.

The first court held in Allegheny County, known as such, was in Pittsburgh, in a log tavern on Front Street, now First Avenue. The presiding official was a justice of the peace—George Wallace. He sat with three associates—Joseph Scott, John Wilkins and John Johnson, all laymen. What they lacked in technical knowledge of the law, they made up in dignity and ceremony: they went and returned from court preceded by a high sheriff bearing a long white wand and flanked with rattling drums. Arrived in the court room, they donned scarlet robes, throwing a majestic splendor over the "bench" made of unfinished split logs.

In this rough hewn structure, whose only pillars were the stately trees of the forest which surrounded it, and whose only dome was the patch of vaulted sky visible through the cracks in the roof, the Allegheny County bar was formed. On December 16, 1788, nine attorneys were admitted to practice law.

One of the functions of the early courts was to establish rates for tavern keepers. Old records reveal a court order of the period decreeing the following rates:

| | |
|---|---------|
| One-half pint Whisky..... | 1s. |
| The same made into Toddy..... | 1s. 6d. |
| Beer per quart..... | 1s. |
| For hot breakfast..... | 1s. 6d. |
| For cold breakfast..... | 1s. |
| For dinner..... | 2s. |
| For supper..... | 1s. 6d. |
| For lodging, <i>with clean sheets</i> , per night.... | 6d. |

Considering the meager and humble comfort offered by the courthouse itself, it is only natural to expect that the first jails in this undeveloped region should be rather crude and unpleasant affairs. Usually they consisted of but a single room where men and women, whites, blacks and Indians were confined together. As a matter of fact the jail was mainly to hold prisoners until trial. In criminal cases the sentences were usually limited to fines, whippings or the stock.

PENN OPPOSED IMPRISONMENT

One of the original pronouncements of William Penn was that sentences to imprisonment should be rare. His view was that the colony could ill afford to spare the labors of any individual, however depraved, and still less was it inclined to support him in idleness. The whipping post which stood in front of the first jail in this section was a stout sapling, placed firmly in the ground, with a crosspiece above the head, to which the hands of the culprit were tied, while the lashes were inflicted by the sheriff on his bare back. The pillory consisted of a low platform, on which the culprit stood, with uprights supporting a frame with openings in it, through which his head and hands projected. At common law every passer-by might cast one stone at the projecting head. The stocks were also a rude framework, on which the culprit sat, his legs projecting through openings in front. When no regular stocks were at hand, the custom was to lift the corner of a rail fence and thrust the legs between the two lower rails. The ducking stool occupied a prominent place at the Point.

Today we recoil at these inhuman devices and practises. How much of what we do now may be regarded as barbarous in 2088?

In 1789 delegates were chosen from all parts of the State to form a new Constitution, the one of 1776, hastily assembled during the turmoil of the Revolutionary War, having proven unsatisfactory. Two lawyers of the Allegheny County bar, James Ross and Alexander Addison, were chosen as delegates to the Convention from this District and they proved among the ablest of its members.

The new Constitution, adopted in 1790, made radical changes in the judicial system of the State. Justices of the Peace were no longer Judges of the courts. The State was divided into five Circuits or Districts. The Counties of Westmoreland, Fayette, Washington, and Allegheny composed the fifth District. The new judicial system went into operation September 1, 1791.

A President Judge was appointed by the Governor for each district, and Associate Judges, not less than three nor more than four, for each county. The Associate Judges could hold the Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas. All judges were commissioned for life or during good behavior. The Constitution did not require any of the judges to be "learned in the law," but it was undoubtedly understood that the Judges of the Supreme Court and the President Judges of the District,

were to be experienced lawyers. By the Act of February 24, 1806, the Associate Judges of each county were reduced to two.

Alexander Addison was appointed President Judge of the fifth District and presided for thirteen years. He had originally been educated for the ministry and had engaged for a short time in preaching. He had, however, also studied law. On the bench he displayed great ability, and many of his decisions were later compiled and published under the name of Addison's Reports, which are frequently referred to as the basis of the present Pennsylvania Law.

In 1838 the State of Pennsylvania adopted another Constitution. It reduced the terms of Common Pleas judges, learned in the law, to ten years, and associate judges to five years; all judges were made elective.

The present Constitution of 1874 ordained that the judicial power of the Commonwealth should be vested in a Supreme Court, in Courts of Common Pleas, Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Courts of Quarter Sessions, Orphans' Courts, magistrates' courts, and such other courts as the General Assembly might from time to time establish.

FIRST COURT HOUSE, 1789

In 1789 Allegheny County erected its first courthouse. It was located on what is now known as Market Street. This structure made of brick, was two stories high and not devoid of some pretension. It was capped with a peaked steeple and proudly looked out through a row of wooden fluted columns, which, alas, failed to excite the appropriate awe, because visitors tried out their penknives on them and left initials and figures which added nothing to the aesthetics of the building.

In 1841, the Allegheny County courts moved to a more commodious building on Grant's Hill. In May, 1882, this building was destroyed by fire.

On its site there now rose a rugged palace worthy of the name of Temple of Justice. This courthouse which still occupies the square bounded by Grant, Diamond and Ross Streets and Fifth Avenue, is without doubt one of the most impressive buildings in America and it could stand, without loss of prestige, in any city of the world. Its castellated walls, simple massive arches and dominating tower are reminiscent of some of the late medieval buildings of the North of Europe, and its Romanesque pattern speaks of Renaissance ideals.

To the extent that architecture is capable of imparting mood, this building is a Magna Charta in stone. It at present houses the Allegheny County Criminal Court and County Court, as well as the offices of the County Commissioners, Sheriff, Treasurer, Clerk of Courts and Controller.

In 1917 the Courts of Common Pleas of Allegheny County moved from this building to the City-County Building across the street where they now occupy the entire Seventh Floor and part of the Eighth Floor.

It is the belief of the writer that of the numerously populated counties in the State, Allegheny County possesses the most well-organized Court of Common Pleas. Instead of a series of courts with a number of president judges, as is the case in Philadelphia County, Allegheny County has but one President Judge. All cases are called in a central assignment room and sent to the individual court rooms in the order in which they become vacant through the finishing of trials in progress there.

The Court of Common Pleas is made up of fourteen judges, the oldest in point of service, officiating as President Judge. The Common Pleas judges also do service in the Criminal Courts.

On the eighth floor of the City-County Building are the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County and the Supreme and Superior Courts of Pennsylvania when they meet in Pittsburgh.

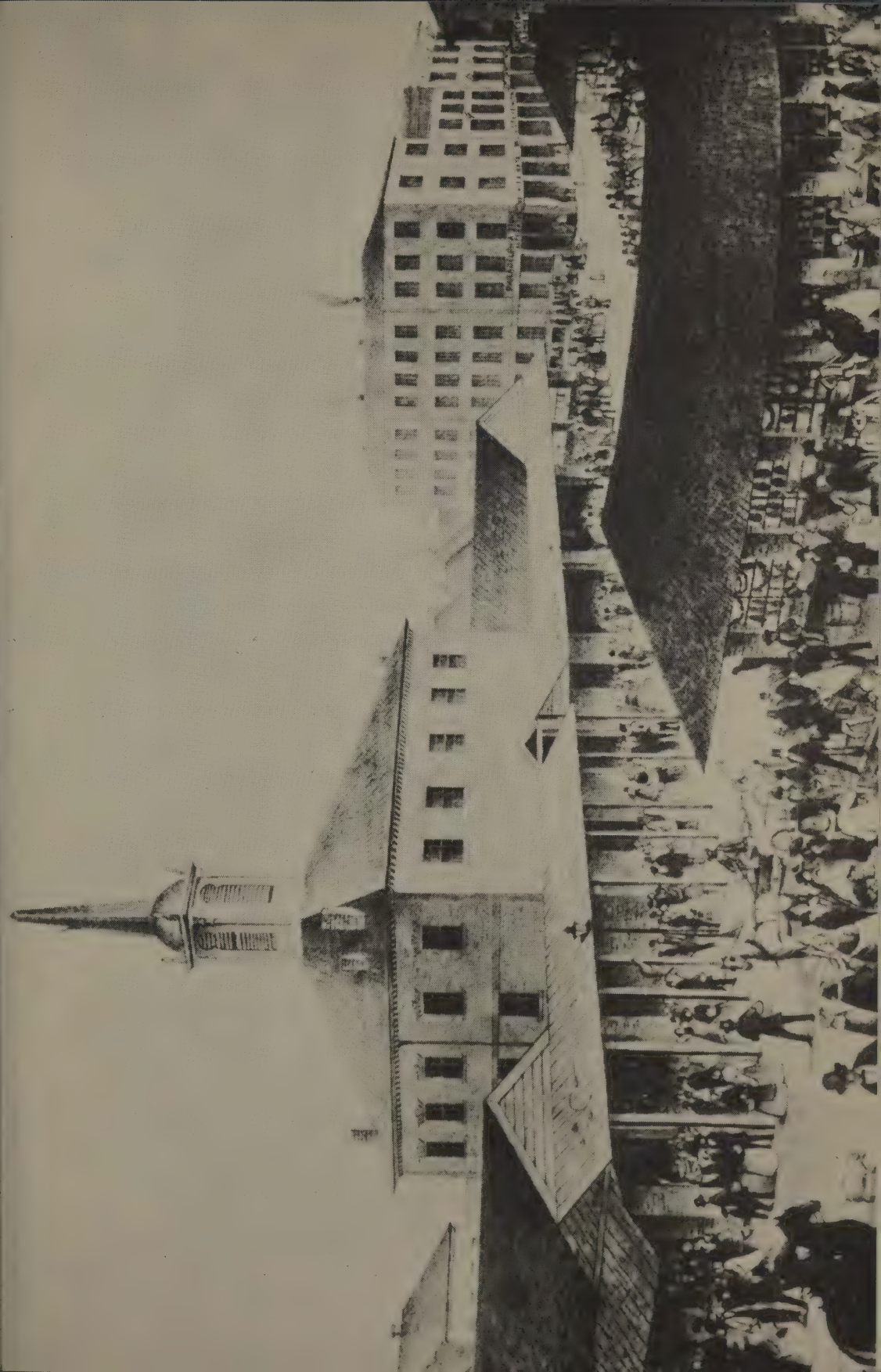
COUNTY COURT ESTABLISHED

In 1911 the Allegheny County Court was established. Its purpose was to give prompt and inexpensive justice to litigants of small means, involved in cases of modest amounts. It was called "The Poor Man's Court." Its original jurisdiction was limited to cases involving not more than six hundred dollars, to appeals from summary convictions, to desertion and non-support cases, and to juvenile delinquency. Today, the County Court has jurisdiction in civil cases up to twenty-five hundred dollars. In 1933 the Legislature created a separate Juvenile Court, which is now housed in a handsome large building situated in the Oakland section of Pittsburgh.

The institution of the law is a prolific contributor to the drama of every day life, and Allegheny County has furnished more than its share of dramatic material to the theatre of organized society.

The first person convicted of murder and hung in this region was an Indian of the Delaware tribe by the name of Mamachtaga. In 1785,

THE FIRST COURT HOUSE OF THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY WAS ERECTED IN THE MARKET STREET DIAMOND OF PITTSBURGH, SHORTLY BEFORE 1800. THE BRICK STRUCTURE WAS NEARLY SQUARE IN PLAN, AS CAN BE SEEN FROM THE PHOTOGRAPH ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE, AND ITS ROOF TERMINATED IN WHAT HAS BEEN DESCRIBED AS A "SPLENDID SPIRE." THE MARKET WAS DIRECTLY ACROSS THE STREET FROM THE SEAT OF JUSTICE, AS WILL BE OBSERVED.



while under the influence of whiskey he killed a white man. He was tried and convicted of murder. While being held in jail, the little daughter of the jailer fell dangerously ill. The Indian prisoner asked to be allowed to go into the woods to get some roots that would cure her. He went, got the roots, and then effected the cure. The day before his execution, he asked permission to return to the woods to find some roots with which to paint his face red, so that he might die like a warrior. He was allowed to do this, and on the following day this native American, painted as a brave warrior, expiated on the gallows a crime which was committed in a frenzied fit occasioned by whiskey sold to him by a white man.

SENSATIONAL CASES

Perhaps the most sensational case in the history of crime in Allegheny County was that of the Biddle Boys—Jack and Edward. Convicted of murder they awaited their fate of hanging in the Allegheny County Jail. Here they engaged the attention of the warden's wife, played upon her sympathies and finally won her active support in their plan to break jail. She brought them steel saws and revolvers, and then stood before their cells while they cut away the bars. On the morning of January 30, 1902, after the condemned men had severed the bars of their cells, she fled with them to the outside. In the bitterly cold weather they stole a horse and sleigh and made for the open country. Near Butler they encountered a group of Pittsburgh detectives, and a running fight ensued. In the exchange of shots, both brothers were severely injured. Overcome with the shame and humiliation of impending capture, the distraught woman turned a revolver on herself and fired a shot which narrowly missed her heart. She recovered from her wound, but Jack and Edward Biddle died from theirs the following day.

Three decades later, Paul Jaworski possessed the questionable distinction of being "America's No. 1 gangster." His field of activity centered in Detroit and Pittsburgh. He and his mobsters left a long trail of robberies and murders. Arrested after being relentlessly hunted by the law, he was placed in the Allegheny County Jail under heavy guard. With a make-believe gun, he forced the jail guards to open his cell and then all jail doors. As he walked into the open air, a waiting automobile whisked him away, to a temporary freedom. But he was again captured, brought back to trial in a wounded condition, was

convicted and sent to the electric chair.

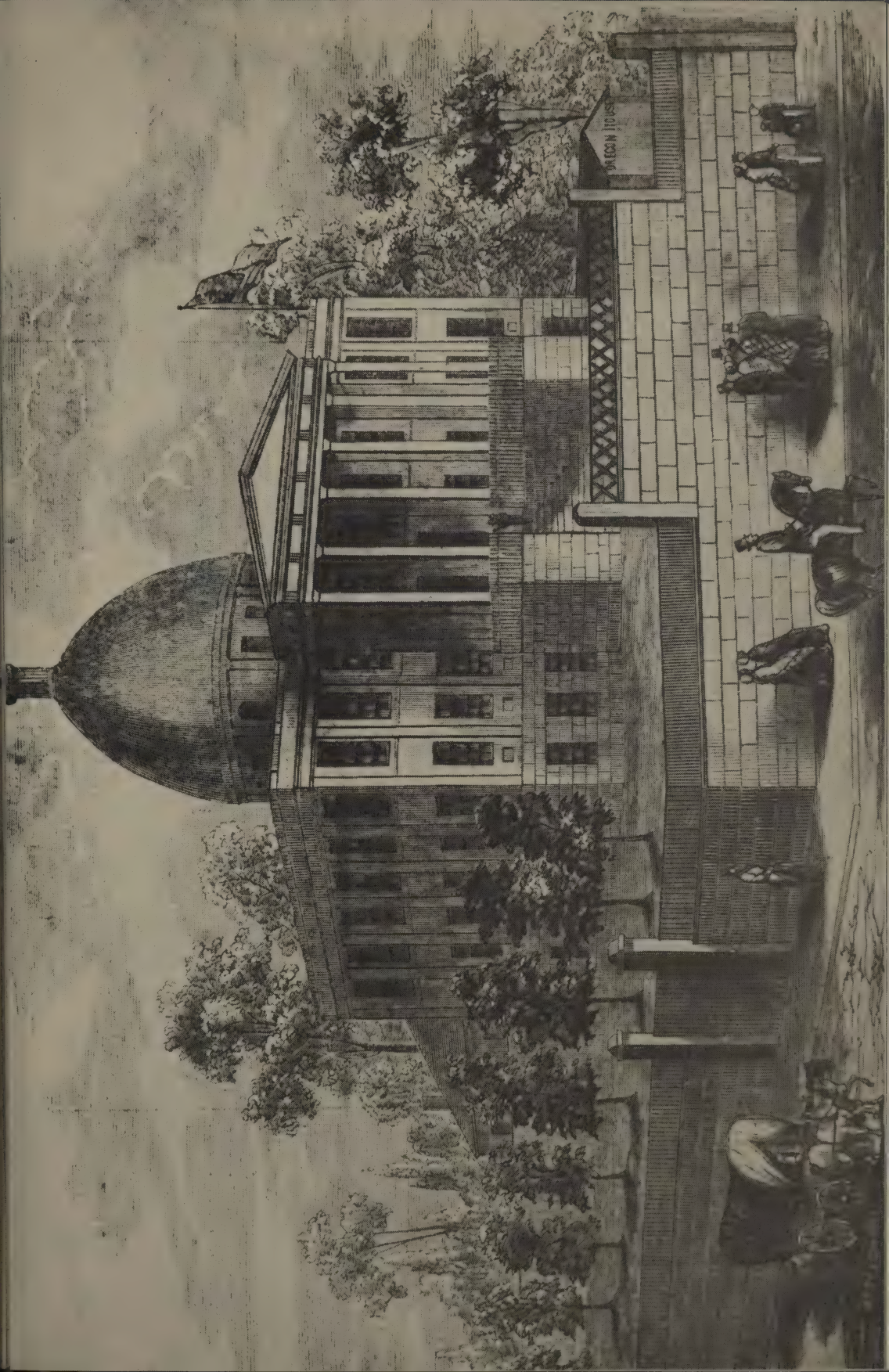
The divorce case filed by Harry K. Thaw, scion of a wealthy and socially prominent Pittsburgh family, against his beautiful actress wife, Evelyn Nesbit, also a Pittsburgher, and tried in this county, recalled the famous murder case in New York in which Thaw was charged with the murder of Stanford White, the famous architect. He was acquitted on the grounds of insanity and then followed years of litigation to declare him sane. A few years ago, finis was written to that case.

Henry Dennison was a rich, old recluse, living very modestly on the outskirts of Swissvale in this county. A charming lady sued the eighty year old patriarch for breach of promise of marriage. He looked as if he were well on the road to second childhood, but the jury at the first trial, awarded the lady one hundred and seventy thousand dollars to help mend her wounded heart. A new trial was granted and there were disagreements by the juries in the several trials that followed. The case was finally settled out of Court.

A case which evoked much discussion among lawyers here and throughout the country was that of Philip Hill, convicted in 1897 for the murder of George Lawrence at Hulton Station. He was sentenced to be hanged on December 8, 1897. Just a few moments before the hour scheduled for execution, Hill's counsel succeeded in getting the case before the Supreme Court on a writ of error. The case thus being in the higher court, the jail warden permitted the hour for the execution to pass. At the argument before the Supreme Court, defense counsel advanced the interesting proposition that as the time fixed for hanging the defendant had lapsed without reprieve or continuance of the matter, Hill was legally dead, that the Governor could not legally fix another date and that, therefore, Hill could not be legally hanged. Hill benefited from this controversy to the extent that he was allowed to live for another year while the Court threshed out the law of the matter. On December 13, 1898, however, he was hanged, but among lawyers his case can still arouse a lively discussion.

One odd and not unamusing angle of the Hill case is related by Eugene Connelly, newspaperman of that day. "At the turn of the Twentieth Century," Mr. Connelly reminisces, "an execution of a convicted murderer was always a first page lead story. Nothing in the news was more eagerly sought by the press than the grewsome and oftentimes melodramatic details of a hanging. One of the local papers prided itself in always getting on the street first with an 'extra' about

THE SECOND COURT HOUSE WAS
DESIGNED BY JOHN CHISLETT AND IS
CONSIDERED HIS GREATEST ACHIEVE-
MENT. ERECTED IN 1842, IT WAS THE
MOST MONUMENTAL BUILDING IN
WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA BUILT BE-
FORE 1860. DOMINATING DOWNTOWN
PITTSBURGH WITH ITS MASSIVE POR-
TALS AND DOUBLE ROWS OF GREEK
DORIC SANDSTONE COLUMNS FOR
FORTY YEARS, THE BUILDING WAS
DESTROYED BY FIRE IN 1882.



the so-called 'neck-tie party.' What this paper did was to write its story in advance, anticipating what was to happen, set this story in type and place it on the presses. Then, as the trap was sprung, the presses would roar into action and an edition of the 'extra' would be on the street ten minutes after the execution.

"This time, however, the paper found itself in a terrific dilemma. Five minutes before the scheduled hanging the execution was postponed. Here, already in type, was the story of how the victim walked to the gallows, what were his last words, how he was swung into eternity, and how the gaping jury of 'distinguished first Christian citizens' impaneled for the occasion comported itself as witnesses. It was too late to break down the type and rewrite the story. The presses had to move. A resourceful reporter leaped into the breach. He wrote one line which was inserted above the death story, and the presses began to roll. The line he wrote was: 'The following is what Philip Hill just missed by five minutes!'"

SYMPHONIC MUSIC ILLEGAL

It is difficult to conceive of a time when the playing of symphonic music on Sunday was considered illegal; yet it was not until January, 1928, that in Pennsylvania, concerts with paid admissions, were permissible under the law. On April 25, 1927, the director and several musicians of the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, with others, were arrested and charged with violating the Act of April 22, 1794, (colloquially referred to as the "Blue Laws,") which prohibits worldly employment on Sunday. The defendants were fined by the Alderman who heard the case, and an appeal was taken to the County Court.

In retrospect it all seems incredible. Two judges sat on the appeal and listened for four days to testimony on whether it was a crime to play on Sunday a concert made up of these compositions:

The Overture to *Euryanthe*—*Weber*;
Symphony No. 7, A Major, Op. 92—*Beethoven*;
Concerto B Flat Major, Op. 25—*Tschaikowsky*;
Capriccio Italian—*Tschaikowsky*.

The Court reversed the summary conviction and opened the way to a liberal and more humane interpretation, than had existed before, of the Act of 1794. I am tempted to quote from the eloquent opinion written in the case by the late President Judge Kennedy:

"Who is to judge what feelings, moods, spiritual emotions are aroused in response to its sympathetic, harmonious modulations. Music affects only one sense, that of hearing. The interpretation of its sounds is wholly emotional, like the effect of a painting or a landscape to the eye. Its only impression is upon the mind. What thoughts, what feelings, what sentiments of joy, grief, fear, love, awe, or devotion, what memories are aroused, are entirely confined to the mind of the observer or hearer. But the music rendered by these defendants so far as the program discloses, is without exception conducive of, and in sympathy with, peaceful, quiet rest and introspection.

"What lover of nature has not been thrilled with the singing of birds on a Sunday morning? What is more deliriously beautiful than the bursting bloom of an orchard or a country roadside on the quiet Sabbath? Yet their effect is only upon the ear and the eye. What thoughts are engendered by such views and such sounds. Surely the very opposite is profane, sordid or worldly. They at once unconsciously lift the mind to the praise and adoration of the Creator, and if nature sings on Sunday, why not man?"

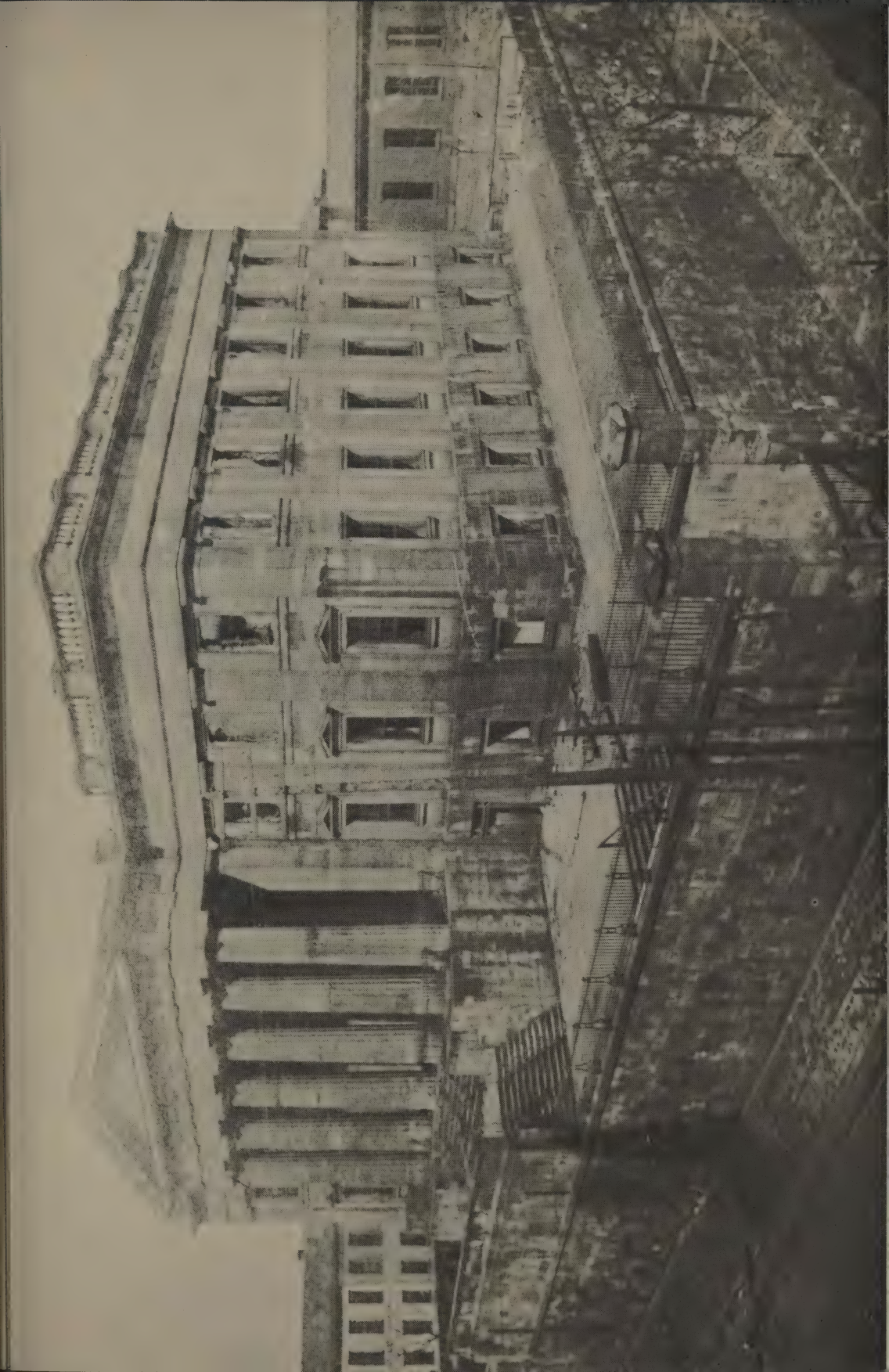
FREEDOM OF SPEECH

Another County Court case which attracted considerable attention in Pittsburgh and all university centers involved the right of free speech. Three University of Pittsburgh students were arrested for attempting to hold an anti-war meeting on the college campus. The speaker of the occasion was to be Rev. Willard Mellin, a respectable and patriotic person and war veteran. His address was the same one he had delivered previously on Memorial Day in a cemetery, which clearly indicated its non-provocative character. The three young students who had arranged the meeting were arrested and jailed on the charge of disorderly conduct. At the trial in County Court, no evidence was presented to substantiate factually any disorderly conduct. In fact, the lieutenant of police who arrested the youths, stated that they were "very orderly, outside of loud talking."

The County Court discharged the students and said on the subject of college education that:

"College students are not intended to be empty tanks into which wisdom is to be poured. A college student's head is not a sponge which is to absorb everything that a

THE SECOND COURT HOUSE AS
IT LOOKED ON MONDAY MORN-
ING, MAY 8, 1882, FOLLOWING
THE FIRE OF THE PREVIOUS DAY
WHICH PARTIALLY CONSUMED IT
AND RENDERED THE GREATER
PORTION UNFIT FOR OCCUPANCY.
NOTE THE BEAUTY OF THE GREAT
COLUMNS.



college professor happens to say. Education consists in not only acquiring knowledge and data, but in thinking as well. The main purpose of a university education should be to make students think, and how can there be thinking without free speech?

And, if there ever was a time to think, this is the time. Any wholesome thought that can be advanced on the problems which confront mankind today should be listened to, or at any rate should not be repressed to the point where the denial of expression may result in dangers far more alarming than the views the expression would have aired."

The history of one hundred fifty years in any field, and much less that of the law, cannot be told in the limited space allotted for this chapter. All we can hope to tell in these few pages is a story or two of the days that are gone, and breathe a word of affection for the legal profession that is sometimes praised with reason and often maligned without cause.

William Penn had the notion that his colony would need neither lawyers nor judges, and, with that thought in mind, provided for the establishment of "Peace Makers" who were to settle all controversies which should arise. But the Utopian plan failed to work. Several of Penn's immediate associates became lawyers and judges. His own will occupied the attention of the English Chancery for ten years, and the adjudication of the case of Penn's Heirs vs. Lord Baltimore's Heirs, in regard to the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, was in the courts for half a century.

One hundred and fifty years ago, Allegheny County belonged to the Far West. The hills and valleys that we know were still the habitation of the warring Indians and the savage beasts. The hardy and courageous pioneers had blazed trails for the oncoming civilization, and the military forces sought valiantly to protect the newly found territory for the settlers migrating to the land of the three rivers. Garrisons and forts, soldiers and guns desperately tried to give protection to their families. Block houses, surrounded by log cabins, dotted this area. Like grim sentinels they stood in the dawn of American history.

LAW PROTECTED

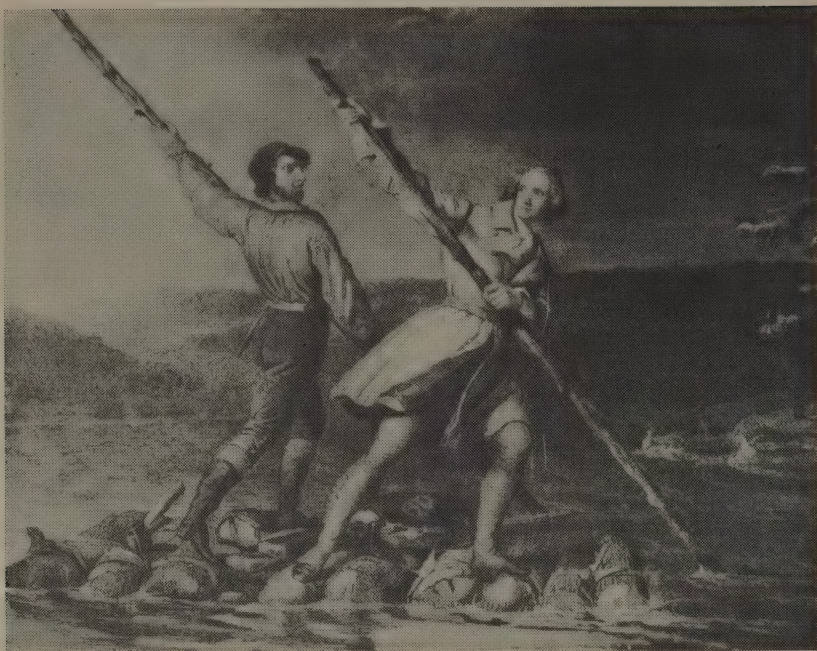
Indispensable as were the frontiersmen and pathfinders who opened up this territory; imperative as were the soldiers who marched in to hold it; essential as were the cannon and fortifications in the display

of force; yet none of them would have been of avail if the supreme authority of the law had not thrown its protecting mantle of inviolability around the men, women and children who made Allegheny County their home. It was the law and its institutions which brought order out of disruption, system out of chaos, security out of insecurity. It was the law which created impartial tribunals for the settlement of disputes and inculcated in the people a desire and love for a fair and just administration of justice.

In this work of welding together a society responsible to reason and responsive to all the fine instincts of human justice, family attachments and neighborly respect, the man of the law was a force for peace and not war, for good and not evil.

Allegheny County has reached the summit of one hundred fifty years of achievement. Further peaks of endeavor beckon. Those new heights will be scaled, and when they are permanently conquered there will fly over them the banner of never-ceasing progress, bearing the words of the eternal law, which makes for the truest justice:

“Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar’s,
and unto God the things that are God’s.”



G EORGE WASHINGTON, AS A
YOUNG MAN, MAKING HIS FAM-
OUS CROSSING OF THE ALLEGHENY
RIVER IN COMPANY WITH THE
WILDERNESS SCOUT, CHRISTOPHER
GIST.

CHAPTER V

Governmental Structure

By

NATHANIEL K. BECK

COUNTY government has come a long way from the ninth century English shire to the twentieth century American county with its instrumentalities designed to provide the people with the advantages of modern public works and services. The system of county government extant in the United States is one of the oldest political institutions still in operation and remains one of the most universal forms of local administration throughout the forty-eight States, not excepting the State of Louisiana, where the district of this character is known as the "parish."

The earliest known county officer was the sheriff, appointed by the English kings of the ninth century to conserve the peace of the shire and to carry out the orders of the courts. The county coroner's authority to hold inquests over the dead dates from the twelfth century. During the same period of history, the court of the county appointed justices of the peace to handle the fiscal and administrative affairs, the forerunner of the present board of county commissioners.

COUNTY OFFICERS APPOINTED

Before the development of democratic institutions, county officers were appointed by the English kings or the judges of the courts, and this system of local governments was transplanted to the American colonies. In Pennsylvania, the first board of county commissioners was designated in 1724 to exercise fiscal and administrative authority. As the necessities of government demanded and new county functions developed, additional county officers were added. The rise of Jacksonian democracy during the early years of the nineteenth century witnessed the enactment of laws in Pennsylvania requiring the *election by the people* of their county officers.

Provision was made for the election of county commissioners, sheriffs and coroners by the Act of April 15, 1834, Pamphlet Laws 537. The election of county treasurers was provided for by the Act of May

27, 1841, Pamphlet Laws 400; county surveyors by the Act of April 9, 1850, Pamphlet Laws 434; and district attorneys by the Act of May 3, 1850, Pamphlet Laws 654.

The electors of the County of Allegheny voted for a Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, a Clerk of the Courts of General Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer and Orphans' Court, a Register of Wills and a Recorder of Deeds as provided by the Act of July 2, 1839, Pamphlet Laws 559. However, under the Act of April 16, 1866, Pamphlet Laws 942, one person was elected as Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer and one person as Clerk of the Orphans' Court in the County of Allegheny.

The Act of April 15, 1834, Pamphlet Laws 537, provided for the election of three county auditors, who were officials exercising powers similar to the present county controller. The office of county auditor was abolished and the office of county controller created for the County of Allegheny by the Act of May 1, 1861, Pamphlet Laws 450.

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICES

The Constitution of Pennsylvania, which went into effect on January 1, 1874, in Article XIV established these county offices as Constitutional and therefore not subject to change by legislation. This Article of the Constitution also provides that neither the sheriff nor the treasurer shall be eligible to immediately succeed himself.

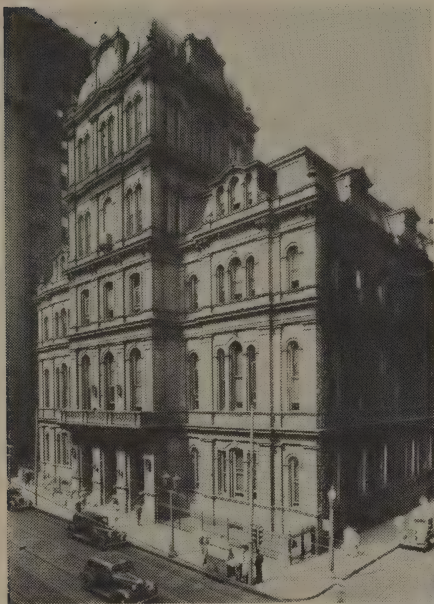
County officers are now elected for a term of four years at the municipal election held in odd numbered years. Under the Constitution their compensation is regulated by the Legislature, and all fees received by them must be paid into the County or State treasury, as directed by law.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is divided into sixty-seven counties which are known as "political subdivisions of the Commonwealth." The primary function of the counties is to act as the agents or instrumentalities of the Commonwealth in carrying out particular governmental functions which are most conveniently and efficiently exercised locally.

In pursuance of this pattern of government, the Legislature of Pennsylvania has never conferred any considerable legislative power on the counties, but has enacted a vast number of laws which define in minute detail the powers and duties of the various county officers. However, in recent enactments there has been a tendency to submit



THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY COURT HOUSE, . .
"RICHARDSON'S MASTERPIECE"



LEFT, OLD CITY HALL.



RIGHT, THE CITY-COUNTY
BUILDING OF TODAY.

important questions to a popular referendum of all the electors in the county.

To overcome the Constitutional prohibition against the passage of local or special laws regulating county government, the Legislature divided the counties into eight classifications based upon population, and these classifications were approved by a Constitutional amendment adopted in 1923. This action was taken on the theory that the legislative necessities of the various counties could best be determined by the density of population and that laws should be passed for all counties of a particular class. In 1929 the Legislature passed the General County Law which codified the laws relating to counties.

ONLY SECOND CLASS COUNTY

The County of Allegheny is the only County of the second class in Pennsylvania and is preceded in classification by the County of Philadelphia, which is the only County of the first class.

In the past one of the chief functions of the county was the administration of justice. The County of Allegheny is designated as the Fifth Judicial District of Pennsylvania and has courts of general criminal and civil jurisdiction, the judges of which are elected by the people. The County of Allegheny alone in Pennsylvania has a juvenile court. The Clerk of Courts, the Prothonotary, the Recorder of Deeds, the Register of Wills, the Sheriff and the District Attorney are the principal administrative officers connected with the administration of justice.

To carry out this function, the County maintains court houses, jails, a juvenile detention home, a force of County Detectives under the District Attorney and a County Police Force under the County Commissioners. The Recorder of Deeds keeps public records and documents relating to land titles, the Register of Wills supervises the probate of wills and matters relating to estates generally, while the Orphans' Court controls the administration of estates.

With the growth of the modern community and its highly developed system of transportation, sanitation and recreation, the chief function of the county has become the construction and operation of public works. The County of Allegheny in particular constructs and maintains an extensive system of highways, bridges, public buildings, parks, an airport, a law library and a County home and hospital. This development has resulted from the inability of cities, boroughs and townships to meet the huge cost of modern public works and the

necessity of utilizing for these purposes the larger unit of government as represented by the county.

DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITY

Perhaps the most striking feature of the county government is the anomalous situation that results from the division of responsibility existing between the board of county commissioners and other county officers. The board of three county commissioners assess and levy county taxes, appropriate county funds, conduct all elections held within the county, initiate building and highway projects, and supply other county officers with their official requirements, while, at the same time, they *share* administration responsibility with all other county officers and the courts.

The independent county officers and the courts have entire control over the conduct of their own departments of government and make their own appointments, but they are not in any manner charged with the great degree of official responsibility that is imposed upon the board of county commissioners in the imposition of taxes necessary to support the activities of these independent offices and the courts.

In the County of Allegheny the number and compensation of employees are determined by the County Salary Board, which is composed of the Commissioners, the Controller and the head of the department involved.

The corporate powers of the county are vested in the board of three county commissioners, who manage county finances and property, exercise contractual powers and duties in county affairs, levy taxes, make appropriations for county purposes and perform other duties expressly conferred upon them by the Legislature and such as are necessarily implied in the full exercise of those powers expressly given.

Among the employees appointed by the County Commissioners are the executive department heads in charge of the divisions created to carry out the functions of County government. The County Solicitor advises the Commissioners, prosecutes suits brought by the County and defends suits brought against the County. The Director of the Department of Public Works has charge of the construction and maintenance of the County's highway system, bridges and other instrumentalities provided for the people. The Director of the Department of Elections conducts all official elections for public offices and questions of policy submitted from time to time to the voters. The Director of the Depart-

ment of Property and Supplies handles all County purchases and manages County buildings. The Director of the Department of Parks has charge of the County's extensive recreational centers known as North and South Parks. The Members of the Board for the Assessment and Revision of Taxes determine and record the fair market value of all real estate in the County for the purpose of taxation, and take returns of personal property taxes.

COMPLETE POLICE POWERS

The Chief of the County Police superintends the County Police Force, which formerly was confined in its police power to the County parks and other property, but now the police of the County of Allegheny have full and complete jurisdiction throughout the County of Allegheny by virtue of the Act of March 30, 1937, Pamphlet Laws 114.

An effort was made to correct the haphazard system of county government and at the same time to eliminate the problem resulting from the conflict of county and municipal authority existing within the same territorial limits by a Constitutional amendment which was submitted to the electorate of the Commonwealth in 1928. This amendment authorized the Legislature to submit to the voters of the County of Allegheny a plan for the consolidation of the local governments of the County of Allegheny and the creation of a federated municipality to be known as "Greater Pittsburgh" or "Metropolitan Pittsburgh" or "City of Pittsburgh (Metropolitan)," the present cities, boroughs and townships to continue to exercise particular powers. The charter drawn by the commission which had carefully studied the problem was considerably tamed by the Legislature. Upon submission to the voters of the County of Allegheny in 1929, the charter was defeated.

The leading authorities on political science do not consider the highly decentralized system of county government as it exists in Pennsylvania to be conducive to efficient, effective and economical administration of important public affairs. Many who have studied the problem consider the election of a host of officers, whose functions are clerical in character, to be out of line with modern ideas of government. It has been contended that officers whose only function is the keeping of public records and documents and who have no policy-making power or duties, might just as well be appointed by those having general administrative authority in county affairs. These conclusions are invariably based upon the two-fold desire to achieve official responsi-

bility to a central body charged with taxing and appropriating power and duties and to present only those candidates for offices where policy-making is a vital function.

TENDENCY TOWARD REFERENDUM

The tendency to submit important public issues to a public referendum of all the electors in the county is indicated by the Voting Machine Law, which requires a vote of the people before voting machines may be used in any county, and the Act authorizing the creation and establishing of the Allegheny County Public Utility Administration when approved by the voters of the county. At the Legislative Session of 1937 an Act was passed by the General Assembly and signed by the Governor, providing for a non-profit corporation, under the auspices of the county government, which would be empowered to furnish the people of the County of Allegheny with efficient and low cost public utility services. This measure was sponsored by John J. Kane, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Allegheny, who, in the Pennsylvania Legislature and as a Member of the Council of the City of Pittsburgh, had become prominent in similar endeavors. The measure was defeated when submitted in the General Election, however.

The history of the development and increase in the functions of county government is largely the history of the increasing complexities and demands of life in the modern community. The English county was chiefly concerned with maintaining the power and authority of the State, as well as providing peace and safety for the people. Representing the modern attitude, the County of Allegheny renders public service in providing the people not only with the security of peace and safety, but with the equally important advantages of efficient, modern public works and services.

CHAPTER VI

Agriculture

By

MASON C. GILPIN

MILLS have made Pittsburgh and its vicinity in Allegheny County known throughout the world. It is natural that the fame of the smokestacks should dim that of the farms, but fact also supports Allegheny's position as one of the leading farm counties in Pennsylvania.

Among all counties of the state it ranks second in acreage of sweet corn, third in greenbeans, fourth in cabbage and tomatoes, and fourth in all other vegetables. It is fifth in pears, seventh in apples, fifteenth in both eggs and peaches, and it stands eleventh among Pennsylvania's 67 counties in cash farm income. Its 3,601 farms with their buildings are reckoned as worth \$32,682,000 and last year they yielded products valued at \$7,000,000.

In a rough way the agricultural history of this county can be divided into four parts. From about 1765 to 1800 was the frontier period, when the community fort was a part of farm economy and bare existence was financial success. From 1800 to 1840 was the pioneer period of establishing farms and accumulating some capital in the way of cleared lands, buildings and live stock. From 1840 to 1900 was the horse and buggy period of general farming. And from 1900 to the present may be called the era of specialization, for the Allegheny County farmer today is a specialist. Even though he grows the same thing his grandfather grew he follows science rather than tradition in his production.

NATURAL ADVANTAGES

Nature determined the future of Allegheny County when she directed the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers to meet here and form the Ohio. Served by water transportation in three directions and supplied with natural resources it was inevitable that the region should attract trade and manufacturing. The situation was recognized by the earliest settlers who before the Revolutionary War figured that a farm in this section was nearer market than any place in the state except near

Philadelphia. At first they were disappointed, for they counted on the Ohio River carrying their products to the Spanish settlements at the mouth of the Mississippi. But that trip proved hazardous and the market uncertain, while the journey over the mountains to our eastern seaboard years later was too long and costly for anything except furs, ginseng and whiskey to pay the freight.

A letter printed in 1790 quotes a farmer as saying, "To tell the truth, sir, we scarcely think it worth our while to cultivate large farms, since we get little or nothing for anything we raise." Corn was hard on the land, the little wheat then raised was too much for the demand, while the idea of making livestock furnish its own transportation to the eastern seaboard did not meet expectations because of competition from large droves of cattle coming up from the Carolinas and Virginia. However, the vision of the optimists proved clearer than that of the pessimists, for river shipping and manufacturing grew while roads and railroads to the east opened those markets. Now farm produce moves toward, not from Allegheny County. Last year 30,215 carloads of fruits and vegetables were unloaded at the produce yards here. In addition the equivalent of 2,702 carloads came by truck and 152 cars in miscellaneous ways, making a total of 33,069 cars of 69 farm commodities from 41 states and seven foreign countries.

When formed from parts of Westmoreland and Washington Counties in 1788 Allegheny County was already a thriving community. Following the French and Indian War land-hungry settlers trooped over the Appalachians and spread through this western wilderness. Mostly they were Scotch-Irish, able and willing to meet conditions where "every acre, every rod of ground which they claimed had to be cleared by axe, and held with the rifle." David K. McCarrel says, "The hardy and vigorous—if somewhat shiftless—Scotch-Irish settlers were accompanied by that great trilogy of the Scotch-Irish folk, the long rifle, the Presbyterian church, and the distillery." Neither axe nor rifle gathered rust for life was hard and money scarce. One night a minister preaching in a Crawford County tavern in exhorting his listeners to lead better lives said: "If one want riches, were he to sweep hell he could not find a sixpence." A little man sitting in a corner piped up: "Why sir! Then money is scarce there as well as here." But these poverty stricken farmers got along some way, and without a subsidy. The only attention they got from the government was when they refused

to pay a tax on whiskey. The government recognized them by sending an army against them.

PIONEER FARMING

The early pioneers were probably not always the heroic figures we have come to regard them. A writer in the *Columbian Magazine* in 1786 pictured them as follows:

"The first settler in the woods is generally a man who has out-lived his credit or fortune in the cultivated parts of the state. His time for migrating is the month of April. His first object is to build a small cabin of rough logs for himself and family. . . . A coarser building adjoining this cabin affords a shelter to a cow, and pair of poor horses. The labor of erecting these buildings is succeeded by killing the trees on a few acres of ground near his cabin; this is done by cutting a circle 'round the trees, two or three feet from the ground. The ground around these trees is then ploughed and Indian-corn planted in it. . . . His family is fed during the (first) summer by a small quantity of grain which he carries with him, and by fish and game. His cows and horses feed upon wild grass, or the succulent twigs of the woods. For the first year he endures a great deal of distress from hunger—cold—and a variety of accidental causes, but he seldom complains or sinks under them. As he lives in the neighborhood of Indians, he soon acquires a strong tincture of their manners. His pleasures consist chiefly in fishing and hunting. He loves spirituous liquors, and he eats, drinks and sleeps in dirt and rags in his little cabin. . . . In proportion as population increases around him, he becomes uneasy and dissatisfied. . . . He cannot bear to surrender up a single natural right for all the benefits of government,—and therefore he abandons his little settlement, and seeks a retreat in the woods, where he again submits to all the toils which have been mentioned.

"This species of settler by no means extracts all from the earth which it is able and willing to give. His fields yield but a scanty increase, owing to the ground not being sufficiently ploughed. The hopes of the year are often blasted by his cattle breaking through his half made fences, and destroying his grain. His horses perform but half the labor that might be expected from them, if they were better fed; and his cattle often die in the spring from the want of provision, and the delay of grass. . . . This species of settler . . . delights chiefly in company . . . sometimes drinks spirituous liquors to excess . . .

will spend a day or two in every week, in attending political meetings; and, thus, he contracts debts, which (if they do not give him a place in the sheriff's docket) compel him to sell his plantation, generally in the course of a few years, to the third and last species of settler.

"This species of settler is commonly a man of property and good character. . . . His first object is to convert every spot of ground, over which he is able to draw water, into meadow. . . . His next object is to build a barn, which he prefers of stone. This building . . . is made very compact, so as to shut out the cold in winter; for our farmers find that their horses and cattle, when kept warm, do not require near as much food, as when they are exposed to the cold. He uses economy, likewise, in the consumption of his wood. Hence he keeps himself warm in winter, by means of stoves, which save an immense deal of labor to himself and his horses, in cutting and hawling wood in cold and wet weather. His fences are every where repaired, so as to secure his grain from his own and his neighbor's cattle. But further, he increases the number of the articles of his cultivation, and, instead of raising corn, wheat, and rye alone, he raises oats, buckwheat—and spelts. Near his house, he allots an acre or two of ground for a garden, in which he raises a large quantity of cabbage and potatoes. His newly cleared fields afford him every year a large increase of turnips. Over the spring which supplies him with water, he builds a milk-house; he likewise adds to the number and improves the quantity of his fruit-trees. . . . The last object of his industry is to build a dwelling-house. This business is sometimes effected in the course of his life, but is oftener bequeathed to his son, or the inheritor of his plantation. . . . The horses and cattle of this species of settler, bear marks in their strength, fat, and fruitfulness—of their being plentifully fed and carefully kept. His table abounds with a variety of the best provisions—his very kitchen flows with milk and honey—beer, cyder, and wine are the usual drinks of his family."

Crops grown by the settlers included a variety of feed and fiber plants. Flax culture was important. From the fiber came cloth and from the seed linseed oil. A mixture of wool and linen made the famous "linsey-woolsey" goods. Among the grains produced by early Allegheny County farmers are listed corn, rye, buckwheat, millet, oats and barley. Some tobacco and melons are reported as well as garden vegetables. The potato was an important item of home-grown diet as it is to this day. Corn and rye were raised mainly for the distilling

industry. In those days drink was common and in harvest time it was considered a necessity. W. J. McKnight in his *Pioneer Outline of History of Northwestern Pennsylvania* says, "For each such frolic (Gathering of farm workers at harvest time) one or more two-gallon jugs of whiskey were indispensable."

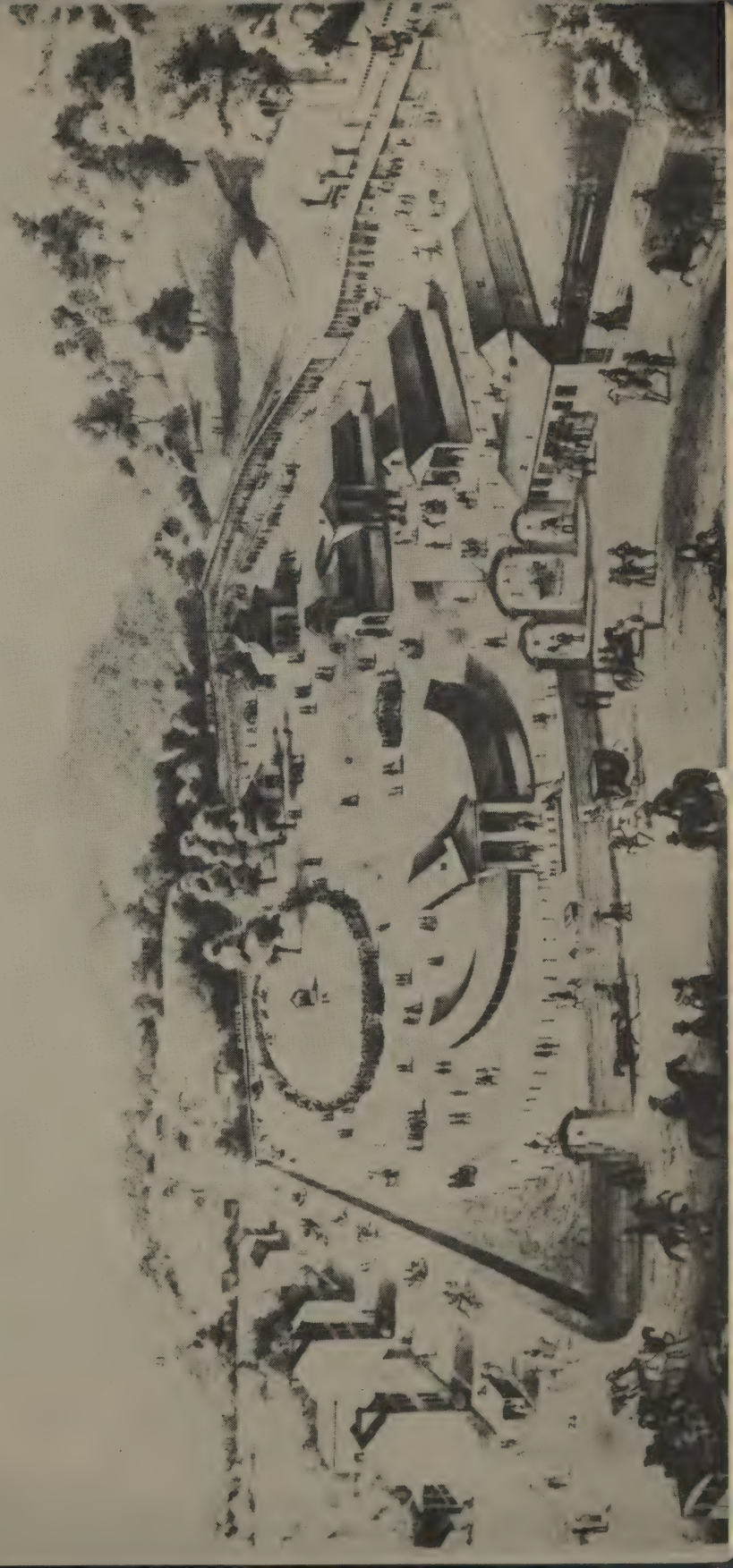
Ground was prepared with a wooden plow pulled by oxen. Crops were planted by hand and covered with a hoe or crooked stock. Weeding and cultivation was by hand and hoe. Grains were cut with a sickle and threshed by flail or trodden out by oxen. To thresh 20 bushels of wheat with a flail was considered a good day's work. When the cradle displaced the sickle a man could cut two or three acres a day. Farm labor was hired by the year, getting ten to 16 pounds sterling with board and lodging for a year's work. Equipment was limited, measured by present standards, about all the average farmer needing being a wooden plow, a spade, a wooden fork, an ax, a scythe and a saw. Harrows were generally thorn branches cut from the nearest forest. A cart was often the only farm vehicle running on wheels. Sleds were frequently used on which to haul crops.

As the budding agriculture of the county developed new needs arose. Sensing these needs William Martin, a Scotsman, in 1840 tried to form a county farmers' organization. He preached it for several years, but all he got for his pains was good wishes and fair promises. Failing to inspire action he staged a plowing match and put up \$21 in prizes. That turned the trick by getting farmers together and directing public attention to agriculture. A number of local meetings was held at which organization was the theme. In October, 1846, a horticultural society was formed with B. A. Fahnestock president. It held a three-day exhibit the following year (1847) in Philo Hall, September 22-25. This created more interest and more local meetings until March 21, 1849, a convention was called in the court house for the purpose of forming a county society and in other ways promote agriculture. Among those other ways was a resolution "That a committee be appointed for the purpose of making such arrangements as may insure the publication of a paper devoted to the interest of agriculture and gardening, and that they have authority to appoint a committee to supervise said publication." The paper was not established, but the Allegheny County Agricultural Association was formed with Hon. Walter Forward president. October 2 and 3 of the same year the Association sponsored the first official fair of Allegheny, which was

THE OLD ALLEGHENY COUNTY AND WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA FAIR GROUNDS AS DRAWN BY AN ARTIST DURING THE GREAT FAIR OF 1857. THESE FAIR GROUNDS WERE IN LAWRENCEVILLE NEAR THE FEDERAL ARSENAL AND CLOSE BY THE DENNY RESIDENCE ON PENN AVENUE. CONTRAST THIS SCENE WITH THE PRESENT MODERN FACILITIES AT SOUTH COUNTY PARK. TRAINS WERE PROMISED EVERY HOUR, KEROSENE LAMPS ILLUMINATED THE FAIRWAY AT NIGHT, AND THE CARRIAGES AND WAGONS RUMBLED OVER COBBLED STREETS.

FALL BELL FILLISBURGH,

On the 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th days of September, 1857.



held in Market House Square, Allegheny City. At this event a speaker referred to a former fair held 25 or 30 years previously, but apparently it was a flash in the pan.

The Allegheny County Fair was an annual event for many years, skipping 1853 because the state fair was held in Pittsburgh that year. The plowing matches were also continued. In 1849 the plowing contest was held on Alexander Negley's Farm, East Liberty. Mr. Negley gave the crowd a dinner. After the match, which was won by Jesse Garrard, several men tried out their plows, among them 70-year-old Judge William Wilkins, former Minister to Russia.

FARM IMPLEMENT MAKERS

On January 26, 1850, the Allegheny County Agricultural Society in annual meeting recommended the formation of a farm school with 50 to 60 acres and buildings to accommodate 50 to 100 pupils. A committee was appointed to ask the state for \$5,000 to start the school. There is no record that the state ever provided the money or that the school was started.

In 1856 the Society held a free exhibition for testing reapers and mowers, offering silver medals and cups as prizes. On January 28, 1857, a representative called on manufacturers and mechanics to exhibit manufactured articles at the county fair. A number of farm implements was being made in Pittsburgh at that time. The Globe Plow Works, established in 1825 by Samuel Hall, in 1860 employed 90 men and made 125 plows a day. Hall is said to have made "the first plow with the landside cast on or with the mould board." The Pittsburgh Agricultural Works, established in 1855, made Ball's Ohio mower and reaper, a machine with two cutter bars, one six feet for reaping and one four feet eight inches for mowing; also the Keystone cider and wine mill; the Telegraph fodder cutter; the Overshot threshing machine and vibrating separator; an improved railroad horse power (tread-mill), and were sole agents for "Ingrosol's Celebrated Patent Hay Press."

The county fair in 1860 had 43 classes for farm products. Classes for livestock follow: 1—Draught horses. 2—Roadsters and horses for all purposes. 3—Light draft and saddle horses. 4—Thoroughbred stock. 5—Jacks, jennets and mules. 6—Durhams. 7-8—Devon, Hereford, Ayrshire, Alderneys, etc. A prominent exhibitor in the manufacturing division was Carr & Duncan, showing "a variety of Carriages and Buggies, among which are one two-horse Barouche, one one-horse

Barouche, one open and one shifting top Buggy, and one Express Wagon." This firm was founded in 1825. In 1888, at the Centennial Exposition, the most prominently mentioned carriage maker was Wernke Bros., "builders of carriages, buggies, wagons and sleighs."

SERVED AGRICULTURE

It was generally recognized that the fair served agriculture well. George H. Thurston in *The Book of the Fair—1860* said: "The good that this association has worked for agriculture in this section of Pennsylvania has been marked. By its plowing matches it has caused great improvements upon the methods and styles of plowing. By its exhibitions it has caused much rivalry in the breeding of stock; a marked improvement being visible in cattle and sheep, while the breed of hogs has much improved. Twenty years go, in the language of Mr. Martin, the hogs were lop-sided, lank, long-legged, long-nosed animals, more fit to saddle and follow the hounds with, as they could leap any fence, than for the legitimate purposes for which they were kept."

As manufacturing grew, attracting workers, the nearness of these consumers encouraged the production of perishable farm products. Forty-eight per cent of the farm income is now from truck crops, nurseries and greenhouses; 26 per cent comes from dairy cattle; 12 per cent from poultry and seven per cent from fruit. The other seven per cent is from a variety of items including most everything from bees to saddle horses. Town has encroached upon country as it always does near a growing city. The city reaches out and takes land for its mills and homes for their workers, but there are still 190,853 acres in Allegheny County farms, and they produced in 1935, the latest year for which figures are available, 345,636 bushels of corn, 161,569 bushels of oats, 38,780 tons of hay, 71,730 bushels of potatoes, 84,300 of beans, 273,400 of tomatoes, 247,200 of cabbage, 219,160 of apples, 25,033 of pears and 1,230,353 of grapes. Eggs amounted to 2,181,107 dozens, milk to 6,765,120 gallons and honey to 32,120 pounds.

In spite of the inroads of the mills on the farms agriculture in Allegheny County has not only held its own but has progressed. Fifty years ago there were 5,530 farms in the county worth \$40,412,000 and growing \$3,989,000 worth of products a year. Now 1,929 fewer farms grow things worth three million dollars more in a year. In 1887 some 333,428 cleared acres yielded less than 190,853 acres now yield. Changes in kind of farming are noticeable. The present corn crop is less than

half that of 1887, oats about one-fifth, hay half, potatoes one-tenth, wheat one-eighth, wool about one-fifteenth, but eggs are seven times as much and fruit and vegetables so much greater that there is no record for comparison. All cattle are about the same in number but worth twice as much. Milk, not mentioned as a commercial commodity 50 years ago, is worth a million and three-quarter dollars a year now. Fifty years ago there were six times as many horses in the county as at present, but no tractors, trucks, sprayers, potato diggers, corn planters, combines or concrete roads.

EFFICIENT OPERATORS

In no county are farmers more alert to the advantages of modern production methods or better equipped with information on how to follow them. Especially is the value of quality recognized by those farmers who come in contact with consumers. Considerable produce is sold from house to house or on the farmers' market. The experience thus gained in merchandising serves as a guide to production. Farmers who keep regular customers year after year—some Allegheny County farmers have sold to the same town families 35 years—learn to have a high regard for quality and a high reputation for business integrity. This reputation for dependability while an asset to them is also a temptation to others and has led hucksters to pose as farmers either at roadside stands or at the farmers' wharf market where 200 producers bring orchard, poultry and garden products three days a week. The latter have adopted a trade-mark to show which are farm and which are not farm trucks at this market. Hucksters offer as much as \$25 for one of the identification cards the farmers display on their trucks, but by carefully guarding the use of these placards the farmers succeed in maintaining their market. The farmer who sells direct to consumers is a merchant as well as a producer, following the principle that "the customer is always right," unlike the Indian mentioned in James Kenney's diary written at Fort Pitt in 1761.

"12 mo.: 25th—A young Indian man brought us four turkeys, saying, that he was recommended by several of his acquaintances to come to ye Quaker who would use him very well, and having bought them and paid him six shillings cash, besides victuals and drink, he going out heart of a better market, so came back and got ye turkeys, delivering ye money again, but his second Chap not pleasing him in dealing, he

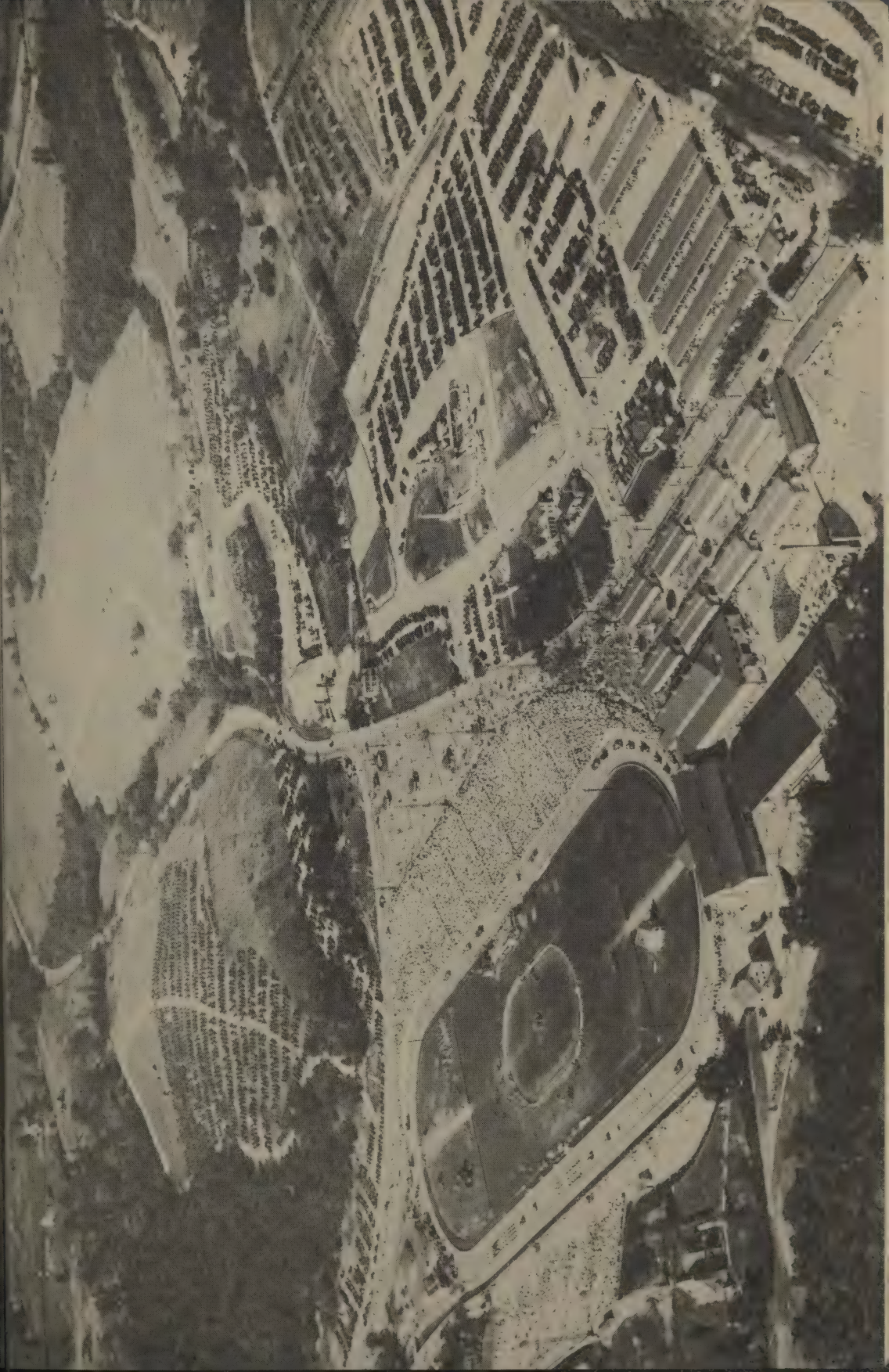
brought them back to us and had his money again, but he said Dam it several times at ye second Chap."

While nearness to market encourages the production of fruits and vegetables neither soil nor topography are especially favorable for this form of agriculture. With the exception of some bottom land along Chartiers Creek, which is eminently suited for market gardening and is so skillfully managed that the owner pays the expense of city water rent for irrigation, most of the land in Allegheny County is hilly and the soil clayey. However, on some of this hilly land thrifty truck farms flourish. One section known as the Troy Hill region is unique in this respect. Here within the confines of the City of Pittsburgh is one of the highest producing vegetable centers of the state and here also is found a degree of erosion control hard to believe but an impressive demonstration of the functions of organic matter in the soil. The land is very steep and has been under cultivation for generations, yet it neither washes away nor wears out. Some farms tilled by the same family for three score years are richer than ever and they are still there, held in place by organic matter. This soil is so full of humus that it feels like a mattress when one walks over it; it absorbs water like a sponge, and needless to say it produces heavy crops. There are 51 farms in this area and they average eight and one-half acres each. Henry Eby, county agent, says this is probably the most intensively farmed area in the United States.

The average Allegheny County farm contains 53 acres but six farms of a thousand or more acres are reported while seven others range in size from 500 to 999 acres. A number of outstanding dairy herds reveal much constructive breeding work with Guernseys and Holsteins. Two cow-testing associations are in operation. One has been in existence 13 years and the other seven years. In both 670 cows are on test and their average production for the latest year of record is over 360 pounds butterfat. Milk production in the county last year was 6,765,120 gallons.

Twenty-three years ago a group of farmers from Allegheny and surrounding counties got together and formed a milk marketing organization which through the ups and downs—mostly downs according to dairymen—of the milk business has functioned for two decades, providing a vehicle which farmers and dealers could use in arriving at the real market price for milk. This is the Dairymen's Coöperative Sales Company, formed in the spring of 1915. Its ancestors were a

A LLEGHENY COUNTY'S MODERN FAIR
GROUNDS IN SOUTH COUNTY PARK, SCENE OF
THE ANNUAL FREE FAIR WHICH NOW DRAWS
MORE THAN ONE MILLION PEOPLE. THE
PHOTOGRAPH ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE, TAKEN
FROM THE AIR, SHOWS THE MODERN HORSE
SHOW RING (COMPARE IT WITH ITS 1857
COUNTERPART), THE RACE TRACK, EXHIBITION
BUILDINGS, AND THOUSANDS OF PARKED
AUTOMOBILES. THE PACKED GRANDSTANDS
ARE AN INDICATION OF THE INTEREST TAKEN
BY THE PEOPLE OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY IN
THEIR AGRICULTURAL FAIR.



number of local associations which came into existence about 1906 and 1907. Chief among these was the Northeastern Ohio Milk Producers' Association, formed in 1906. In the spring of 1907 P. S. Brenneman came to Pittsburgh from Jefferson, Ohio, as manager, and continued to serve in the same capacity through the D. C. S. until his death. Both farmers and dealers have learned much about milk marketing through their organization, and they still have plenty to learn, for a simple solution of the so-called milk marketing problem has not yet been thought out, worked out or legislated into existence as we go to press.

Farm leaders of the 50's who foresaw the need of more information on farming, recommending a farm school and a farm paper to supply that need, little visioned how it would be met with a school for every family and bulletins on every branch of farming available to all. On St. Patrick's Day, 1914, a group of farmers met in Pittsburgh to discuss what was then a new movement in agriculture. From that meeting came the formation of the Farm Bureau, now called the Agricultural Extension Association, with Norman Grubbs first county agent. It made available to every farmer all the latest scientific facts related to his production problems. Henry Eby, present county agent, has for 15 years carried this information to Allegheny County farmers, proving the service this movement can render agriculture. The present county fair originated by the county commissioners, is perhaps the biggest county fair in America in point of attendance. Started in 1933 it was a success from the beginning, attracting crowds which clogged the highways and filled the commodious quarters in South Park. In contrast with the fairs of the 50's that of 1933 had 38 classes for vegetables; 15 varieties of apples were shown, 39 breeds of poultry, not including pigeons, waterfowls and peacocks; three breeds of beef cattle, five of dairy cattle, five of swine and six of sheep. In addition household handicraft and manufactured articles make the present annual fair dwarf the Centennial Exposition of 1888 which was a "grand success" with a parade six miles long and \$20,000 worth of food, fireworks and other entertainment, with 300 loaves of bread left over which were given to the Association for the Improvement of the Poor.

CHAPTER VII

Labor

By

MEYER A. SANDERS

IN 1814 it was a crime to organize a labor Union in Allegheny County. In 1938 it is a crime to obstruct such organization. The trial of the Pittsburgh Cordwainers in 1814 on charges of criminal conspiracy to "organize a combination to raise wages" checked the early growth of labor unions. The decision of the United States Supreme Court in 1937, validating the National Labor Relations Act in the Jones and Laughlin case, accelerated unionization. Bridging the years between these conflicting legal edicts is much of the dramatic history of labor in the world's greatest industrial county.

The first fifty years were marked by sporadic strikes and isolated union activity. The printers, shoemakers, carpenters and other skilled craftsmen organized the first unions. The Pittsburgh shoemakers in 1799 walked out in the first strike for higher wages in Allegheny County, although they did not organize into a permanent union until 1809. Pittsburgh carpenters went on strike in 1829 and the shoemakers again picketed the "master's establishment" in 1835. Eight unions existed in 1835 and five others were organized during the year. In August, 1836, these locals sent delegates to the National Trade Union Congress in New York, of which James Murray of Pittsburgh was elected vice president. Enroute home by stage coach one of these delegates attended the convention of the Journeymen House Carpenters in Philadelphia.

Twenty-three unions were functioning in 1850, having demonstrated their sincerity the previous year when they supported the efforts of the Pittsburgh printers to establish a closed shop. In the same year they called the Iron City Industrial Congress to assist the strike of the puddlers and the boilers, whose wages had been cut by the iron manufacturers. When this strike failed, union leaders discussed the establishment of a coöperative foundry, two coöperative newspapers, *The Allegheny Enterprise* and *The Union* having succeeded.

The next decade saw the organization of various trade unions in Allegheny County. They included blacksmiths, boat makers, bricklayers, cabinet makers, painters, paperhangers, pattern makers, printers, puddlers, saddlers, stone masons, tailors, tanners, waiters and watch-makers.

Many of these unions were destroyed during the industrial depression that followed the money panic of 1857. Those able to stand the stress remained inactive. It remained for the reconstruction period to give impetus to a great surge of union activity during which most of the present day labor units came into existence.

The history of Allegheny County is the history of labor in the fields of iron, steel, coal and transportation. The titanic struggle of labor in the clanging iron foundries and belching steel mills fused the attention of the country on the workshop of the world.

Although they had no union the puddlers of Allegheny County went on strike from December 20, 1849, to May 12, 1850. They lost the strike, but they drove home the need for unionism in the county. The puddlers met again in an old Diamond Street Hotel in 1858 and formed the Sons of Vulcans, the forerunner of the iron and steel workers' unions. They elected Miles Humphreys, who later became Fire Chief of Pittsburgh, Grand Vulcan. To them goes the credit of winning the first trade union agreement in America which provided a sliding wage scale, fluctuating with the conditions of the market. No other wage earners enjoyed such a bargaining advantage. The first contract remained in force two years from February, 1865, and was renewed with higher wages seven more years.

AMALGAMATED FORMED

The success of the puddlers prompted other crafts in the iron foundries to organize. In 1866, the Associated Brotherhood of Iron and Steel Heaters formed Local No. 8 in Pittsburgh, and in 1868 the Iron and Steel Roll Hands were organized. With the Sons of Vulcans, whose many strikes after the 1873 panic decimated its membership, these two craft unions languished until they formed the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers August 4, 1876.

The "Amalgamated" educated and developed many able leaders who became prominent in labor and civic affairs. Joseph Bishop, the first president, was a Pittsburgh Puddler, who charted the iron and steel workers into progressive channels. Bishop headed the union from

1876 to 1880, when he became secretary of the Ohio Board of Arbitration. He was followed by John Jarrett (1880-1884) who became American Consul at Birmingham, England. William (Honest Bill) Weihe, South Side iron worker, guided the destinies of the Amalgamated until 1892, when he entered the immigration service. M. M. Garland was president from 1892 to 1898, when he became collector of customs. Theodore J. Shaffer, a former minister, led the union workers from 1898 to 1906, when he was succeeded by Peter J. McArdle, a vigorous young millworker from Muncie, Ind. McArdle left in 1911 to enter Pittsburgh City Council, a post he has held for 27 years. John Williams served until 1918 when Michael F. Tighe, the venerable veteran of many labor battles, became the Amalgamated leader. In 1936, B. Frank Bennett was elected to office. Louis Leonard has served as secretary and treasurer for many years.

The Amalgamated was an instant success. Its membership increased from 3755 in 1877 to more than 20,000 in 1882. The period from 1880 to 1890 witnessed the unionization of every iron mill in Allegheny County. The success in the foundries led the Amalgamated leaders to launch a campaign to enroll the workers in the steel mills. Here they met opposition that made labor history.

In 1881 the Pittsburgh Bessemer Steel Company opened its Homestead plant and announced that every employee must sign an agreement not to join a labor organization. The men refused to sign the "yellow dog" contracts and went on strike March 6, 1882. The strikers were evicted from the company houses and bitterness and violence marked the first strike in a steel mill in Allegheny County.

Several attempts were made to unionize other steel mills in 1882. An Amalgamated lodge was formed May 27, 1882, at the plant of the National Tube Company, McKessport. An unsuccessful short strike forced the lodge to disband and no union ever succeeded in this plant until the N.R.A. days. The general strike from June 1 to September 20, 1882, was a failure and the men returned to work at the old wage scale. The strike at the Braddock mill appeared to succeed until a rival organization, the National Trade Assembly 217, chartered by the Knights of Labor, entered the field. Both unions were defeated and the Braddock district was lost to all unions until 1933. The Edgar Thompson mill started as a non-union mill. A strike in 1885, and another in 1888 failed, and union activity at the plant was checked.

Despite these setbacks the Amalgamated continued to grow in the iron industry. A national strike of 60,000 iron and steel workers was won in 1888. The Amalgamated became the largest and most powerful labor organization in the country, and was able to dictate terms to the Carnegie Steel Company by a threat of a strike. It was the last great victory of the union.

FRICK VERSUS AMALGAMATED

The Amalgamated and Carnegie officials had maintained friendly relations until 1889, when Henry Clay Frick, fresh from triumphs over labor in the coke region, joined the Company. He demanded immediate dissolution of the union but postponed his demand by extending the union agreement until 1892. Negotiations for a new union agreement began February, 1892, at which time the Company presented a scale providing wage reductions for all crafts. On May 30th the Company issued an ultimatum demanding the acceptance of pay reductions by June 29, or it would deal with the men as individuals. During the negotiations Frick barricaded the plant, armed his guards and hired three hundred Pinkerton detectives for strike duty. The strike began June 29 and remained peaceful until July 5 when the Pinkertons arrived in Pittsburgh. Word was flashed to the Homestead mill workers who met the Pinkertons as they arrived on barges. A pitched battle followed in which twenty-five persons were killed. The Pinkertons retreated after Hugh O'Donnell, strike leader, promised to escort them safely out of Homestead. State troopers arrived July 12 and remained six months. This did not deter steel workers in mills in Pittsburgh, Duquesne and other sections of the county from joining the strike. The Union treasury became depleted and the strike was called off November 20th, when the men returned as non-union men.

The Amalgamated had met its Waterloo at Homestead. Jones and Laughlin became non-union in 1897; other companies having union contracts did not renew them; and new plants prevented union activities from the start.

The Amalgamated received a crushing blow April 20, 1901, when the Executive Committee of the United States Steel Corporation adopted the following resolution defining a labor policy to which it adhered for thirty-five years:

“RESOLVED, That we are unalterably opposed to any extension of union labor, and advise subsidiary companies

to take firm position when these questions come up and say that they are not going to recognize labor unions."

The Amalgamated, with 25,000 members, felt forced to accept this challenge, and on August 6, 1901, called a general strike against the United States Steel Corporation subsidiaries. The Union lost this strike and suffered a defeat from which it was unable to recover. It reverted to a union of iron workers, and by 1909 had less than 6,000 members.

At the Toronto Convention of the A. F. of L. in November, 1909, President McArdle presented a resolution condemning the steel trust as an enemy of labor, and urged a conference of labor leaders to organize the steel mills. The Federation levied an assessment of ten cents on each member to carry on the work. During the same year the Industrial Workers of the World attempted to enroll the steel workers in an industrial union. They called an abortive strike in McKees Rocks and A. F. of L. effort at the Westinghouse plants in 1914 also failed.

At its 1918 Convention the A. F. of L. instructed twenty-four international craft unions to direct a campaign to organize the steel workers. Led by John Fitzpatrick and William Z. Foster more than sixty thousand steel workers joined the union. In the great strike of 1919 for recognition of the Amalgamated the steel workers suffered a decisive defeat and most of the new lodges vanished. No effort was made to unionize the steel plants until 1933 when the N.R.A. Codes became effective. Thousands joined the Amalgamated, but Company unions sprang up to confuse the issue. Warfare within the Union reached a crisis when the militant "rank and file" groups were expelled. This dissension marked the end of the Amalgamated as an independent factor in the organization of steel workers.

STEEL WORKERS AGAIN ORGANIZE

It remained for the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee to unionize the steel mills of Allegheny County. In the Commonwealth Building in downtown Pittsburgh on June 17, 1936, the S.W.O.C. held its first meeting. Pittsburgh was selected to be the international headquarters for the drive, and Philip Murray, a member of the Pittsburgh Board of Education and International Vice-President of the United Mine Workers, took over the campaign as Chairman. Under this able and brilliant leadership, and aided by the new labor consciousness stimulated by the New Deal, the S.W.O.C. campaign was a tremendous success.

Exactly nine months from the date of the first meeting, the huge United States Steel Corporation signed a labor union contract. This contract, signed March 17, 1937, brought the \$5.00 a day minimum to the steel industry; the forty-hour week, vacations with pay, seniority rights and the machinery for settling grievances. Other companies followed this example. By Christmas of 1937 there were four hundred forty-five steel manufacturing, fabricating and processing plants under contract. By June, 1938, the S.W.O.C. record climbed to a total of 529 union mills; contracts which expired in March, 1938, were renewed. Every steel company in the County having ingot capacity was under signed contract with the S.W.O.C.

At the end of the first year's experience with the Union the United States Steel Company, in its annual report to the stockholders, praised the new relationship.

THE MINERS

The bituminous coal miners have written many heroic chapters in the labor history of Allegheny County. District 5 of the United Mine Workers of America is one of the largest and most influential unions in the Pittsburgh district. It has not only increased its own membership and obtained better working conditions for the miners but has spent much of its energies and resources in aiding other unions. Able, intelligent and far-seeing leadership has marked its progress.

Michael D. Ratchford, who won the decisive strike of 1897 by wresting an eight-hour day and an eighteen percent wage increase from the Interstate Joint Conference, was assisted by Pat Dolan and Francis L. Robbins of Pittsburgh. During these formulative days, when John Mitchell led the miners, Pat McBryde, who pioneered in the movement in Pittsburgh, was International Secretary-Treasurer of the new miners' organization. Another brilliant Pittsburgher, Robert Watchorn, trained in the Miners' Union in England, came to Pittsburgh when twenty-one, joined the Knights of Labor and was Secretary-Treasurer of the National Trades Assembly No. 135 K. of L., which later merged with the National Progressive Union of Miners to become the United Mine Workers of America.

In the Pittsburgh district there were scattered and none too permanent organizations of miners before and after the Civil War, and before the Knights of Labor took active steps in the '70's and '80's. Daniel Daugherty of the South Side, who worked in early operations

in Saw Mill Run, launched an organization in the '50's, but left to join the Union Army. Another mine leader before the war was D. R. Jones, who subsequently became a lawyer with offices in the old Diamond Street headquarters of the Pittsburgh district miners. Hugh McLaughlin was another prominent factor in the organization work in the '80's along with John Costello from the West End.

John A. Cairnes became President of the Pittsburgh district following the organization of the United Mine Workers of America in January, 1890. Patrick Dolan took over a weakened membership when he became the District head in 1896. Francis Feehan, experienced in organization and strike strategy, followed Dolan as President in 1906. A resourceful leader he adjusted in favor of the workers the wage inequality arising from introduction of higher explosives under the screen coal system. In 1912 he was instrumental in securing a horizontal wage advance which extended to all outlying fields having contractual relations. Later in the same year Feehan resigned in favor of Van A. Bittner. The latter brought the unorganized Freeport operations into the fold, and with his Vice President, F. P. Hanaway, helped in securing the substantial wage increase of the New York settlement of 1916.

GAIN UNDER NEW DEAL

Later that year Philip Murray, Pittsburgh District International Board member, succeeded to the District Presidency. In 1920 Acting President John L. Lewis proposed that Murray become International Vice President, and this pair, with Thomas J. Kennedy, Secretary-Treasurer, shaped the destinies of the parent union to its status today.

Robert Gibbons succeeded Murray as District President and Patrick T. Fagan was named Vice President. Gibbons retired through illness in 1922 and Fagan became President for the term beginning in 1923.

Fagan's administration includes the victorious settlement of the '22 strike, renewal of the contract to April, 1924, and the Jacksonville Agreement. It brought increased wages, a shorter work week, abolition of the coal and iron police, licensing of miners and reduction of mine accidents. This period also witnessed the strike of 1928, after which the membership dwindled from 40,000 members to less than 2,000 dues-paying members in 1933. Then came Franklin Delano Roosevelt and the New Deal!

In the fall of 1933 and spring of 1934 an intensive organization campaign was conducted and the union was restored to its former

strength. In 1938 the union enjoyed its largest membership in history and had succeeded in unionizing most of the mining area.

Assisting President Fagan were John O'Leary, District International Board Member since 1916, William Hargest, Secretary-Treasurer since 1916, and William J. Patton, Vice President.

THE PRESS AND THE PRINTERS

The freedom of the printing press in Allegheny County has helped to develop the printing and publishing business and has had a large part in determining labor policies of the County. The early newspapers were strongly anti-labor. Several papers espoused the cause of unionism when it was profitable to do so but at no time was any paper wholeheartedly pro labor.

The *Daily Gazette* of August 5, 1848, took notice of the charge of bias when it offered free space to strikers: "One of the charges against the employers is that they have gone into the newspapers with their statement while the workers are precluded from doing the same on account of the expense. Now, we promise that while we will make the employers pay for every line published in our paper we will publish the replies of the workers, of equal length, for nothing." In contrast the committee of the Interchurch World movement in 1920 reported: "The workers believed that the press took sides, printing only the news that favored that side, suppressed or colored its records, printed editorials and advertisements urging the strikers to go back to work, denounced the strikers and incessantly misrepresented the facts. All this was found to be true of the Pittsburgh papers. . . . We recommend to the press that it free itself of the all too well founded charge of bias, favoring capital against labor."

The first newspaper strike took place in 1852 when the compositors of the old *Gazette* walked out; the last strike was waged in 1938 when a strike of business office workers resulted in suspension of publication because the editorial workers and employees of the mechanical departments refused to break the picket lines. In 1849 the printers called a strike to enforce a closed shop. The typographers' strike in 1890 was shortlived but the general newspaper strike of December 15, 1899, lasted six months. The pressman's and feeders' unions engaged in a nation-wide strike in 1907 which was lost in the Pittsburgh district. Short strikes have marked the printing and publishing history but

arbitration clauses in long term agreements have diminished these outbreaks.

PRESSMEN CHARTERED

The Printers' Union was organized in 1833 although the present Typographical Local No. 7 was not chartered until 1852. The Printing Pressmen were chartered May 28, 1893, after a group of pressmen employed in the Pittsburgh newspapers had met in the *Pittsburgh Press* to form a local of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistant's Union of North America. The charter members were Harry J. Litner, Thomas A. Means, Louis Smith, Thomas Flannigan, W. H. Wiseman, Fred Adolph, John Kenney, Henry Finn, B. H. Jordan, William J. Smith, Thomas Donahoe and J. R. Woodlock. The pressmen employed in the job and commercial plants were enrolled in the "Pressmen's Association," but united to form "The Printing Pressmen's Union No. 64." They were R. L. Smith, John Dolen, John Golden, J. R. Grant, August Held, Edwin M. Joyce, Paul Lustig, Charles A. McKeown, Henry Ffeil, W. C. Shaddle, J. J. Grant, E. J. Dalton, John Duffy, Harry Dilmore and George Ryan. Some of these men later petitioned for a separate charter and on September 11, 1899, the "Newspaper Web Pressmen's Union No. 9" was organized. The present officers of the Pressmen include John J. Kane, Joseph F. Hagan, Frank Cunningham, Robert Zima and Martin Dixon. Thomas E. Scanlon who joined the Union on his fourteenth birthday is one of the delegates to the Central Labor Union.

The Allied Printing Trades Council was organized April 30, 1897, by representatives of the union printing crafts to promote mutually beneficial trade relations and to enforce the observance of fair business and labor standards. The emblem of the Council is in wide demand in the printing and publishing industry and the words: "Allied Printing Trades Council—Union Label" are invariably found on all reading and advertising matter distributed in the County. The affiliated unions are Typographical Union No. 7, Electrotypers Union No. 68, Web Pressmen's Union No. 9, Pressmen and Assistants' Union No. 64, Photo-Engravers' Union No. 16, Stereotypers' Union No. 56, Paper Handlers' Union No. 5, Mailers' Union No. 22 and Typographia No. 16. John J. Kane is President of the Council, John H. Dawson, Vice President and Robert E. Haven, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Pittsburgh Newspaper Guild was organized as an independent

union in 1934 as editorial workers discovered that they too are subject to wage cuts, dismissals, payless vacations and general laws of starvation.

But two years of existence as an "independent" union convinced both local and national Guild leaders that affiliation with older and stronger unions was necessary if the Guild was to obtain for editorial workers, what other unions had obtained for their members—better wages and working conditions.

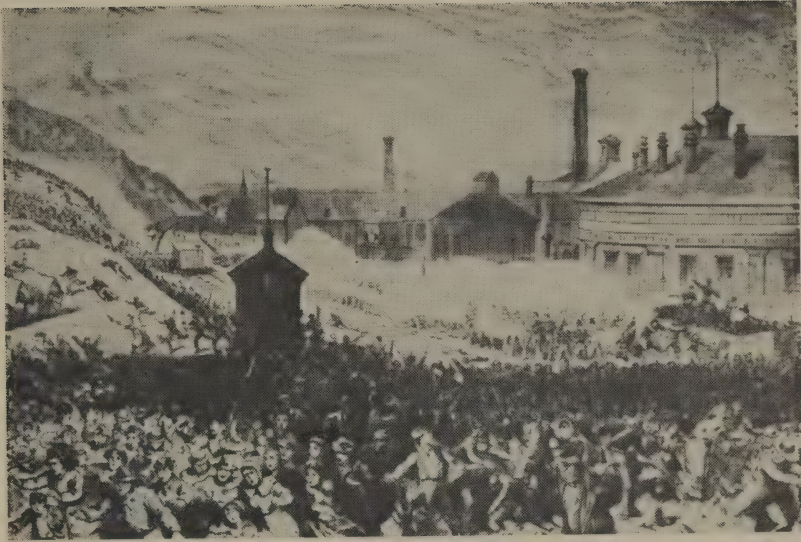
In 1936 the Pittsburgh Guild, along with the international body, voted to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor and the move had its desired effects. Publishers beginning to recognize that another union was on their hands began to grant wage increases, shorter hours and better all 'round working conditions to the editorial workers who once had been the "football" of the business. By 1937 it became apparent that other "white-collared" employees of the industry were working for less and under worse conditions than their organized colleagues. So in 1937 the Pittsburgh Guild, again with its international body, voted to affiliate with the Committee for Industrial Organization which enabled them to admit to their ranks the business and advertising office employees. In 1938 the Pittsburgh Guild had enrolled more than 250 members. Contracts, embracing wages, hours and severance bonuses—something new in labor relations—are in effect on the three daily and two Sunday newspapers.

Among the charter members of the Pittsburgh Guild were Paul W. Ramsey, Kermit McFarland, Mark Shields, Milton V. Burgess, J. E. Jones, Jr., Howard Browning, Vin Sweeney, Irving Newman, Wilbur Coffman, Paul Van Camp and George Seibel. Edward W. Prendergast, who later became Secretary to Governor George H. Earle, was the first President, followed by Ramsey, Van Camp, Jones, and Browning.

TRANSPORTATION

Allegheny County's transportation facilities afford as much employment as its mills and mines. The labor movement in this field has kept pace with that of other industries and has shown a growth as steady as the progress in modes of travel. The railroad worker and the riverman dominated the industry during the last century, but the truck and bus driver are its backbone today.

Railroad workers in 1877 defeated the militia that had been brought to Pittsburgh to break their strike. The Pennsylvania Railroad had



THE "BATTLE OF 28TH STREET" DURING THE FAMOUS RAILROAD RIOTS OF 1877. ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 21, 1877, PHILADELPHIA TROOPS WHICH WERE BROUGHT HERE TO BREAK THE STRIKE FIRED ON THE ASSEMBLED MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN. THE RESULTS MAY BE GATHERED FROM THIS REPRODUCTION OF A SKETCH MADE AT THE TIME BY JOHN DONAGHY.

reduced wages ten per cent soon after the panic of 1873, and had ordered another ten per cent wage reduction to take affect June 1, 1877. Robert H. Ammon organized the first lodge of the Trainmen's Union June 2, 1877, to resist acceptance of the second wage cut. However, the violence that marked the strike was not caused by opposition to the wage cut but to the introduction of "double-headers," the use of two engines to draw 34 freight cars, instead of 17, and thus reduce the number of men on the crew.

The people of Allegheny County sympathized with the men, and when the railroad workers seized the control switches and other railroad property, the Mayor and the Sheriff politely requested the men to desist. Pittsburgh regiments of the State militia fraternized with the strikers, and not until six hundred Philadelphia militiamen attempted to clear the tracks, did violence break out, during which twenty-six persons were killed. During the night, when the Philadelphia troops occupied the round houses, cars and shops were set afire and 1383 freight cars, 104 locomotives and 66 passenger coaches were destroyed. The troops retreated from the city as the Pennsylvania Railroad was wrecked from the Union Station to Thirty-third Street. Property damage exceeded five million dollars, but the County compromised the riot claims for \$2,772,349.53. Only an outlaw railroad strike in the '20's has disturbed the peace of the railroaders; their four Unions are now strong enough to win their demands without resort to strikes.

STREET CAR MEN

Patrick J. McGrath died October, 1933, and left a strong Street Car Men's Union as a monument to his 28 year service to his Union. Division 85, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees was organized May, 1897, with less than 100 men. Forty years later it had enrolled 3000 men.

Motormen of the old horse cars organized their first unions in the 80's and when trolleys were installed new units were formed. Among the largest of these unions were the Birmingham Traction Employees' Local 2041 and the Citizens' Traction Employees' Local 2128, which were affiliated with the Knights of Labor until 1895. When the Philadelphia Company subsidiaries absorbed the street railway system the Union was compelled to pursue a new policy as there was no longer a competitive labor market for motormen, conductors and maintenance men.

In 1902 the street car men worked for twenty-three cents an hour, an eleven hour day, seven days a week; in 1910 the scale went to thirty cents an hour for a ten hour day. A strike in 1911 raised the scale to thirty-seven cents an hour for a 60-hour week and another strike in 1918, which lasted fourteen days and tied up the entire county transportation system, resulted in a fifty-four cents an hour wage for a 56-hour week. The introduction of the one-man cars brought another increase in wages but threw hundreds of men out of work.

Arbitration proceedings have prevented strikes in the railways system and have resulted in wage increases. In 1934 the Arbitration Board, consisting of John J. Kane, Dr. J. Warren Madden and Philip Flegler, awarded the men a wage scale of eighty-eight cents an hour. The Arbitration Board of 1937 on which were Judge Henry Ellenbogen, Dr. John A. Lapp and Dr. Leslie Vickers granted a wage scale of 95½ cents an hour, a five day week, an eight hour day, improved working conditions and a modified closed shop.

Presidents of Division 85, since 1908, included E. B. Shaffer, Arthur Neason, James Nash, David Finley, William Gallagher, William White and Michael Garvey. Business Agents were John Thorpe, Patrick J. Ward, John Nelson, Joseph Thomas and William L. Robinson. Present officers are L. Oscar Vitt, President, Arthur Hall, Vice President and Alexander H. Logue, Secretary-Treasurer.

Officials of Motor Coach Employees' Local 1084 have worked closely with the Street Car Men's Union and obtained wage increases for the 160 bus drivers when they joined the 1937 arbitration proceedings. James W. Redfern is President and Ralph Turner is Secretary-Treasurer of the motor coach and garage employees' local.

When river transportation was a widely used method of freight shipping, the workers on the boats plying the three great rivers of Allegheny County were an important factor in the labor conditions of the community. About five hundred rivermen, working twelve hours a day, seven days a week, for \$15.00 a week, organized a Local of the International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association, and called a strike in January, 1907. The strike was lost. The extension of the railroads and the increased use of trucks destroyed the opportunity for mass employment on the rivers, and with it the need for the Union.

TEAMSTERS

A dollar a day to a dollar an hour! That tells the progress of the

Teamsters Unions since 1890 when Local 1577, Knights of Labor, was organized. The teamsters were among the last to build strong labor unions and were among the last to receive wage increases to meet the ever rising living costs during the last half century. In 1904 drivers of a single horse received \$9.00 a week and \$10.00 a week for two horses. A strike in 1906 increased wages to \$14.00 a week, but the 1907 depression saw the scale revert to \$12.00 a week.

Drivers of city wagons were the aristocrats of the teamster field. They received higher wages and enjoyed better working conditions. They organized the Municipal Teamsters, Local 250, February 13, 1911, and the City and Sanitary Drivers, Local 266, February 16, 1915. These were destroyed by a new administration and no other local was organized until December 11, 1928, when the City Chauffeurs, Drivers, Stablemen and Garagemen, Local 248, was chartered.

Haulers on construction jobs were getting \$1.35 a day when they organized the Building Material Drivers and Helpers, Local 423, June 27, 1907. The following year they were paid \$2.00 a day. The Laundry Drivers joined the union ranks with Local 127, July 8, 1910, and the Department Store Drivers with Local 255, April 22, 1916. The Department Store drivers went on strike in 1916 for a ten hour day and a \$15.00 weekly wage. They lost the strike and their union was disbanded.

Local 662, Ice Drivers and Helpers was chartered August 15, 1917, and was followed by the Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees Local 306, May 14, 1929. This new union challenged the employers within a few months and lost a strike marked by violence. A reorganization of the milk monopoly brought a reorganization of the union and on September 24, 1931, Local 205, Milk and Ice Cream Salesmen, Drivers and Dairy Employees was organized. This Local with its 2900 members now enjoys closed shop agreements in the dairy field. Officers in 1938 included Andrew Young, President; J. R. McElhattan, Vice President; Charles De Renzo, Secretary-Treasurer; William Eakins, Recording Secretary, William Riggs, C. H. Sorby and Roger Williams, Trustees. Harry Tevis is Business Agent.

Bakery Drivers organized Local 214, July 27, 1910, but were unable to show marked progress until they formed Local 485, August 30, 1933. It is now one of the leading units of the powerful Teamsters Council and has succeeded in unionizing most of the sales and delivery systems of the bakery shops. George E. Frazier, Editor of the *Teamster*, monthly

publication of the Teamster Joint Council No. 40, is Business Agent of the Bakery Drivers Local. The officers are: Ralph Thorn, President; Fred Martin, Vice President; N. G. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer; Carl Lieder, Recording Secretary and Henry Rectenwald, W. W. Swaney and Lawrence Doye, Trustees.

Taxicab Drivers made five attempts to organize during the last quarter of a century. In 1910 the independent hackers and the drivers of the "two-horse" carriages organized a union to stabilize rates. The first union of drivers of "horseless carriages" was organized June 1, 1916, when Local 329 was chartered by the International Brotherhood of Chauffeurs, Teamsters and Helpers. Other Taxicab Drivers Unions organized included Local 92, chartered November 11, 1919, Local 510, July 12, 1925, and Local 433, June 27, 1930. Local 433 is credited with conducting the longest strike in the history of the County.

On January 10, 1930, about 1450 taxicab drivers met in the basement of Old St. Patrick's Church and determined to strike for a living wage, commissions paid the drivers having reached a starvation-low during the Hoover era. The youthful but militant union was encouraged by Father James R. Cox and other civic and labor leaders. The strike was marked by bitterness and violence, resulting in the injury and arrest of scores of strikers. A compromise settlement brought a temporary truce. Union leaders claimed that the taxicab monopoly had violated its agreement and renewed hostilities. This strike lasted from June 12, 1931, until February 1, 1937, when changing economic conditions compelled the employers to deal with labor unions. The taxicab Local 128 was reorganized February 10, 1937. More than 1200 taxicab drivers and garage and parking lot employees enrolled in the Union which now enjoys the most favorable contract in the transportation field. The officers include George F. Schmitt, President; Anthony E. Pascarello, Vice President; John A. Stackhouse, Secretary-Treasurer; S. Repack, Recording Secretary; Humbert Frandon, James Walsh and M. J. Muno, Trustees and M. H. Walsh, Business Agent.

A vigorous campaign among chauffeurs and general haulers resulted in the organization of the Chauffeurs Association, Local 125, March 28, 1910. Two thousand men joined the new association but it was short lived and was supplanted by the Teamsters and Chauffeurs Local 260, November 21, 1911, and by Local 118, Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, December 10, 1915. Allegheny County remained an open shop center and these teamster unions as well as other new labor groups were inactive. Another teamster union entered the field on

February 6, 1924, when Local 575, Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers was formed.

LED BY LOCAL 249

However, it remained for the General Teamsters Union, Local 249, to lead the way to strong and aggressive unionization of the transportation field. This unit was organized December 11, 1928, but did not attain its robust status until 1934 when it weathered a bitter strike against the A. & P. haulers. New Deal support helped this union to overcome many obstacles until in 1938 it was the largest union local in the country. It has more than 6500 members, closed shop agreements and is the spearhead of the most powerful labor group in the County. Its leaders include Bernie C. Mazon, President; Meyer Rosenthal, Vice President; Scott F. Marshall, Secretary-Treasurer; Jerry Gradeck, Recording Secretary and Charles Michals, Coleman Scanlon and William Arensberg, Trustees. Business Agents were Lloyd Shawl, Earl C. Bohr and Edward E. Persinger.

Newspaper delivery men joined the union ranks August 6, 1928, when they organized Local 211, Newspaper Delivery Drivers and Helpers. It was an immediate success and has continued to function as one of the strongest locals in the country. The entire field covered by this union is under union contract. Anthony White is President; Peter Graves, Vice President and A. C. Emerick is Secretary. Trustees are Howard Fichter, John Dougherty, Peter Knox and Andrew Blaha. Daniel Ryan is Business Agent.

The success of the general teamsters and taxicab drivers led to the unionization of the remaining fields in which haulers or garagemen are employed. Local 609, Refuse Drivers and Collectors, was organized June 14, 1937, among the garbage and rubbish collectors. Its officers are Arthur Walker, President; Steadman Buckley, Vice President; Theodore Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer; Costellas McClain, Recording Secretary and John Ferrell, Business Agent. Trustees are Ollie Miller, Edward Davis and Zebedee Tucker.

Local 944, Commission House Drivers and Produce Handlers, was formed March 14, 1938, among employees in the produce yards. Several weeks after they were organized they conducted a successful strike and tied up the entire produce district under closed shop agreements. Officers of Local 944 are Howard McGregor, President and Business Agent; Frank Mazik, Vice President; Joseph M. Comella, Secretary-

Treasurer; Harvey Bierman, Recording Secretary; Joseph Dowling, Assistant Business Agent and Joseph Mantia, James A. Catanzaro and Ernest Hustinberger, Trustees.

General Auto Service Station Employees formed Local 999, June 2, 1938, to complete the union drive in the county. The first officers elected included John M. Coyne, President; George C. Prouty, Vice President; Emerson Rylatt, Recording Secretary; K. C. McCloskey, Secretary-Treasurer, and C. E. Wiedeck and Peter Koslof, Trustees.

Taxicab Drivers 128, Milk Drivers 205, Newspaper Drivers 211, General Teamsters 249, Bakery Drivers 485, Refuse Drivers 609, Produce Handlers 944 and Service Station Employees 999 are among the Allegheny County affiliates of the Teamsters Joint Council No. 40 which is composed of locals representing various phases of transportation, shipping and hauling. These unions control "almost everything on wheels." Their membership of 15,000 carries much more weight than older and more numerous labor groups. Their refusal to "break picket lines" and to deliver any materials or commodities to "struck" plants or projects has aided many strikes of the building trades and other crafts. The Teamsters Unions form the pivotal labor group in the county; their able, honest and progressive leadership has helped them to attain marked respect in the labor ranks. Officials of the Joint Council included Scott F. Marshall, President; William Arensberg, Vice President; John A. Stackhouse, Secretary-Treasurer; N. G. Taylor, Recording Secretary; George E. Frazier, Business Agent; and Seneca Cavalier, William Ludwig and Meyer Rosenthal, Trustees.

BUILDING TRADES

Building craftsmen and construction workers have been organized in the County for more than 100 years. The carpenters were the first to establish a labor association in 1825 and were followed by the bricklayers and painters in the late 1830's. The Reconstruction period saw the organization of most of the present-day unions in the building field. The plasterers were chartered in 1866, the plumbers in 1879, the painters and paperhangers in 1886 and the electricians in 1887.

In 1890 these unions won recognition, wage increases and reduced working hours, thus spurring the organization of other craft unions. Most of the present-day unions in the building trades were in existence by 1900 although a number of them have been merged with other units of the construction industry. The eight-hour day was won by the

bricklayers in 1896 and by the plumbers and plasterers in 1898. Other crafts won the eight-hour day during the next decade and have waged successful campaigns for further reduction of the work week, culminating in the prevailing five-day week.

The Building Structural Alliance was supplanted by the Pittsburgh Building Trades Council, February 10, 1908, and consisted of fifteen crafts having 9,000 members. In 1938 this central body of building trades consisted of 27 crafts having 42,000 members, with George J. Walters of the Bricklayers, President; Hunter P. Wharton of the Engineers, Secretary and William G. Shord of the Electricians, Treasurer.

The Building Trades Council included forty-five delegates; they were George Henning of the Asbestos Workers, George Walters of the Bricklayers, George Murphy, Boilermakers and O. J. Royer of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. Four locals of the Building and Common Laborers Union were represented by John Paul, B. U. Brock, J. Ward, W. Hailstock and William Durham. The Carpenters District Council sent William J. Kelly, John Hilty, Charles Slinker, Dale Cashdollar and J. Bounds as well as George Seibert of the Pile Drivers Union. Michael P. Gordan and William G. Shord represented the Electricians Unions; A. Giordano the Cement Finishers, Thomas Allen the Elevator Constructors, and J. Conine and Hunter P. Wharton the Engineers Locals.

Joseph H. Duty, veteran official of the Building Trades Council, was the delegate of the Lathers Union, Charles J. Lawrence of the Plumbers, Thomas Joyce, the Plumbers Laborers Union, and Al Schwartz and David Cawley the Painters and Decorators. The Plasterers were represented by Edward J. Leonard, a former secretary of the Building Trades Council. Charles Aquadro was the agent of the Roofers Composition and Waterproof Workers and Fred Wittmer of the Roofers Slate and Tile Union. The Sheet Metal Workers were represented by William Lyons, the Sign Painters by T. Crannan, the Sprinkler Fitters Union by A. Richardson, the Steam Fitters by Leo Green, J. Johnston and J. Ahern; the Stone and Marble Masons by Robert Mill and the Stone Cutters by Harry McCabe. John Augustine was the delegate of the Terrazzo Workers while John Dorsey, a prominent leader of the county labor movement, represented the Tile and Marble Helpers Unions. The Teamsters locals had five delegates including Lloyd W. Shawl, Scott F. Marshall, Earle Bohr, Edward E. Persinger and William Arensberg.

The Building Trades enjoy favorable working conditions, signed contracts for collective bargaining and a closed shop in most crafts. Long strikes in 1913 and 1915 were waged in the construction field when associations of building contractors locked out the union men and attempted to operate open shops. Jurisdictional disputes plagued the industry for twenty-five years and resulted in many strikes and bitterness among the union groups. Arbitration agreements and forceful leadership have diminished the number of jurisdictional disputes and machinery was established to promote harmony in the various building crafts. In September, 1938, a campaign was waged to completely unionize the construction industry in Allegheny County. All but a few small contractors had signed contracts with affiliates of the Building Trades Council.

METAL TRADES

The Metal Trades Council, formed in 1900, is composed of unions of machinists, molders and patternmakers. They are the foundry workers who make the output of the steel mills into finished products.

The pioneer union in this group is the iron molders local which was organized in 1839. Local 14 was chartered in 1863 and Local 46 in 1865. The molders then received twelve cents an hour compared with \$1.10 an hour in 1938. They have maintained progressive unions and have been led by labor idealists from William H. Sylvis in 1855 to Jerry McMunn in 1938. When the iron manufacturers cut the wages of the molders in 1867 the International Molders Union opened a coöperative foundry in Pittsburgh to manufacture stoves. This enterprise did not succeed but it showed the determination of the molders to fight for the benefit of the union members. William Woodoon led the Allegheny County molders from 1887, John Barnett from 1897, Valentine Barry from 1905 and Robert McCoy from 1918. Jerry McMunn of Homestead has been one of the molders' leaders since 1917 but has been active in trade union affairs for half a century.

About 6,000 men belong to the International Association of Machinists in Allegheny County. This Union, organized in 1875, established an eight-hour day in 1890, years before any other union received such recognition. In the 80's it had won agreements with all the Iron Foundries in the county and had enrolled more than 90% of the workers. In 1907 it enjoyed a membership of over 9,000 skilled machinists and apprentices.

The Machinists lost the strike of 1907 for a 54-hour week and a

40-cents-an-hour wage scale after a walkout which lasted a year and a half. They were beaten again in 1910 in a strike of shop machinists of the Pennsylvania Railroad, but in 1911 their strike at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shops was more successful. In 1938 the Machinists Locals 52, 216, 491, 1060, 1065, 1161, in Railroad, Automotive, Aviation, Refrigeration, Contract Shops, had made gains in membership through able and progressive leadership. Wm. L. Blake, John J. Beck, Walter Ross, Glenn Schaeffer and C. Herzog have played a prominent part in the progress of the local unions, and were aided by John V. Pessamato, International Representative.

The early unions of the boiler makers and blacksmiths have been merged with other unions in the metal and building trades. The patternmakers who organized a union in 1878 under the Knights of Labor, which was followed by the organization of the independent Patternmakers League, have been largely absorbed by other locals in the metal trades.

PUBLIC SERVANTS

Public servants have recognized a common bond with the skilled craftsmen and have organized trade unions to bargain for better conditions from governmental agencies. The pioneer Union in this field was the Pittsburgh Firefighters Local No. 1 which was organized on February 3, 1903. The firemen's strike, which lasted six hours, on August 24, 1918, startled the country.

Postal employees organized the Letter Carriers' Local No. 84 and Postal Clerks' Local No. 81, and their colleagues in the government service formed Government Employees' Local No. 168 and Local No. 1119. State, County and Municipal Employees' Local No. 19 was chartered in 1935, and was followed by State Liquor Board Employees' Local No. 6, and the Allegheny County Maintenance Workers' No. 654.

In recent years the Federation of Teachers Local No. 400 has grown rapidly as a militant organization of the public school teachers.

AMUSEMENT FIELD

Labor, in the amusement field, has kept pace with the Union activity in other industries. The most powerful and effective is the Pittsburgh Musical Society No. 60, which has a large membership of Musicians and has been able to enforce closed shop agreements in the Pittsburgh district. The Moving Picture Operators' Local No. 171 enjoys complete unionization of the movie houses. Other active Unions in the

entertainment field are Sign, Scene and Pictorial Artists No. 479, Stage Employees' Local No. 3, the Pittsburgh Federation of Actors and the Film Exchange Employees' Union.

WOMEN WORKERS

Women have been active in the Labor movement for many years, but it was not until 1933 that they organized Locals of their own. A large number of women are enrolled in these Unions, now active in the County: Amalgamated Clothing Workers No. 86, United Garment Workers No. 51, Canning and Pickle Workers No. 325, Office Workers No. 10, Stenographers and Bookkeepers Local No. 20959, and Leather and Novelty Workers No. 55. The waitresses have revived the Hotel and Restaurant Alliance No. 237, which today has six thousand members. The Laundry Workers No. 141 has unionized almost all laundries in the county during its two years' existence, while Building Service Employees No. 29 has added about one thousand charwomen and janitresses to its membership list. Department stores and major Retail establishments have closed shop agreements with the four Locals of the Retail Clerks Unions. Salespeople's Assembly No. 4907, Knights of Labor, was organized in Pittsburgh in 1885, and at the height of its power, before the 1907 depression destroyed it, was considered the most influential "white collar" Union in the County. It was not until 1930 that its successor Locals exceeded it in membership and prestige. More than four thousand sales clerks belong to these Unions today.

OTHER UNIONS

Other Unions active in 1938 in the County were Bill Posters' Local No. 3, led by Leo Abernathy of Pittsburgh, who at 33 years of age was the youngest international president in the country. Brewery Workers' Locals Nos. 22, 67 and 144 have maintained strong Unions despite the inroads of prohibition. Bartenders' Local 188 was revived since the return of the taverns. Horseshoers' Local No. 9 continues to function despite the extensive use of trucks and automobiles. Barbers' Local No. 20 shows an increased membership.

Bakery Workers' Locals Nos. 12, 44 and 242 enjoy higher wages and improved conditions since they were first organized in 1894. At that time, the bakers worked 14 to 16 hours a day and 24 hours on Fridays for \$9.00 a week. By 1900 they worked 11 hours a day and received \$11.00 a week; in 1908 the baker earned \$15.00 a week for a 10-hour day. Since 1914, when the scale reached \$18.00 a week for a 9-hour



SCENE OF A LONG REMEMBERED EVENT IN THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN LABOR. HERE, ON JULY 6, 1892, THE CARNEGIE STEEL COMPANY ATTEMPTED TO LAND PINKERTON GUARDS, TRANSPORTED BY THE STEAMBOAT "LITTLE BILL" TO THE MILL PROPERTY ON THE BANKS OF THE MONONGAHELA AT HOMESTEAD, PA. THE PINKERTONS WERE MET BY AN ARMY OF STRIKING MILLWORKERS AND THE TWO FORCES WERE SOON JOINED IN BATTLE. THE IMPORTED GUARDS WERE DEFEATED AND FORCED TO SURRENDER. AT LEAST 25 MEN WERE KILLED AND SCORES WOUNDED. THE MILITIA WAS CALLED AND ARMED PEACE MAINTAINED, BUT THE STRUGGLE BROKE THE UNION IN THE CARNEGIE MILLS. THE "LITTLE BILL" CAN BE SEEN AT ANCHOR.

day, the bakery workers have made consistent progress in maintaining a closed shop, reducing the hours of work and establishing a minimum weekly wage, which wage has been increased by the success of strikes in recent years.

Three Locals of Butchers, the Meat Cutters' and Butchers' Locals Nos. 424, 624, and 490, have maintained progressive Locals and since the impetus of the Wagner Act, have added most of the workers in the Packing Houses and Retail Meat Establishments to their membership rolls.

CENTRAL LABOR UNIONS

Fourteen labor societies, embracing a variety of trades, organized the first Pittsburgh Central Labor Union August 6, 1836. This was followed by the Iron City Industrial Congress in 1849, in which twenty-three local unions were represented; forty-six unions organized the Pittsburgh Trades Assembly in March of 1863. The local Trades Assembly, and not the national union, was the common unit of labor organization during the war period.

The Pittsburgh Trades Assembly joined the Convention of Trade Unions in Baltimore August 20, 1866, to form the National Labor Union. It was also represented at the Industrial Congress which supplanted the National Labor Union July 15, 1873. At the Pittsburgh convention in 1876, the National Industrial Congress was dissolved.

The Noble Order Knights of Labor was formed in 1869, but the first Pittsburgh Assembly was organized August 8, 1875, by John M. Davis, Editor of the *National Labor Tribune*. Davis became District Master Workman of District Assembly No. 3 K. of L. This Assembly became one of the strongest units in the country and challenged the supremacy of the powerful District Assembly No. 1 of Philadelphia, thus beginning the dissension which resulted in the disintegration of the Order.

The Knights of Labor was a secret order and brought upon it the condemnation of labor supporters. To overcome this objection, the Junior Sons of '76 was organized in Pittsburgh in May, 1874. This labor reform organization advocated money reform, independent political action, recall of public officials and opposition to use of militia in strikes. The Junior Sons of '76 and the Knights of Labor met December 28, 1875, and issued a call for "all organizations having for their object

the elevation of labor" to convene in National Convention in Pittsburgh April 17, 1876. This convention failed to organize a national federation.

THE A. F. OF L.

The Knights of Labor and other labor and trade union organizations met again in Pittsburgh and on November 15, 1881, organized the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, known after December, 1886, as the American Federation of Labor. When the *Pittsburgh Gazette* in a pre-convention story referred to Samuel Gompers as "a radical socialist" the delegates compromised by electing John Jarrett, President of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers' Union, as first Chairman. For seven years the Knights of Labor and the A. F. of L. worked in harmony. By 1888 the clash between the two labor groups reached a crisis and open warfare followed. The Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers were ordered to withdraw from the Knights of Labor by April 1, 1888. The Painters, Union of Pittsburgh retaliated by leaving the national federation to join the Knights. A similar split in labor ranks occurred exactly fifty years later when ten international unions were expelled from the A. F. of L. because they formed the C.I.O. unions.

NEW CENTRAL BODIES

Despite A. F. of L. opposition, the Pittsburgh District Assembly, Knights of Labor, continued to function as the central labor body of Allegheny County. In 1895 the Printers, Theatrical Mechanics, Box Makers and Machine Hands, Teamsters, Salesmen, Cigar Makers, Marble, Slate and Tile Workers, Brewery Workers, Glass House Employees, Birmingham Traction Employees and Citizens Traction Employees formed the Independent Knights of Labor.

In the same year, the United Labor League was organized and received support from both labor camps until October 20, 1901, when unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. organized the Iron City Trades Council. This central labor body grew rapidly and when the American Federation of Labor ordered all its units to join the new organization the United Labor League was destroyed. Thirty-four unions comprised the Iron City Trades Council in 1908 after it purged locals and officials who had sold endorsements of political candidates. In 1925, its name was changed to the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union when it began to grow in membership and public confidence.

Men who have helped to guide the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union

include Arthur Ireland of the machinists, Valentine Barry of the moulders, Philip Murray and Patrick T. Fagan of the miners, Charles L. Miller, stationary engineers, Leo Abernathy of the bill posters, P. J. McGrath of the street car men, John Hoehn, brewery workers, Howard L. Woodmansee, typographers and John A. Stackhouse of the taxi drivers.

After the purge of C.I.O. unions in September, 1937, the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union was reorganized with 318 delegates representing 129 local unions. In June, 1938, per capita dues were paid for 153,000 members. The officers were: President, Leo Abernathy of the Bill Posters; Vice President, John Dorsey of the Tile Layers; Secretary, John Stackhouse of the Taxicab Drivers; Treasurer, F. F. Meyer of the Carpenters; Reading Clerk, William Laffey of the Brewery Workers. The Executive Board consisted of John J. Kane of the Pressmen, George Walters and Hunter P. Wharton of the Building Trades, Jerry McMunn of the Moulders, John Weitzel of the Brewery Workers, L. W. Shawl of the Teamsters, John Feigel of the Typographers, George Frazier of the Bakery Drivers, Gene Urban of the Musicians and William Eakins of the Milk Drivers. The Trustees were Scott F. Marshall and J. Francis Smith. E. J. Kelly was Sergeant-at-arms and Gus Ladic was Door-keeper.

THE C.I.O.

Four million workers were represented at the first convention of the 41 international unions which formed the Congress of Industrial Organizations at Pittsburgh, November 15, 1938—the same place where on November 15, 1881, the parent and now rival American Federation of Labor was launched. These units represented the more militant labor groups who advocated industrial unionism for the mass production industries. John L. Lewis, C.I.O. leader, hailed Allegheny County as the "most completely unionized area in industrial America." This convention adopted a constitution, created a permanent organization, elected officers and passed resolutions condemning persecutions in Nazi Germany, praised the Roosevelt administration, advocated commercial aid for the South American republics and left the door open for peace with rival labor factions.

The first officers elected were John L. Lewis, President; Philip Murray and Sidney Hillman, Vice Presidents and James B. Carey, Secretary. Allegheny County residents elected to the national executive

board included John Brophy, Clinton S. Golden, Van A. Bittner, Paul W. Fuller, N. A. Zonarich and B. Frank Bennett.

When the C.I.O. unions were expelled from the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union September, 1937, they formed the Steel City Industrial Union Council. This Council included locals in the whole County and consisted of miners, steel workers, glass, radio, aluminum, cork, retail stores, architects, municipal and other skilled workers. About 87,000 workers were members of the Council during its first year. The officers were Patrick T. Fagan, President; Mayor Elmer J. Malloy, Vice President; David J. McDonald, Secretary; Margaret Darin, Treasurer, and Thomas Brown, Sergeant-at-arms. The Executive Board included Anthony J. Federoff, John O'Leary, Sarah Limbach, R. J. Davidson, Louis Leonard, L. C. Earhart, Francis Shane, Jessie Hartmann, A. L. Burkhart, O. B. Allen and Alfred Stevens. Frank Burk and George Giles were Trustees.

CIVIL LIBERTIES

The blackest episode in the County history relates to the brutality of police in strikes and the abuse of the police power to abrogate labor's rights. Every labor dispute from 1875 to 1935 found the police and the law enforcement agencies on the side of employers. The state militia was used against the railroaders, the state police against the steel workers and the coal and iron police against the miners. The city police were used as strike-breakers in every strike in which organized labor was engaged.

The laws of Pennsylvania permit the bartering of police power to private persons. The labor-baiting employers took advantage of these laws to hire armies of thugs to prevent labor organization. Law enforcement in the company towns of Allegheny County was entrusted to coal and iron police, many of them with criminal records, all of them responsible only to the corporations who hired them. This system of industrial police, company-paid deputy sheriffs and private detectives enabled employers to use the police powers of the commonwealth to break strikes, smash unions, terrorize workers and thwart democracy. Denial of civil liberties did not grow out of strikes, but was a precedent fact to the control of the police by the employers. Labor organizers could not hold meetings, rent halls, distribute literature or otherwise exercise fundamental civil rights.

After an exhaustive study of police activities in labor disputes the

Police Research Commission in its report of February 11, 1935, to the City Council of Pittsburgh declared: "We have found that those in control of the Pittsburgh Police department have been in the control of the organized employers. This has resulted in a lopsided police administration under which the rights of labor to picket, to parade and to assemble were outrageously violated by the police. Actual bribery of the police for services against labor was given a specious respectability under the phraseology of bonuses or "company-paid" city police. Since the last steel strike when the Jones and Laughlin Corporation was revealed as having paid a bonus of \$300 to each policeman who served during the strike a hope of a similar bonus appears to be the motive behind the hostile attitude of police toward labor."

"We have found that the police have consistently prevented and broken up peaceful and lawful picketing, that strikers were arrested without warrant and without charges being made against them; their homes invaded without legal process, that bail had been denied those unlawfully detained, that labor sympathizers were beaten up and medical attention denied them, that property of unions had been maliciously destroyed, that union members were shot, clubbed and brow-beaten and that in every labor dispute the police had consistently and repeatedly infringed upon the constitutional rights of labor and of citizens generally."

It was not until the Earle administration took office in 1935 and John J. Kane and Thomas J. Gallagher went to City Council that labor was permitted to enjoy its constitutional rights. Laws were passed eliminating the strike breaking activities of industrial police, the company-paid deputy sheriffs and the injunctions of anti-labor courts.

To this enjoyment of constitutional freedom of action there has been added progressive educational facilities under the joint sponsorship of the A. F. of L. and C.I.O. and known as the Federated Labor Schools. There are also a number of discussion groups, notably the Community Forum, under the direction of the liberal Dr. Bernard C. Clausen.

PLAYING POLITICS

Labor engaged in local politics with apparent success after the Civil War and prompted the *Boston Labor Voice* to editorialize the hope that "members of New England labor unions would show the same zeal and strong front at the polls as the trade unionists of Allegheny County." The Greenback Labor Party was organized in Pittsburgh

in August, 1877. Thomas Armstrong, prominent Pittsburgh Labor Editor, was boomed for Governor on the coalition Greenback-Labor ticket in 1878. The need of a high protective tariff for the Pittsburgh areas led the County labor leaders to invariably support all Republican candidates.

For twenty years the central body maintained the policy of "rewarding our friends and punishing our enemies" among Republicans. Alert to maintain its integrity, the unions caused a purge of certain labor officials and the adoption of a non-partisan policy after the World War. The Roosevelt candidacy brought a change in the political policy and the candidates of the Democratic party were consistently endorsed. In the 1937 municipal primary the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union sponsored and supported the Kane-McArdle Labor ticket which the C.I.O. unions opposed.

In the 1938 state primaries, the labor factions were again divided but in the General Election the A. F. of L. and C.I.O. groups joined in support of the gubernatorial candidacy of Allegheny County Solicitor, Charles Alvin Jones. In 1938 as in 1866 the labor unions of Allegheny County were committed to a definite political program, the intervening years having convinced them of the need for concerted political action.

The C.I.O. Unions supported the Democratic ticket through Labor's Non-Partisan League.

The A. F. of L. Unions supported the same candidates through its Committee for Political Action of Allegheny County. Bernie C. Mazon was Campaign Chairman, William G. Shord, Secretary and John A. Stackhouse, Treasurer. The Executive Committee included John J. Kane, Leo Abernathy, Hunter P. Wharton, Michael P. Gordan, George Walters, Edward J. Leonard, Charles Levey, Robert Zima, Scott F. Marshall, Joseph Hagen, Thomas E. Scanlon, Frank Cunningham, William Arensberg, Harry Baker, John Coyne, Edward Trischler, George C. Prouty, Hugh J. Mullin, John Dorsey, Joseph Cicardini, Harry Sloan and James Norton.

The Women's Division was headed by Mrs. Stella Manley and included Mrs. Elinor Kane, Mrs. Helen Abernathy, Mrs. Marcella Leonard, Mrs. May Mazon, Mrs. Hazel M. Zima, Miss Nell Gordan, Miss Amy Ballinger, Mildred Creveling, Mrs. Marie Hagen, Mrs. Thomas Scanlon, Mrs. Frank Cunningham, Mrs. John Coyne, Mrs. Harry Sloan, Verda Lily Sill, Margaret Anderson, Jean Bober and

Mary Lou Laux. James A. Sipe was chairman of the Speakers Committee and Levi Sanders of the Colored Division.

LABOR IN OFFICE

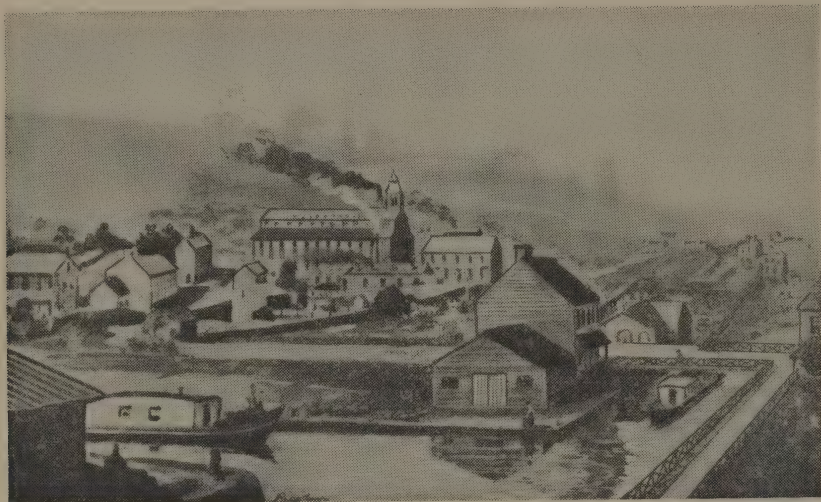
A number of Allegheny County labor leaders held public office in 1938. In City Council were Charles Anderson of the Plumbers, Peter J. McArdle of the Iron Workers and Thomas J. Gallagher of the Glass Workers. John J. Kane of the Printing Pressmen and John S. Herron of the Bricklayers were County Commissioners and John Heinz of the Firemen was Sheriff. Lawrence P. Keenan of the Machinists and Joseph F. Piolo of the Pressmen were representatives in the State Legislature. Philip Murray of the Miners was a member of the Board of Public Education, Edward J. Leonard of the Plasterers was a member of the Board of Workhouse Managers and Secretary of the Allegheny County Housing Authority and George Walters of the Bricklayers was a member of the Pittsburgh Housing Authority. Two steel workers were mayors of Third Class Cities: John J. Mullen of Clairton and Elmer J. Malloy of Duquesne.

In the New Deal agencies to protect labor's right to organize are Dr. J. Warren Madden, a University of Pittsburgh professor, Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board and Patrick T. Fagan, a Mine Union leader, a member of the State Labor Relations Board.

In West Park, Pittsburgh, stands a Monument with life-size statue to Thomas A. Armstrong, founder and editor of the *National Labor Tribune*. He was one of the most revered leaders in the trade union history of Allegheny County. The statue was erected, according to the inscription, by the "Workingmen of the United States to Thomas Armstrong—Advocate of the Rights of Labor."

Certain closely related trades have formed County groups to promote their interests and unite their efforts. They are the Building Trades Council, the Carpenters District Council, the Metal Trades Council, the Allied Printing Trades Council and Teamsters Joint Council No. 40. The McKeesport Central Labor Union, the Tarentum Trades Council and the Allegheny Valley Industrial Council are other central labor bodies organized in Allegheny County.

About 300,000 men and women in Allegheny County belong to labor unions. The County has been free from labor racketeering and employers and employees are coöperating to promote pleasant labor relations. Members of A. F. of L. and C.I.O. unions frequently fraternize and unite to fight the common enemy when the reactionaries attempt to return to power and stem the tide of labor ascendancy.



THE OLD PITTSBURGH TO PHILA-
DELPHIA CANAL AT SEVENTEENTH
STREET NEAR THE CANAL BASIN
IN THE PROXIMITY OF THE PRES-
ENT POST OFFICE AND PENNSYL-
VANIA RAILROAD STATION. COM-
PLETED IN 1834 AT A COST OF
\$10 000 000 THE CANAL WAS SOLD IN
1857 TO THE PENNSYLVANIA RAIL-
ROAD FOR \$7,500 000.

CHAPTER VIII

Business and Industry

By

GEORGE H. SNYDER

WHEN Allegheny County was formed the area was practically without passable wagon roads. Almost all commerce to such eastern points as Philadelphia and Baltimore was carried by pack horse at enormous cost. The threat of Indian trouble still existed. Pittsburgh consisted of a fringe of buildings above the decaying fort at the Point, which had been abandoned by the British and was to be replaced by Fort Lafayette, built by Wayne near the present Ninth Street.

Allegheny County was the outpost of a new and as yet unstable country, its physical and business position made particularly hazardous by the range of mountains separating it from the east.

But even then it was recognized as the gateway to the growing west, as the key to the upper reaches of the Mississippi River system.

Its commercial remoteness from the balance of the United States provides a little understood explanation of the fact that Western Pennsylvania was engaged in open revolt against the United States in the Whiskey Rebellion in Washington's administration.

The Whiskey Rebellion was not an affair conducted by scattered moonshiners against a few "revenuers." It was a fight to protect Western Pennsylvania's principal article of commerce. Furs, including buffalo, bear and deer, were the first major items of trade but as Allegheny County and the surrounding areas began to develop as farm land there was a great demand for goods from the east and it was necessary to find local commodities which could be transported over the mountains at a price sufficiently low to make them practical media of exchange.

The principal crop was rye but there was neither sufficient home nor outside market for it. It cost as much to carry the grain over the mountains as it was worth. Four bushels of rye was a load for a horse but the same horse could carry the equivalent to 24 bushels in the form

of whiskey. This whiskey was the farmers' principal commodity to trade for such necessities as iron, salt and sugar. The early method of moving this commerce was from Philadelphia or Baltimore to Shippenburg, Pa., Chambersburg, Pa., or Hagerstown, Md. From there the freight moved by packhorse. Blacksmiths at these points did a thriving business in bending iron bars to fit the backs of the horses.

The importance of the rivers soon became recognized. Some merchants who brought this eastern merchandise to Allegheny County, then exchanged it for early products of Pittsburgh, took these down the rivers to New Orleans where, in turn, they were exchanged for sugar or molasses to be brought by sail through the Gulf and up the Atlantic Seaboard to Baltimore or Philadelphia.

One is apt to be puzzled by the frequent references to salt in accounts of the early commerce of Allegheny County. In these days of mechanical refrigeration and efficient canning we think of salt only as a necessary addition to cooking. In those days salt was no mere condiment. It was the principal means of preserving meats for storage or shipment. As such it was a major bulk commodity.

One of the county's early big business deals involved salt. In 1796 General James O'Hara contracted to supply provisions to Oswego, N.Y., from Pittsburgh. O'Hara learned that good salt could be obtained at Salina, N. Y. He moved this by boats and teams to Oswego, by boat from a landing below the falls, by wagons to Schlosser, by boats to Black Rock, by ship to Erie, by wagons to French Creek and by flat boat to Pittsburgh. By this round about route he delivered salt to Pittsburgh at \$4 a bushel, half the previous cost and used the same barrels to send his provisions back to Oswego.

The same General O'Hara, in partnership with Major Isaac Craig, started the first window glass factory in the county in 1797. This was destined to become a major industry although in more recent years many of the glass factories have moved to outlying points while their financial and business control remains in the county.

The high cost of shipping iron bars over the mountains and of moving other commodities in exchange, forced Allegheny County at an early date to strenuous efforts to develop its own resources to supply these materials.

The first blast furnace was built near the present location of Shady Side Station by George Anshutz, an Alsatian, in 1792. Anshutz was under the impression that the red shale in the region was iron ore.

Finding himself mistaken in this, he found ore at Roaring Creek, on the Kiskiminetas River. The ore was brought down the Allegheny by boat. This, however, was unprofitable and the burning of his wood supply during the Whiskey Rebellion led to the abandonment of the furnace. It was not until 1859 that another blast furnace was placed under operation in the county although pig iron was secured for the early iron industry from furnaces in surrounding counties.

FIRST IRON FOUNDRY

Joseph McClurg started the first iron foundry in 1803 and Dr. Peter Shoenberger started the Juniata Iron Works, operating the first rolling mill in 1824. Col. John Irwin established the first rope walk in 1794 and it was Irwin and McClurg who supplied much of the equipment for Perry's fleet fitted out at Erie. Among the early manufacturing establishments were saw and grist mills. Old accounts tell of many Indians being engaged in the first years of the lumber industry.

Until the problem of transportation over the mountains was solved, Allegheny County was closer to New Orleans from a commercial standpoint than to Philadelphia. In the early days, a thriving commerce was carried on to the South although it was principally in one direction so far as bulk commodities were concerned until the development of the steamboat.

This early navigation was conducted in flat boats, keel boats and "broad horns." These were propelled by poles or sweeps. The upward passage at some points was relieved by ropes carried out from the prows of boats to trees by which the boats were "cordelled" or warped up stream when the current was swift. The dangers from Indians persisted for some years on the rivers. As late as 1794 boats moving between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh were heavily armed.

Strange as it may seem, Allegheny County was established as a builder of deep sea vessels as early as 1800. Louis Anastasius Tarascon, a Frenchman who lived in Philadelphia, started building vessels of large size here. Joshua Walker with a yard at Elizabeth was another early builder. These vessels were sent down the rivers to engage in world commerce and, of course, never returned to their home port, being unable to buck the river currents under sail. In 1802 and 1803 "windjammers" built in the county carried the first coal down the rivers as ballast.

Allegheny County was a pioneer in steamboat construction. In 1810 and 1811 Robert Fulton, Chancellor Livingston and Nicholas Roosevelt built the steamer *New Orleans*, the first on the Mississippi River System. The early steamboats were unable to navigate the upward passage of the swift parts of the Ohio River and, like the sailing predecessors never returned to the county although they operated successfully on parts of the Mississippi. Subsequent improvements to the steamboat established Allegheny County's river commerce as a major business activity.

GROWTH OF COUNTY INDUSTRIES

By the early part of the nineteenth century the seeds of Allegheny County's future industrial greatness had been planted. It remained for the succeeding century to show the results of individual industries while the rivers provided Allegheny County with an early means of transportation to the south and west, the development of a cheap way for moving freight and passengers to the East was essential to the full development of the new area's commercial and manufacturing potentialities.

As early as 1791 there was talk of a project to build a canal from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh but it was not until 1825 that the governor appointed a commission to make surveys. In the following year the legislature authorized the starting of work at the expense of the state.

For that time, it was an engineering project of great magnitude and the method used for crossing the mountains was unique in canal construction. The canal was of the conventional type from Philadelphia to Hollidaysburg. From this point the boats were hauled over the mountains in sections on a series of ten inclined planes operated by stationary engines. This involved a haul to a height of 1398 feet above the canal on the eastern side of the mountains and of 1771 feet on the western side where the portage railroad dropped to Johnstown. From this point the boats again moved by water to Pittsburgh. The canal was carried across the Allegheny River on a bridge and terminated in a basin near the present Post Office.

The entire project was completed in 1834 at a cost of \$10,000,000 but its active life was destined to be short. The Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads soon supplanted it and the canal was sold to the former railroad in 1857 for \$7,500,000 and subsequently was abandoned.

The incorporation of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1846 was followed by a period of intensive railroad construction which gave Allegheny County full transportation facilities to the West as well as the East by 1860.

Once transportation was opened to business centers of the nation, the county was able to use its abundance of cheap coal as a spring board for further industrial advancement. The marketing of coal was so closely tied to the development of railroads and rivers that its development should be mentioned at this point.

The regular shipment of coal down the Ohio River was started in 1817 by Thomas Jones. The coal was mined in winter so that it could be brought down the hills on sleds. In the spring it was loaded on flat boats. These were lashed in pairs and were guided by sweeps handled by crews of eight to ten men. It was necessary to wait for stages of high water and a rise in the rivers sometimes was marked by the departure of 30 to 50 pairs of boats.

Timber was so cheap that the boats were sold along with the coal and were broken up for their lumber at down-river points. This practice survived until late in the century when barges which were hauled up stream by steam tow boats replaced the flat boats. Railroad competition and the irregularity of river service eventually reduced the movement of coal by river but the need for cheaper freight rates has resulted in a revival of river transportation, not only of coal but also of steel and a wide variety of other products during the past 20 years. This was aided by the construction of dams which resulted in the complete canalization of the Ohio River by 1929, assuring adequate stages of water at all seasons.

The Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation pioneered the revival of the shipment of steel by water as a regular service when its first tow left Pittsburgh for down river points in 1921. By 1930 this organization had forwarded its one hundredth tow and other major steel companies were providing similar service either through their own lines or through river towing companies.

The extent of the revival in river transportation can be seen from the volume of river craft produced at the shipyard of the Dravo Corporation on Neville Island. In 1936 this organization launched a greater tonnage of vessels than any other shipbuilder in the United States, including the builders of deep sea vessels. In 1937 this company stood second in tonnage.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME TABLE,

No. 11,

Commencing on Wednesday, November 17th, 1852.

PITTSBURGH

TO

ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON AND WOOSTER,

Connecting with the Rail Road from Alliance to Cleveland,
AND ALSO WITH THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAIL ROAD.

| TRAINS GOING WEST. | | | | | | | TRAINS GOING EAST. | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|----------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------|-------------|--|
| LEAVE | Miles. | Mail Train. | Express. | Accommodation. | | Freight. | LEAVE | Mail Train. | Express. | Accommodation. | | Freight. | |
| | | | | A. M. | P. M. | A. M. | | | | A. M. | P. M. | A. M. | |
| Pittsburgh. | | 8.00 A. M. | 12.30 P. M. | 10.00 | 4.15 | 4.30 | Wooster. | 9.00 A. M. | | | | 5.00 | |
| Courtney's. | 6 | | | | 4.35 | | Paradise. | | | | | | |
| Hayville. | 10 | | | | 4.46 | | Orville. | 9.40 | | | | | |
| Sewickley. | 12 | 8.27 | | | 4.51 | | Fairview. | | | | | | |
| Shouset'n L. | 14 | | | | 5.00 | | Lawrence. | | | | | | |
| Economy. | 17 | | | | 5.10 | | Massillon. | 10.30 | | | | 7.00 | |
| Baden. | 20 | | | | 5.18 | | Canton. | 11.00 | | | | | |
| Freedom. | 23 | | | | 5.25 | | Louisville. | | | | | | |
| Rochester. | 25 | 8.55 | 1.20 | | 5.35 | | Strasburg. | | | | | | |
| Darlington. | 28 | 9.10 | 1.30 | 11.40 & 5.45 | 6.45 | | Alliance. | 11.45 A. M. | 10.20 P. M. | | | 9.00 | |
| Enon. | 44 | 10.10 | 2.15 | | 7.35 | | Smithfield. | 12.30 P. M. | | | | | |
| Palestine. | 49 | | | | 8.10 | | Damascus. | | | | | | |
| Bull Creek. | 54 | | | | 8.30 | | Salem. | 1.00 | | | | 10.10 | |
| Columbiana. | 59 | 10.55 | 2.55 | | 9.15 | | Franklin. | | | | | | |
| Franklin. | 65 | | | | | | Columbiana. | 1.25 | | | | 10.55 | |
| Salem. | 69 | 11.35 | 3.20 | | | | Bull Creek. | | | | | | |
| Damascus. | 74 | | | | 10.10 | | Palestine. | | | | | | |
| Smithfield. | 77 | | | | | | Enon. | 2.15 | | | | 12.20 P. M. | |
| Alliance. | 82 | 12.15 P. M. | 4.00 | | 11.10 | | Darlington. | 2.35 | | | | 12.50 | |
| Strasburg. | 88 | 12.45 P. M. | | | 12.00 P. M. | | N. Brighton. | 3.15 | | 7.30 & 1.00 | 1.30 | | |
| Louisville. | 94 | 1.15 | | | | | Rochester. | 3.30 | | 7.45 | 1.20 | 1.50 | |
| Canton. | 100 | 1.40 | | | 1.30 P. M. | | Freedom. | | | 7.51 | | | |
| Massillon. | 108 | 2.10 | | | 1.45 P. M. | | Baden. | | | 8.00 | | | |
| Lawrence. | 115 | | | | 2.20 | | Economy. | | | 8.09 | | | |
| Fairview. | 119 | | | | | | Shouset'n L. | | | 8.16 | | | |
| Orville. | 123 | 3.00 | | | | | Sewickley. | | | 8.27 | | | |
| Paradise. | 126 | | | | | | Hayville. | | | 8.35 | | | |
| Wooster. | 134 | 3.30 | | | | 4.50 | Courtney's. | | | 8.45 | | | |
| | | | | | | | Pittsburgh. | 4.30 | 2.00 A. M. | 9.00 & 3.00 | 4.00 | | |

The passing places are indicated by the heavy type. The Accommodation train is to turn out for the Mail train, and the Freight train for the Accommodation train, and all trains for the Express train. In the case of trains of the same class, those going west shall turn out for those going east. At 4.22 P. M. the Accommodation train is to wait on the side track at the outer Depot, in Allegheny city, until the Mail train has passed; and those trains are to pass at Sewickley at 8.27 A. M. All trains must run slowly through the yard. The Freight trains are to pass each other at Salem at 10.10 A. M. The Mail train is to meet and pass the Freight train at Columbiana at 10.55 A. M. The Freight train must be at Columbiana before that time, so as not to detain the Mail train. The Mail trains going east and going west, are to pass at Alliance, at 12.20 P. M. Express train is to pass the Accommodation Train at Rochester at 1.20 P. M. Freight train at New-Brighton at 1.30 P. M. and Mail train at Enon at 2.15 P. M. The maximum speed for Passenger trains will be a mile in two minutes, and for Freight trains a mile in four minutes. Every train running after dark must have a signal lamp at each end. Conductors and Engineers will both be held responsible for the use of all proper precautions to prevent accidents. The Conductor must see that the bell rope is in order, and that it extends the whole length of every Passenger and Mixed train. Flag Stations are indicated by a star, *—The trains are not confined to any regular time at stations marked thus, †.

The Clock at the Federal Street station is the standard of time for the Road. Trains must not leave a station until the time is up; and they are to be started and run under the direction of the Conductor. In cases of detention, Passenger trains are to wait for each other, at passing places, until half an hour after time; and if the expected train has not arrived, proceed very cautiously, sending a man ahead around curves. Freight trains, and Construction and Gravel trains, must not run on the time of Passenger trains. Every effort must be made to keep time; and Freight trains must be always punctual in starting, if Passenger trains are in—if they are not in, Freight trains must wait for them. Freight trains must never run by a regular station or a flag station, when the signal is made; if they cannot take freight the Conductor must stop and explain the reason. Trains running in the same direction must keep at a safe distance from each other, with a red flag on the first engine. Every care must be taken to prevent accidents; and in case of any accident or obstruction to the track, notice of it must be given immediately, and all approaching trains warned accordingly. No Train is to run faster than eight miles an hour in Allegheny City, and five miles an hour near the Federal St. Station. Fifteen miles per hour is to be the maximum speed over large bridges. When trains meet, Conductors must compare watches and explain any detention. Extra trains must not be run without permission from the Superintendent, or some duly authorized person, and only in case of urgent necessity. They must be run with great caution, and written notice must be given to the Conductor of every train with which they can possibly interfere. Construction trains whenever practicable must be run in company with freight trains, but at a safe distance from them. Conductors of construction and gravel trains are prohibited from carrying passengers.

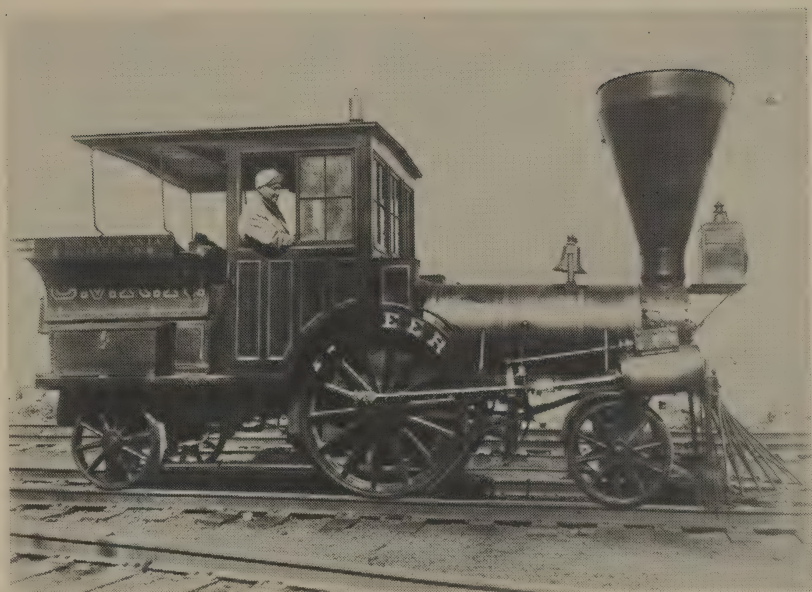
By authority of the Board of Directors.

PITTSBURGH, November 15th, 1852.

Printed by W. B. Davis, Pittsburgh.

S. W. ROBERTS,

Chief Engineer and Superintendent.



THE LOCOMOTIVE "PIONEER" IS A RELIC TREASURED VERY HIGHLY ON THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY DIVISION FOR ITS HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE THROUGH ITS CONNECTION WITH THE EARLY DAYS OF RAILROADING. BUILT IN 1851 BY SETH WILMARTH, BOSTON, MASS., FOR THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD, NOW A PART OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM, IT WAS USED IN REGULAR SERVICE UNTIL 1880. IT WAS SUBSEQUENTLY USED IN CONSTRUCTION SERVICE UNTIL RETIRED IN 1890. DURING THE PERIOD 1851 TO 1880, THE MILEAGE MADE WAS 255,675 MILES, AND AT TIMES ATTAINED A SPEED OF 70 MILES AN HOUR. THE "PIONEER" WAS DAMAGED WHEN CONFEDERATE TROOPS BURNED THE EASTERN RAILROAD SHOPS IN OCTOBER, 1862, BUT WAS LATER REPAIRED.

The beginnings of the iron industry already have been traced and improved transportation made further growth rapid. Wrought iron preceded steel as the major product of the district. It was not until the development of the Bessemer process that cheap steel could be made. Crucible steel for tools was being offered to the nation's markets by manufacturers in the county in quantities in the 1840's. Many buyers did not believe this steel was equal to the imported product so that salt water sometimes was thrown on the product to cause rust and to make it appear to have undergone a sea voyage. It was not long, however, before sufficient confidence was created in the local steel to cause its general acceptance.

Allegheny County early acquired a diversity of iron products. In 1828 H. S. Spang & Son built the Etna Iron Works, the first iron pipe manufacturing plant west of the Alleghenies. This organization is in business today as Spang, Chalfant & Co.

Two Pittsburgh figures who founded iron companies destined to become leaders in the steel industry had their early big business experience in transportation. B. F. Jones, after successfully operating the canal to Philadelphia, resigned to enter the iron business in 1850. Four years later he formed a partnership with James Laughlin, a banker. The organization now is the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, largest independent steel maker in this district.

CARNEGIE AND FRICK

Andrew Carnegie was superintendent of the Pittsburgh division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. After introducing sleeping cars he resigned in 1865 to enter the iron business. H. C. Frick merged his extensive coal and coke holdings with Carnegie's business in 1882. This became the nucleus for the United States Steel Corporation, formed by the merger of a great number of companies in 1901.

Units in Allegheny County and the surrounding district became major parts of the new industrial giant and included such early plants as the Edgar Thompson Works, built in 1873, and the Homestead Works built in 1880. The former plant is of particular historical interest since it produced the first Bessemer steel and the first steel rails in the district in the initial year of its operation.

The introduction of the Bessemer converter caused a revolution in the iron industry, resulting in the almost complete replacement of wrought iron and causing the distinctive red glare of Pittsburgh's sky

at night. The development of the open hearth furnace later began to replace the Bessemer process. It surpassed the Bessemer process in production in 1909 and this trend has continued to the present time.

No history of Allegheny County's industries would be complete without mention of George Westinghouse, who developed the air brake and secured acceptance of it by the railroads in 1869 and 1870, with the resultant launching of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company at Wilmerding.

Westinghouse also was a pioneer in the electrical field, organizing the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company in 1872 with its principal plant at East Pittsburgh. The company is the oldest major manufacturer of electrical equipment. New methods for generating, transmitting and utilizing electricity embodied in Westinghouse products have contributed essentially to the vast expansion of the electrical industry.

The present superpower utility systems, distributing electricity over enormous areas were made possible by the company's introduction of the alternating current method of long distance power transmission.

The first practical American turbo-generator of the type now used almost exclusively for the generation of electrical energy from steam power was a major achievement as was also the installation of the first hydro-electric plant in the United States.

In the field of transportation, Westinghouse pioneered in railroad electrification, developing the now widely used single phase alternating current system and the turbo-electric drive for propelling steam ships.

Radio broadcasting was introduced by Westinghouse in 1920 when it placed station KDKA in service, resulting in the great development of the radio industry with its attendant changes in advertising, entertainment and politics.

Cheap natural gas was an important factor in the county's development. The formation of the Natural Gas Company, Limited, to pipe gas from wells in Butler County to industrial plants here was met by public ridicule, but it was successful. Gas was made available to homes in Pittsburgh in 1885 by the Philadelphia Company, organized in the previous year by George Westinghouse, Jr., to pipe gas from wells at Murrysville.

The enterprise of the late A. W. and R. B. Mellon during the present century secured the financial and executive control in Pittsburgh of a large group of corporations with interests extending throughout the

A FLAMING BAROMETER OF THE PROSPERITY AND PROGRESS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY—THE MILLS OF PITTSBURGH. LIGHTING THE NIGHT SKY WITH THEIR RED AND YELLOW GLOW, THESE FURNACES OF THE JONES AND LAUGHLIN STEEL COMPANY BLEND WITH THE ELECTRIC ILLUMINATION OF THE CITY, IN THE BACKGROUND, TO PAINT A SCENE NOT EQUALLED ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD.



world. Among these are the Aluminum Company of America, the Gulf Oil Corporation and the Koppers Company. It was the development of the by-product coke oven by the Koppers Company that transferred the production of coke from bee hive ovens at the mines in the Connellsville and the other districts and brought it to plants built as integral parts of steel production, with vast savings in by-products such as gas, tar, benzol and ammonium sulphate.

The Pittsburgh Coal Company, another Mellon organization and the nation's largest producer of bituminous coal, has its executive offices in Pittsburgh and centers its operations in this district with many mines in the county.

SUPREMACY IN STEEL

Two developments of recent years have assured continued supremacy of Allegheny County in its major industry—steel. Production of sheets, strips and kindred light products used by the automobile and other industries has been concentrated in competing districts but the recent completion of a wide strip mill at the Pittsburgh Works of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation and the building of a similar plant by the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation near Clairton place the district in a position to get its share of light as well as heavy steel business. The removal of a major share of the principal officials of the United States Steel Corporation to Pittsburgh and the consolidation of this organization's leading subsidiaries into the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation with headquarters here has made the county the business as well as the operating headquarters of the industry.

This is the only steel producing district where every type of steel product can be obtained and, as such, offers unique advantages to steel consuming industries. In addition to makers of heavy tonnage products, the Allegheny Steel Company, a leading manufacturer of stainless steel, is located at Brackenridge.

Included in its industrial plants are one of the largest tin plate mills in the world, the largest by-product coke plant and the largest producer of wrought iron pipe. This latter organization, the A. M. Byers Company, developed the Aston process which replaced the old method of puddling by hand.

Not only does Allegheny County lead in the steel industry but it also produces a major part of the steel mill equipment and the steel mill rolls used in the United States. Steel mills made in Pittsburgh are

in use by all the major industrial nations of the world, including Japan, India and Soviet Russia.

Always important in the oil industry since the first well was drilled, the county still is a major refining center. The plant of the Gulf Oil Corporation at Neville Island is one of the most modern refineries and draws its supply of crude oil from a pipe line extending to Tulsa, Okla.

In food products, the H. J. Heinz Company has made Pittsburgh known throughout the world.

It is a far call from the wilderness of 1788 to the Allegheny County of today; from O'Hara's first modest glass furnace, from McClurg's first foundry and Shoenberger's first rolling mill to the great plants of the present. The industrial growth of the county is a tribute to the energy, the resourcefulness and the courage of the county's business leaders over the past 150 years.

VIEWING THE FUTURE

The pioneers who settled Allegheny County were far-seeing but they would nevertheless have been amazed to know that their efforts would one day result in a county with a population of 1,374,410, with 1,954 manufacturing establishments representing an invested capital of \$962,178,500, making products valued at \$514,311,300 annually, and employing 124,446 men and women.

They further would have been surprised to know that within 150 years their county would have 1,655 wholesale establishments with net sales of \$631,693,000 annually and an average of 16,393 employes; and that the retail trade of the County would be handled by 13,408 establishments with net sales of \$286,279,000 and an average number of 36,014 full time employes.

Looking toward the future, Allegheny County still has the same resources and the same geographical advantages that have accounted for its past growth and these factors may be expected to result in continued development. With its abundant coal, its excellent transportation facilities and its key position—the gateway between the East and the Middle West—we may feel confident that the next 150 years will bring developments which would be as astounding to us as the growth of the past 150 years would seem to the pioneers of 1788.

THE CITY AT THE CONFLUENCE OF
THE ALLEGHENY AND MONONGA-
HELA RIVERS AS SEEN FROM MT.
WASHINGTON ONE HUNDRED AND
FIFTY YEARS AFTER THE CREATION
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY. GLOWING
WITH THE CELEBRATION OF A CEN-
TURY AND A HALF OF PROGRESS,
PITTSBURGH, SEAT OF ALLEGHENY
COUNTY, WOULD SEEM LIKE A
DREAM TO THE PIONEER SETTLERS,
TRADERS, AND INDIANS WHO
LOOKED DOWN UPON THE RAMPARTS
OF FORT PITT BY DAY OR BEHELD
ITS WATCHFIRES FROM THIS VERY
SPOT BY NIGHT.



ICE
NORTH POLE



OIL TRADERS IN FRONT OF THE OLD SCOTT HOUSE ON DUQUESNE WAY (1869). THESE TRADERS, FOLLOWING COL. DRAKE'S "DISCOVERY" WELL IN 1859, ORGANIZED AS THE PITTSBURGH OIL EXCHANGE.

THE PICTURE SHOWS THEM GROUPED AT DUQUESNE WAY AND SEVENTH STREET, PROBABLY WAITING FOR THE OIL TO COME DOWN THE ALLEGHENY RIVER. THIS WAS YEARS BEFORE THE MEMBERS HAD THEIR PRESENT FINE HOME IN LOWER FOURTH AVENUE, NOW KNOWN AS THE PITTSBURGH STOCK EXCHANGE. OBSERVE THE STOVE-PIPE HATS.

CHAPTER IX

Finance

By

WILLIAM REED MITCHEL

BEFORE the establishment of the first bank here many industries, then in their infancy, were suffering from growing pains, and were beginning to feel the need of a more stable financial system than was in operation. Activities were pronounced in iron, glass, coal and other items which since then have placed our County in a position of commanding importance in the industrial field. Ere the County of Allegheny was organized the French had proved the value of the Ohio and Allegheny Rivers as media for transportation, in sending their bateaux from French Creek to the mouth of the Miami, in 1754. At the source of the Ohio, and occupying a strategic spot, it was little wonder that Pittsburgh stood to benefit, as boats of various kinds were being built here in large numbers.

For many years the only means of transportation from Philadelphia and other points east of the mountains was by pack-horse, and in the winter time, when seasons were much colder and the roads mere ruts at best, it was practically impossible to make any headway in negotiating these hazardous journeys. Nevertheless, and in spite of almost insurmountable difficulties encountered upon all hands, the community continued to surge forward, slowly but steadily, and by the time the Bank of Pennsylvania was ready to open negotiations for the establishment of a branch bank here, we were ready to respond.

From records that have been handed down to us, meager as they are, it is barely possible to piece together and visualize the events which led to the establishment of the first bank west of the Alleghenies. In the initial decade of the past century our manufactures and commerce showed an annual value of \$350,000, a formidable sum in those days. Business was developing rapidly, and it was becoming more and more difficult for the merchants and manufacturers to operate without some sort of a banking system to take the place of barter and exchange, then so prevalent. To overcome this handicap leading citizens decided

that the community ought to have its own financial institution. This was the first step, and it was not long until their hopes were realized.

Thus it was only a short while afterward that the Bank of Pennsylvania (in Philadelphia), after negotiations had been carried on for some time, agreed to establish a branch in Pittsburgh. There was no bank west of the mountains up to that time. Both ends agreeing, the Philadelphia institution submitted its proposition, and on March 22, 1803, we find the following notice in the *Pittsburgh Gazette*:

"The freeholders and other inhabitants, householders, are hereby requested to attend a meeting of the corporation at the Court House on Saturday, the 26th of March, at 4 o'clock P.M. in order to take into consideration a proposition of the directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania for establishing a branch of this bank within this borough, providing it is approved by the corporation."

"By order of the Burgesses and assistants,

"William Christy, Town Clerk."

Approval of the proposition by the borough corporation was had on January 9, 1804, and the branch bank opened for business in a two-story stone building on Second Street (now Avenue), between Market and Ferry Streets. This section at that time was the center of the borough's business activities.

General John Wilkins, Jr., was elected the first president, with Thomas Wilson as cashier and John Thaw, teller. Directors of that pioneer institution were General Wilkins, Pressly Neville, Oliver Ormsby, James O'Hara, James Berthould, Ebenezer Denny, Joseph Barker, George Stevenson, John Woods, Thomas Baird, John Johnson and George Robinson. This list includes names that have come down to us, descendants of some being among today's leaders in industry and finance.

While Thursday was designated by the bank as discount day for mercantile paper drawn for sixty days, it was required that the notes be presented Wednesday. A ruling was made also that the rate of exchange for drafts on the parent bank (at Philadelphia) should be one per centum. General Wilkins, a man of forceful character who acted also as quartermaster general for the United States Army, served the institution as president until his death in 1816. He was succeeded by James O'Hara as head of the branch which, in 1818, went out of existence with the suspension of the parent bank. United States deposits

of more than half a million dollars were transferred to the Pittsburgh branch of the second bank of the United States, which had come into being the preceding year.

AMEND BANKING LAW

Under the provisions of a general banking law that was passed on March 28, 1808, by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, the Bank of Pittsburgh was organized to do banking business and issue notes. Shortly after, the state legislature amended the banking law, which practically prohibited the new bank, and all others incorporated under its provisions, from lending money, receiving deposits or issuing notes. The directors thereupon decided to discontinue operations as a bank, changed the name to Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company and, under that title, transacted a partial banking business.

Six years later, on March 14, 1814, the state legislature passed a new general banking law providing for the organization of forty-one banks of issue. Two of these were to be located in Pittsburgh, one to be called the Bank of Pittsburgh, with a capital of \$600,000, and the other the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Pittsburgh, capitalized at \$450,000. On May 17, 1814, stock of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company was transferred to the Bank of Pittsburgh, organization of the latter being effected November 23, 1814, by the election of William Wilkins and others as directors. Wilkins was chosen president, Alexander Johnston, Jr., cashier, and George Luckey, teller. Business was conducted in a building at Sixth Avenue and Wood Street, at the start. This bank, which developed into one of the most important financial institutions in Allegheny County, now noted for its powerful banks, was re-chartered by the legislature in 1824, and again in 1834. It entered our national banking system in 1899, and continued to function until 1931, when the doors were closed for all time.

After the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank was incorporated in 1814 it enjoyed a measure of prosperity until the safe was robbed in 1818. That was the first bank robbery in Pittsburgh, and the event so shook public confidence that the institution lost prestige and gradually retired its notes, dropping out of the picture about 1825. As to that robbery, a writer of those days chronicles the story thus:

"Relying upon the safety of its granite walls and ponderous, though ancient locks, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank did not consider it worthwhile to resort

to the extremely simple expediency of pasting a small piece of paper over the keyhole, so that no one could take a wax impression, for future use. The bank was entered and the vault penetrated, the entire money capital of the organization being carried off. Of course, he comments, the burglars were caught and much of the cash recovered."

It would serve no lasting purpose to dwell upon the many trials and tribulations that confronted our early bankers. There were three banks here in 1815, the branch of the Bank of Pennsylvania, the Bank of Pittsburgh, then at the southwestern corner of Market and Third, and the ill-fated Farmers' and Mechanics' bank, on the northern side of Third, between Wood and Market Streets. The Second Bank of the United States established a branch in Pittsburgh in 1817, taking over the business of the Bank of Pennsylvania. John Thaw became cashier.

Recognized as the turnstile from east to west, Pittsburgh conducted a flourishing trade with Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and other sections, including western and southern territories, for pioneering merchandise. While early banks here were enjoying many advantages, on account of this section's strategic position at the juncture of its three rivers, there were likewise many disadvantages, especially those arising from inadequate banking laws. To overcome these hazards required a deal of skill, patience and forbearance.

For example, in the first quarter of the nineteenth century a shortage of specie prevailed throughout the country, caused by the War of 1812, and a superabundance of paper money. This shortage of specie was felt here, naturally, and here, as elsewhere, it culminated in a suspension of specie payments by the banks. As a consequence, a serious depression in business crept over the nation in 1818 and 1819, reaching its climax the following year.

Through this period manufacturing was almost wholly suspended and the banks were forced to resort to a general suspension of these specie payments. The depression was so grave that nothing to approximate it had been experienced before. A great number of banks throughout the country failed and among them was the Bank of Pennsylvania, which had established its branch here, opening for business on that memorable January 9, 1804.

DISTRESS AND UNCERTAINTY

Over-expansion of business and a disordered currency produced a country-wide inflation which reached a crisis in 1836. As early as

January, 1837, several New York banks had repudiated deposit checks on other banks, and by May of that year all New York banks suspended payments in specie. Philadelphia banks and banks in other cities followed suit, and on May 15, 1837, after receiving word of this action, all the Pittsburgh banks suspended specie payment. These were the branch of the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States, the Bank of Pittsburgh, the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Bank, the Exchange Bank and the Pittsburgh Savings Fund Company. But by 1841 the paying in coin had been resumed by all local institutions named.

Distress and uncertainty marked the period from 1830 to the outbreak of the Civil War. Pittsburgh banks were involved, and much suffering ensued. The great panic of 1857, superinduced by reckless spending and banking methods, created a mighty upheaval in our financial structure. Three years prior to the panic a number of local bank failures had occurred. In the late summer of 1857 all Pittsburgh banks, excepting the Bank of Pittsburgh, suspended payments "until such time as the Philadelphia banks resume." Then, by the Act of Assembly (of October 13, 1857) operation of all previous acts declaring forfeiture of charters and infliction of penalties for the suspension of specie payments by the banks was voided, until the second Monday in April, 1858. But earlier in that year and before the date of expiration for the "penalty" to become operative again, our Pittsburgh banks had resumed payments in coin. It is worthy of note that not a banking institution failed here, through the 1857-58 panic.

Civil war clouds, which had begun to loom ominously, resulted in the suspension of coin payments by all local banks, again excepting the Bank of Pittsburgh, November 28, 1860, throwing business into a chaotic condition. Depositors and note holders were hard hit, along with the banks, naturally. However, by October of the following year the situation had improved to such an extent that those Pittsburgh banks which had been forced to suspend coin payments resumed. This improvement was short-lived, though, and on the very last day of the same year another suspension occurred, this time three banks not participating. These were the Bank of Pittsburgh, the Mechanics' National and the Iron City Bank.

One development during this trying period could have been given a humorous turn, only that it was so serious for the banks. In the summer of 1863, after the necessary sanction had been obtained of the legislature, some of the banks here, fearing an attack by the Army of

the Confederacy, hastily and stealthily shipped their money to Cleveland for safe keeping. Why it would have been more secure there has not been brought forth by the chroniclers.

Pittsburgh banks have sustained unusual hardships through the years, from the time that first branch bank was opened in the little stone building on Second Street, and in the panic of 1873 many failures were reported, while others were obliged to suspend, temporarily at least. But what was happening here during those parlous times found its counterpart elsewhere, for similar reports were coming in from all parts of the country. Panics since, barring a notable exception or two, have been regarded as but mild shocks, and today Pittsburgh and Allegheny County find their position on a parity with conditions elsewhere, in both finance and business.

FIRST OIL WELL BROUGHT IN

When Colonel E. L. Drake brought in his first oil well, at Titusville, Pennsylvania, he little realized that it was to be the forerunner of what since has developed into one of the most important and far-reaching industries in the world. Closely identified with this historic event has been the development, also, of the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange, which, under its present name, has been functioning for more than forty years, its predecessors having been in existence during a much earlier period.

Following the discovery of "fluid gold" the oil region in Western Pennsylvania, which produces some of the finest crude oil in the world, expanded rapidly, fortunes being made (and lost) over night. The most common method of transporting this crude oil to the market was by flat-boat. These boats came from Titusville by way of Oil Creek, which joins the Allegheny River at a point that today is Oil City. From this juncture it was a distance of 132 miles to Pittsburgh, where ample transportation by rail was available. As the Allegheny River traffic in oil continued to expand, until it reached colossal proportions, it became the custom for oil traders to meet the boats returning from the oil fields, at the wharves.

These oil traders, in the summer of 1867, banded together under the name of the Pittsburgh Brokers' Association, and transacted much of their business on the river front in Duquesne Way, with the sky as a roof. Subsequently, on July 25, 1878, these same traders organized under the title of the Pittsburgh Oil Exchange, with an original membership of 180. Captain George W. Cochran was chosen president,

Jonathan Gallagher vice president, S. M. Willock secretary, and W. N. Riddle treasurer. Original quarters were in the old Scott House at Duquesne Way and Seventh Street. Later the Exchange moved to the old Germania Bank Building at Wood and Diamond Streets; thence to the Pittsburgh Market House, and thence to the old Thompson-Bell Banking House in Fourth Avenue near Market Street.

Succeeding the Pittsburgh Oil Exchange was the Pittsburgh Petroleum Exchange, incorporated January 23, 1882, and organized the following July 7, with these officers: President, C. W. Batchelor; secretary, J. I. Buchanan, and treasurer, B. W. Vandergrift. Its new and "splendidly designed" home was opened for business on April 21, 1884. This exchange was a stock corporation, with an authorized capital of 1,500 shares having a par value of \$100. Each applicant was required to own at least five shares of the capital stock, and in the event of reducing his holdings to fewer than that number of shares his membership carrying the trading privileges was forfeited. Non-members were permitted to own stock in the Exchange, but to become a member it was necessary that the applicant receive a two-thirds vote of the Board of Directors.

Increasing volumes of business resulted in the establishment of a clearing house, to facilitate the handling of the many transactions recorded. In its first annual statement, issued in 1885, the Exchange reported clearances of 843,416,000 barrels of petroleum for the eight months of operation, this making an average of about 4,000,000 barrels a day. As stated in the charter, the purpose of the organization was "the establishing and maintaining an Exchange for the protection and encouragement of the petroleum business in the City of Pittsburgh." This was amended on January 11, 1886, when the name of the organization was changed to "The Pittsburgh Petroleum, Stock & Metal Exchange," to read: "The purpose for which this corporation is formed is the establishing and maintaining an Exchange for the protection and encouragement of trade and commerce in the City of Pittsburgh." Thus it may be inferred that even in those days the members were proposing to branch out and widen their scope.

NEED FOR STOCK EXCHANGE

Advent of gas stocks in 1886 and 1887, and development of our rapid transit facilities in Allegheny County, and especially in Pittsburgh, made it necessary to issue securities. Consequently a market

had to be found for these securities. About this time control of the oil markets was passing into the hands of Standard Oil interests and trading in oil seemed to be on the wane. So daily stock calls were made on the floor of the Exchange, and in the latter '80's the members devoted more and more of their attention to stocks, with the gradual elimination of trading in oil certificates.

Transactions had fallen off so greatly in 1893 that the value of the stock of The Pittsburgh Petroleum & Metal Exchange was depreciated, as a natural consequence, and it was acquired at prices far below the actual worth, by private interests. On August 17, 1893, the property was sold at public auction. Former active members of the old Exchange held a meeting on March 26, 1894, and sometime later The Pittsburgh Stock & Oil Exchange (the first name for the present organization) was formed, with Henry M. Long as president, S. S. Pinkerton vice president, and John B. Barbour secretary and treasurer. The official title was amended, July 25, 1896, by eliminating the two words "& Oil," and on that date was incorporated "The Pittsburgh Stock Exchange," which title designates it today.

Back in 1893 the country was in the tentacles of a panic, and when the present Exchange came into existence under today's name, we were recovering rapidly. Stock exchange operations were at a low ebb, though, while values yet were depressed. Industrial troubles were prevalent, with nothing, apparently, to mitigate them, and the general public had grown chary, and indisposed to trade in any kind of securities. Such were the conditions that faced the Exchange which, nevertheless, continued to perform a necessary function in the interests of the public. The year of 1896 ended with officially recorded transactions of 75,101 shares of stock and \$304,000 of bonds (for the nine months' period).

Quarters had been leased on the second floor of the old Union Trust Building at 335 Fourth Avenue, which were occupied for ten months, after which the Exchange moved to the Citizens' Insurance Building, later returning to the Union Trust Building in June, 1895. Then, owing to a fire which destroyed the building October 27, 1897, the Exchange again was obliged to move, taking new quarters in the rear of the Commercial National Bank at 315 Fourth Avenue. But its hegira was not over yet, for in April, 1901, the organization once more moved, this time to the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings Building (now Standard Life) at Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Growth of business on the Exchange was phenomenal following this action. In 1902 sales aggregated 1,846,889 shares of stock and \$3,550,000 in bonds. Since then the volume of buying and selling has multiplied many times, and in the boom days thousands of shares were transferred each session. Up until May 1, 1923, the Exchange permitted dealings in securities listed on other recognized exchanges, but since has confined its business largely to securities listed here.

Today there are 104 listed and unlisted stocks and bonds, on the board, affording traders and the general public a wide range of choice in the investment line. For the year 1937 sales totaled 1,936,866 shares of listed stocks and 604,232 unlisted securities, Pittsburgh ranking ninth in the volume of business transacted last year, among the leading exchanges of the country. Of the 115 memberships 109 are outstanding while six are held by the Exchange.

Our courts long have recognized the value of the Exchange in establishing official quotations, and the appreciation of its functions by corporations and the public alike has been reflected in a steady increase in the number and diversity of securities listed. Official prices, established by actual sales on the floor, are invaluable also in the making up of income tax returns, settling of estates, and in other ways. Stringent requirements for listing securities here have proved a safeguard for those seeking an investment in such commodities.

During its existence The Pittsburgh Stock Exchange has encountered and surmounted numerous economic and financial upheavals, some of which shook the entire Nation. In the depression days of 1907, and extending into the following year, the Exchange was closed from October 23, 1907, to January 26, 1908. Again, at the outbreak of the World War, following action of similar bodies throughout this country and Europe, local sessions were suspended from July 31, 1914, to December 2 of that year. And in the national emergency and bank holiday, the Exchange was closed from March 4, 1933, to March 14, both dates inclusive; also from March 18 to 29, inclusive, 1936, owing to the St. Patrick's Day flood, which "watered" all the stocks.

OFFICERS OF EXCHANGE

Presidents of The Pittsburgh Stock Exchange since its inception have been: Henry M. Long, 1894-97; William I. Mustin, 1898-1902; James Carothers, 1903; Charles A. Painter, 1904-05; Harry A. Marlin, 1906; Robert C. Hall, 1907; John W. Crawford, 1908-09; Robert A.

Orr, 1909-10; John B. Barbour, 1911; B. Preston Schoyer, 1912-13; A. E. Masten, 1914-15; John B. Barbour, 1916-23; B. Preston Schoyer, 1924-25; Shirley P. Austin, 1926-28; Charles McK. Lynch, 1929-30; Claude F. Pugh, 1931, and R. S. Richards, present incumbent, 1932, and on to the present day.

Officers for 1938 are R. S. Richards, president; Marshall R. Barbour, vice president; William J. Bauer, treasurer; Hugh A. McNicol, secretary; F. X. Pfab, assistant secretary; Arthur Middleton, Clearing House manager, and W. G. Ganter, assistant Clearing House manager.

Directors are Thomas Lynch, S. Richard Brinker, C. E. Dinkey, Jr., W. W. Reynolds, Leslie W. Young, Shirley P. Austin, Joseph M. Scribner, Darwin S. York and R. S. Edmundson.

Here are the Standing Committees:

Arbitration: Herman R. Schmidt, chairman; R. C. Giles, Arthur Gluck, Fred Diffenderfer and W. M. McKelvey.

Business Conduct: Shirley P. Austin, chairman; John M. Askin and C. E. Dinkey, Jr.

By-laws and Offences: Thomas Lynch, chairman; A. L. Brinham and S. Lee Bear.

Clearing House: S. Richard Brinker, chairman; S. M. Tymann and Kenneth E. Niemann.

Finance: Joseph M. Scribner, chairman; Albert G. Wells and Frank M. Tiernan.

Membership: Leslie W. Young, chairman; W. W. Reynolds and Joseph M. Scribner.

Property and Floor: Darwin S. York, chairman; R. Sheldon Parker and Louis R. Schmertz.

Securities: Marshall R. Barbour, chairman; Darwin S. York and W. W. Reynolds.

John M. Askin, the only active charter member on The Pittsburgh Stock Exchange, has vivid recollections of the great excitement created on the floor of the local Exchange by the Northern Pacific "coup." It was May 9, 1901. On the preceding day this stock had closed at 170, and on the morning of the ninth it opened at a wide advance of 130 points, or 300. By the end of the first half hour Northern Pacific had moved up with the rapidity of an elevator, and reached \$1,000 a share, squeezing the "shorts" unmercifully. "Wall Street actually was bankrupt for twenty minutes that day," said Mr. Askin, "and it was only

through the efforts of J. Pierpont Morgan that a semblance of order was restored, with the settling price fixed at \$150 a share."

Naturally it influenced other stocks, and some in the lower-priced brackets, which rarely move more than a point in either direction, showed price changes of from \$10 to \$50 a share. Pittsburgh stocks were affected that day, as well as their New York fellows, and many anxious moments were spent on the local floor until the adjustment was effected. But it is such things as these that help to make (or break) the market and, as well, one's bank account. Mr. Askin has been a broker here for forty-three years, starting his career with the old private banking firm of William R. Thompson and Company, then at Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

An interesting story, from personal reminiscences of the late John B. Barbour and the late William I. Mustin, both former presidents of The Pittsburgh Stock Exchange, tells of how the organization came to move for the last time, and into its own home. In the fall of 1902 the Mechanics' National Bank was merged with the First National, which offered the property at 229-31-33 Fourth Avenue for sale. An option was secured and it was decided that if it could be purchased for \$300,000, and thirty additional memberships sold to finance the project, the Exchange would buy the building as a permanent home. In less than twenty-four hours, through the efforts of these two gentlemen and others, the required number of memberships was sold at \$10,000 each, and the acquisition consummated.

Memberships in the new organization originally were limited to fifty, but within a few days they were increased to seventy-five, and in December, 1895, to one hundred. Thirty additional memberships were sold in 1902 for the purpose designated, but fifteen of these were retired, leaving one hundred and fifteen outstanding, six of which were held in the treasury. Forty-eight brokerage firms are represented on the Exchange, and eleven of these are located outside of Pittsburgh.

BEGIN CONTINUOUS SESSIONS

Sessions were not continuous in the early days of The Pittsburgh Stock Exchange, but were restricted to brief periods in the morning and afternoon, at which the Secretary called by name each security listed on the Board, and members announced audibly the prices they were willing to quote, in either buying or selling. These quotations made at the daily calls were recognized and accepted by the banks as

“official,” and were adopted as the basis for negotiating collateral loans. In the incipient stage calls were limited to fifteen minutes each, but with the growing interest they were extended to embrace a period of thirty minutes, the number being increased to three a day. Further expansion in the volume of trading, resulting from a more varied list, brought the insistent demand for more frequent quotations, and on February 10, 1902, the Exchange began to hold continuous daily sessions, such as prevail today.

It might not be out of place to give a brief history of the organization and growth of a few of our leading banking institutions. The First National Bank at Pittsburgh began to function in 1852, as The Pittsburgh Trust & Savings Company. When the National Banking Act of February, 1863, was pending in Congress application was made for a national charter, this being granted August 5, 1863, and three days later The First National Bank of Pittsburgh entered the lists with a capital of \$500,000.

This was the first bank here to avail itself of the new national bank law, and one of the first in the nation, its charter being No. 48. In 1854 the bank moved to Wood Street near Fifth Avenue, and in 1858 purchased its present site. The old First National building was erected in 1871, and torn down in 1909 to make way for a new structure, originally with but five stories. These were extended to twenty-six stories two years later. In 1902 the First National acquired and absorbed the Mechanics' National Bank by purchase, increasing its capital to \$1,000,000. In 1906 the Industrial National Bank was taken over, and in 1913 the parent institution was consolidated with the Second National Bank of Pittsburgh, the corporate title being changed in 1918 to First National Bank at Pittsburgh.

Further expansion was deemed necessary, and in 1921 the Peoples National Bank was purchased and the capital increased to \$5,000,000 and later to \$6,000,000 in 1926, by the declaration of a twenty per centum stock dividend. Today this bank is one of the largest of its kind in the United States, numbering among its clients many outstanding corporations in and about Allegheny County. As of June 30, 1938, deposits represented a total of more than \$95,665,000, surplus, undivided profits and reserves exceeding \$6,280,000, the capital being unchanged. Frank F. Brooks is president, vice presidents being Clyde C. Taylor, William H. Fawcett, J. Howard Arthur (vice president and cashier) and J. E. Wilson.

Here is something not generally known: When the Marine National Bank, founded March 20, 1875, and occupying quarters at Smithfield Street and Third Avenue with the intaglio of a ship over the entrance, was merged with the Third National, there were united two of the veteran banks in the community, the Third National having been organized in 1863. Both banks were absorbed by the Mellons just a few years ago. One interesting fact is that while the Third National Bank had its home at the corner of Wood Street and Oliver Avenue (then Virgin Alley), Andrew Carnegie is said to have effected his first loan in this institution, a loan that probably started him on the road to wealth and fame, and the medium through which, with the formation of the United States Steel Corporation, more millionaires than you could count on your fingers were made overnight.

PRIVATE BANKING POTENT FACTOR

Family-owned banks have played a dominant rôle in the development of this section, the pioneer among these having been that of N. Holmes and Sons, established in 1822. The founder came from Ireland in 1808. He took up merchandising, but later decided to open a private bank. When his sons, Thomas R. and Nathaniel Holmes, matured they became partners, the firm name being changed to N. Holmes and Sons. Mr. Holmes died in 1849, and in 1857 James H. Wright and John H. Ebert acquired the rights of Thomas R. Holmes by purchase.

Nathaniel Holmes, Jr., was active in the incorporation of the Citizens' Traction Company. He died in 1866, leaving his sons, John G., William R. and Nathaniel, who were admitted to the firm. James J. Donnell, with the house since 1857, became a member of the firm in 1874, retiring in 1889, to assume the presidency of the Bank of Pittsburgh. William R. Holmes withdrew in 1900, his brother, John G. Holmes, passing away several years after. For generations the Holmes banking house was in Market Street, removing to Fourth Avenue and Wood Street in 1900. J. Denniston Lyon was associated with N. Holmes and Sons from 1900 until the bank's merger with the Union National, five years later.

Established in 1857, The Union National Bank of Pittsburgh is one of the oldest among our present day financial institutions, occupying its own home at Fourth Avenue and Wood Street. Its resources (June 30, 1938) are more than \$36,600,000. The trust department, formed

in 1925, reported a total of more than \$56,000,000 on the same date. Lloyd W. Smith is president. Vice presidents are Laurence S. Bell, Robert H. McCague and R. I. Philhower, R. H. Beatty being cashier.

Since the organization of the Union National Bank, September 1, 1859, the presidency of the institution has alternated between two families, father and son. Union National was the outgrowth of the Union Banking Company which, in turn, followed the Diamond Savings Institution, organized in 1857. John R. McCune served as president of the Union National from September 1, 1859, to the time of his death, January 31, 1888. Robert Stewart Smith was elected president February 8, 1888. He had been cashier, and during his banking career witnessed the growth of the city from a population of 45,000 to one of the largest cities in the country.

Completing half a century of service with the bank on September 1, 1909, he was succeeded by John R. McCune, son of the first president who, when he died in 1923, was succeeded by Lloyd W. Smith, son of the second president, as head of the bank. It is interesting to observe that the old Union Banking Company, in its first statement, submitted September 6, 1859, a few days after reorganization, showed cash on hand amounting to but \$8,172.97. Loans on that date aggregated \$58,158.76, while total assets were \$67,979.41, with earnings of \$1,085.78.

Of the numerous private banking institutions started here, none can compare with that which today is known as the Mellon National Bank. Judge Thomas Mellon, the founder, retired from the bench in 1869, and opened his own banking establishment under the name of T. Mellon and Sons. For a time the bank's quarters were at 145 (old number) Smithfield Street, just a door or two from Sixth Avenue, where the Oliver Building now stands. As business prospered the bank was incorporated in July, 1902, becoming the Mellon National Bank.

Two of Judge Mellon's sons, Andrew W., later Secretary of the Treasury, and Richard B., were associated with him in the enterprise. The Mellons had the Midas touch, and the bank thrived from the beginning. In 1872 the institution moved to 512-14 Smithfield Street where, barring an interval when it occupied old City Hall in Smithfield Street while the present palatial building was being erected across the street, it has been doing business since. For many years the late Richard B. Mellon headed the institution, his son, Richard K. Mellon, now being the president.

T. Mellon and sons was recognized as the largest private banking concern in the United States, outside of New York. Today, the Mellon National is one of the most influential and far-reaching financial institutions in the entire world, with a capital of \$7,500,000, surplus of \$22,500,000, and undivided profits of \$2,064,970.71, as of June 30, 1938. Deposits were \$287,532,974.35 on that date, and total resources were \$330,892,916.85, as shown by its one hundred and sixty-seventh report to the Comptroller of the Currency.

The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, for many years headed by the late H. C. McElDowney—today's president being Clarence Stanley—and The Union Savings Bank, headed by E. V. Hays, are largely identified with the Mellon interests, also, as is the Forbes National Bank.

Union Trust occupies a foremost position among the bigger trust concerns throughout the Nation, with resources amounting to \$331,-482,146.72, as of June 30, 1938, and deposits of more than \$235,000,000, its capital being \$1,500,000. It occupies its own home at Fifth Avenue and Grant Street, where St. Paul's Cathedral stood for many years. The East Liberty branch is at Penn and Center Avenues. The Union Savings Bank, widely acclaimed as one of the leading savings institutions in the country, has its quarters in the Frick Building, directly opposite, at Fifth Avenue and Grant Street. Deposits of this bank, which began business July 14, 1902, aggregated \$36,888,567.56 on June 30, 1938, the capital stock being \$1,000,000, surplus \$3,500,000, and undivided profits \$167,575.70.

Farmers Deposit National entered its second century of service in 1932. From an humble beginning with a capital of \$5,000 it had expanded into one of the hundred largest financial enterprises in the Nation. It might be reasonable to presume that the name, "Farmers," was chosen advisedly, inasmuch as among its customers through the formative years were many farmers. Organized in February of 1832 as the Pittsburgh Savings Fund Company, the institution changed its name nine years later to the Farmers Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh. In 1864, after the National banking system was established, it was chartered as the Farmers Deposit National Bank, the present appellation. In 1902 the Farmers Bank Building at Fifth Avenue and Wood Street—a twenty-four story structure—was erected. Since then the bank has made its home in that edifice. "Prince," the Farmers' trademark, was a white bull terrier owned by the late Thomas Hartley Given,

president of the bank for many years, and for years he was "on guard" at the institution, day after day. From that modest beginning in 1832 the Farmers has kept pace with the growth of the community, its resources as of June 30, 1938, aggregating more than \$101,294,000, with a capital of \$6,000,000.

Celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary eleven years ago, the Commonwealth Trust Company, now more than a third of a century old, was at the same time mourning the passing away of its president, A. J. Kelly, Jr. Commonwealth was formed in 1902, its first quarters being in the Fitzsimmons Building, Fourth Avenue, almost opposite its home today. It is a combination of the old Commercial National and A. W. Herron and Son. The Dallmeyer Building stood at 312 Fourth Avenue, where it was proposed the bank should make its home. But it was not until office-tenant leases expired that work could begin on the new structure, now known as the Commonwealth Building.

Commonwealth is a member of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; also the Pittsburgh Clearing house. There are branches in Aspinwall and Mt. Lebanon. From a small beginning the bank has expanded through the years, present resources being in excess of \$23,388,000 (June 30, 1938). Howard Irish, the president, died June fifth last, and William B. McFall was chosen to succeed him in that office. C. W. Orwig and Earl A. Morton are vice presidents, the former having been identified with the Commonwealth from the start, coming over from the old Commercial National. Willard Perry is vice president-treasurer.

James C. Chaplin, president of The Colonial Trust Company, was one of the incorporators of a concern whose Colonial Soldier is known far and wide. This bank, which has its own home in Wood Street, midway between Fourth Avenue and Diamond Street, since 1902 has made steady progress. At the close of business June 30, 1938, total resources had mounted to more than \$40,000,000. Deposits on that date were more than \$33,900,000, surplus, undivided profits and reserves exceeding \$1,966,000. A. D. Robb is first vice president and secretary of the institution, which has some important financial giants on its board of directors.

Outgrowth of an establishment incorporated on November 27, 1886, the Fidelity Trust Company today has resources of around \$39,000,000, with total deposits of more than \$26,285,000, a surplus of \$7,000,000, undivided profits of more than \$2,245,000, and reserves topping

\$1,329,000. Eugene Murray is president of the institution, in Fourth Avenue near Smithfield Street, and Edmund W. Mudge is senior vice president.

Forbes National Bank, Fifth and Oakland Avenues, with a branch in the Gulf Building, downtown, is one of the most recently-formed institutions in Pittsburgh. Resources as of June 30, 1938, exceeded \$9,805,000, with deposits of more than \$8,736,000. The capital is \$500,000, Richard K. Mellon, president of the Mellon National Bank, presiding over the Forbes National, also.

Known as the lawyers' bank, the Potter Title and Trust Company has been carrying on a general banking business a good many years at Fourth Avenue and Grant Street, the president being H. R. Hosick, with W. K. Gamble as vice president. At the close of business, June 30, 1938, Potter reported resources of more than \$7,806,000, surplus, reserves and undivided profits of more than \$426,000, with deposits in excess of \$6,490,000.

An important advance in the expansion of Pittsburgh's financial system during the past fifteen years or so has been the development of The Associated Banks. This group embraces such institutions as the First National Bank at Pittsburgh and the Peoples-Pittsburgh Trust Company, with a number of branches and affiliates. The title "Associated" possesses no significance other than as a term of convenience, although there are many interlocking directors, having interests in common. Combined resources of this one group alone are around a quarter of a billion dollars, the First National and the Peoples-Pittsburgh Trust being parent institutions. These associated banks operate as independent units. Even the branches are governed by local boards, thoroughly familiar with the community directly served.

Peoples-Pittsburgh Trust, established in 1867, today is the oldest trust company in the city. It occupies its own home at Fourth Avenue and Wood Street, and at the close of business as of June 30, 1938, had resources of more than \$115,000,000. This company has branches in the North Side, East Liberty, Oakland, South Side, Lawrenceville, Squirrel Hill, and what is known as the Terminal Branch, South Side. Each of these branches has its own officers and all but the last two have their own boards of advisers. The bank (June 30) has deposits of more than \$97,000,000, its capital being \$6,000,000, with surplus and undivided profits of more than \$10,780,000. A. C. Robinson is chairman of the board and L. H. Gethoefer is president. There is an impressive

list of vice presidents and other officers, and some of the most important financiers in the district on the board of directors.

Incorporated on April 27, 1855, the Pittsburgh Dollar Savings Institute was opened for business July 19 of that year. Its name was changed to the Dollar Savings Bank September 4, 1858, and only recently what was known as "Account Number Two" still was on the books. This is the only mutual savings bank in Pittsburgh. There is no capital stock; there are no directors. Trustees, elected by the stockholders for life, determine the policies of the bank at 338 to 344 Fourth Avenue, on the site once occupied by the old Pittsburgh Theater. Assets and earnings belong to the depositors. On December 1, 1855, almost six months after the doors were opened, deposits amounted to \$7,580.33. June 1, 1938, there was due depositors exactly \$55,088,-188.73, including Christmas Club savings. In the early seventies, the Dollar Savings Bank was acquiring additional property in Fourth Avenue, adjoining, for the purpose of expansion. Two signatures were required on the transfer, the parcel being in joint names of husband and wife. The wife wanted a new silk dress, and without this new dress she would not sign. She got the dress. Her husband got the signature. The bank got the property.

We have gone into the history of our first banks with considerable detail, all of which is perfectly proper, but there is another side to the picture. For example, our newest bank in the Golden Triangle is the Pitt National, which began operations in 1933, in quarters formerly housing the old Diamond National, at Fifth Avenue and Liberty Avenue. The Pitt National from the start had many depositors from the Diamond and the old Monongahela National on its books. As of June 30, 1938, deposits had mounted to more than \$10,730,000, surplus and undivided profits aggregating \$640,186. Its capital is \$700,000, resources exceeding \$12,269,000. Charles S. Fisher is president, Andrew J. Huglin and Arthur F. Humphrey, vice presidents, and Chester A. Johnston, cashier.

Community banks that have contributed to the growth of the districts they serve are a very necessary adjunct. Among the older institutions in this category are the Arsenal Bank of Pittsburgh, established in 1872; Allegheny Valley Bank (1900), Fourteenth Street Bank (1871), Iron and Glass Dollar Savings Bank (1872), Western Savings and Deposit Bank (1895), Allegheny Trust (1901), Manchester Savings and Trust (1903), Provident Trust (1901), South Hills Trust (1903),

Washington Trust (1905), and Workingman's Savings and Trust (1877).

Leading Allegheny County banks, aside from those mentioned, include The Braddock National, with resources of more than \$13,000,000, as of December 31, 1937; Monongahela Trust, Homestead; First National Bank, Etna; Bank of Millvale, Citizens Savings and Trust Company, Sharpsburg; Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Sharpsburg, First National, Swissvale; Peoples National, Tarentum; Wilksburg Bank, and First National, Wilmerding.

CLEARING HOUSE ORGANIZED

One milestone of this section's progress, financially and industrially, was the organization of the Pittsburgh Clearing House Association, which opened for business February 5, 1866, with John Harper as president and R. M. Cust as manager. All the leading banks as then in existence became members, exchanges on the first day totaling \$153,567.95. The first year's exchanges (February 5 to December 31) amounted to \$83,731,242.17. Reaching down to the present, exchanges for 1937 (the full twelve months) showed an aggregate of \$7,387,019,411.18. This year's exchanges (six months, to the end of June) were \$2,724,237,273.12. Contrasting with the first year's report, a single year's exchanges have exceeded \$10,000,000,000, in recent times. There is a lesson in this, else figures do lie.

Long before the Clearing House was inaugurated financiers here had begun to realize that some system other than the slip-shod methods then in use was imperative, if they intended to carry on. It is not at all unlikely that across-the-table discussions had been held during many a lunch hour, as to how they should go about it to organize such an institution. The very first intimation of the immediate results of these conferences is given us in the official minutes of the first meeting for organization. This is what we read, in a fine old copybook hand:

Pittsburgh, 26th May, 1865.

At a meeting held this day at the First National Bank of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of effecting the establishment of (a) Clearing House Association, in this the following banks were represented:

First National Bank, by Jno. D. Scully, cashier.

Exchange National Bank, by H. M. Murray.

Third National Bank, by J. B. Livingston, cashier.

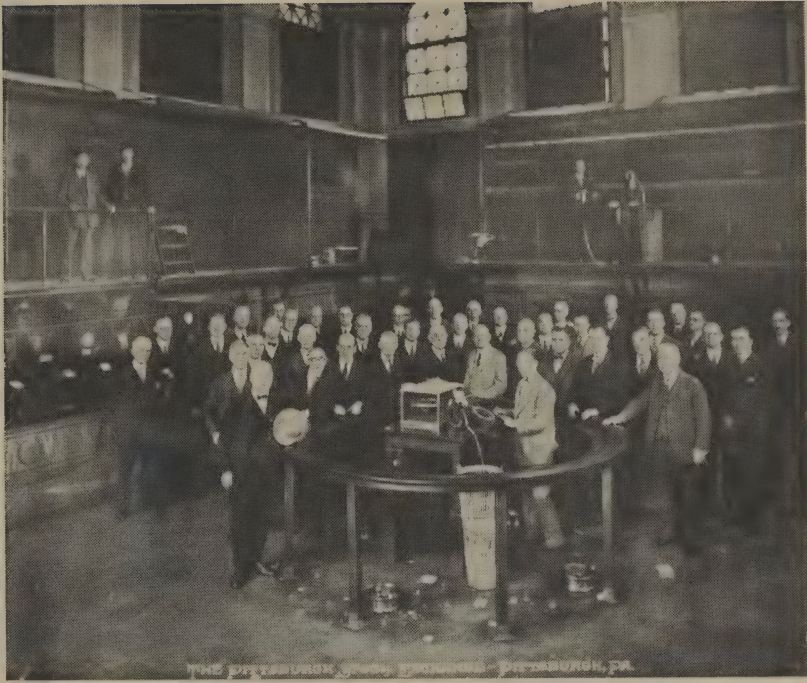
ALLEGHENY COUNTY

German National Bank, by G. A. Endly, cashier.
Union National Bank, by J. R. McCune, president.
Tradesmen's National Bank, by G. T. Van Doren,
cashier.

On a motion of Mr. Scully the meeting was called to order by Mr. Endly, Mr. Van Doren acting as secretary. Messrs. Scully, Murray and J. P. Kramer were appointed for the purpose of preparing a constitution and by laws; to secure suitable quarters; to invite the coöperation of the banks in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and to make any other necessary preparations "towards the establishment of a Clearing House in this city." After a free interchange of views upon the subject, the gathering was adjourned, "to meet on the call of above committee."

Matters did not come to a head until the next meeting, called for June 5, 1865. This was held in the Exchange National Bank, with the following institutions represented, given in this order: Bank of Pittsburgh, Merchants and Manufacturers, Allegheny National, Second National, First National, Allegheny; Farmers Deposit National, Union National, German National, Peoples National, Fourth National, Third National, Birmingham National, Exchange National and Citizens National.

Another meeting, called for June 12 of that year, "at ½ after 9 A.M.," was adjourned to June 19. The Constitution, providing for the establishment of "The Pittsburgh Clearing House Association," was adopted on that June 19, 1865, and John Harper was unanimously chosen president, for the remainder of the year. He was re-elected January second, 1866, and continued as president, being re-elected each January, up to and including 1891, a period of twenty-six years, without any break. John D. Scully was elected president in 1892 and served through 1895, George A. Berry then taking over the reins as president, which office he held from 1896 to 1902, inclusive. Mr. Berry was president of the Citizens National Bank. He was succeeded by William Roseburg, Bank of Pittsburgh, who presided during one year, 1903. R. S. Smith, Union National, was president of the Clearing House from 1904 to 1906, inclusive, and A. Long, cashier of the Exchange National, succeeded him, serving as president from 1907 to 1909, inclusive. Robert Wardrop was president from 1910 to 1912, inclusive, and Charles McKnight, from 1913 to 1915. In the following year, 1916, R. B. Mellon was elected president, serving through 1917 and 1918, while J. R. McCune held office through 1919-21. Mr. Mellon again was



THIS IS THE PRESENT HOME OF THE ORGANIZATION, AT 229-31 FOURTH AVENUE. IN THE REAR NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS ARE POSTED, AND AT THE LEFT IS THE PITTSBURGH BOARD. THE LATE JOSEPH M. DIXON IS LEANING AGAINST THE "BULL RING" (LEFT FRONT, HOLDING THE WHITE HAT). L. K. BOLEKY IS AT HIS LEFT, WITH HIS ELBOW ON THE RING, AND NEXT TO HIM IS JOHN M. ASKIN, THE ONLY ACTIVE CHARTER MEMBER OF THE EXCHANGE, WITH BOTH HANDS ON THE RING. NEXT TO MR. ASKIN ARE THE LATE JOHN B. BARBOUR, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE EXCHANGE, AND THE LATE G. C. KUHN, OLD OIL MAN.

elected and served continuously from 1922 to 1932, when A. E. Braun, president of the Farmers Deposit National Bank, took over the presidency, which brings us down to date (1938).

From that modest beginning, with a scant half dozen banks represented, has developed one of the most powerful institutions in the country, clearing many billions of dollars annually, which otherwise would have to be cleared by each individual bank.

DRASTIC CHANGES MADE

Since those early days drastic changes have occurred in our financial structure, from hundreds of thousands to millions, and thence to billions of dollars. Developments at that first meeting, with but six banks represented, and at subsequent meetings, must have been favorable, for when the Clearing House opened for business the following February 6, these financial institutions, constituting the original membership, were enrolled: N. Holmes & Sons, Union National Bank, German National, First National, Second National, Third National, Exchange National, Merchants and Manufacturers National, Peoples National, First National of Allegheny, and the Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce. Some of these original members either are merged with other present-day banks, or have fallen by the wayside.

Members of The Pittsburgh Clearing House Association today are the First National Bank at Pittsburgh, Farmers Deposit National, Union National, Mellon National, Union Trust Co., Commonwealth Trust Co., Colonial Trust Co., Fidelity Trust Co., Peoples-Pittsburgh Trust Co., Pitt National Bank, and the Federal Reserve Bank (Pittsburgh Branch). Officers are (1938) A. E. Braun, president; Lloyd W. Smith, vice president; W. O. Phillips, secretary and treasurer. On the Clearing House Committee are Mr. Braun, F. F. Brooks, C. R. Korb and Thomas L. Orr. Total business (exchanges plus debit balances) since the Clearing House was organized, Feb. 5, 1866, was \$283,070,-130,737.15, to December 31, 1937.

Managers of the Association from its inception have been Robert M. Cust (1865-70), Sidney VonBonhorst (1870-74), John Stewart (1874-79), John M. Chaplin (1879-98), William W. McCandless (1898-1927), Carl D. Fogle (1927-33), and W. O. Phillips, who has been manager since.

Clearing house business, though serious, at moments has its lighter aspects. On March 16, 1876, we find this item, signed by John Stewart, manager:

"A most remarkable occurrence took place in the C. H. today, one worthy of note: The total credits and total debits of the Third National Bank were precisely the same."

Later on, though, Mr. Stewart's conscience must have begun to bother him, for on March 30, that same year, he inserted a perpendicular paragraph in the margin, with the confession: "I find that this is open to some suspicion."

Be that as it may, coincidences do occur, for in the official tabulations of the Clearing House, for February 4, 1938, the Peoples-Pittsburgh Trust Company had charges against the ten other banks in the Clearing House Association totaling an even million dollars, which not only is "remarkable," but on this present occasion not open to suspicion, as it is vouched for by none other than the manager of the Association, the entry bearing him out.

Before the Clearing House was established exchanges between banks were effected through the payment of gold coin by one bank to another. It was part of the bank messengers' duties to convey this gold coin from his own bank to another institution. The gold was heavy, and if it happened to be an unusual quantity, the messenger was required to take a conveyance of some kind. When messenger James E. Fulton, who later became president of the old Monongahela National Bank at Sixth Avenue and Wood Street, and from whom this story came first hand, was sent out to Lawrenceville by a downtown banking institution, with a companion messenger, carrying \$30,000 of the precious yellow metal, in actual coin, he found the load rather heavy. They started out Penn Avenue in a rickety conveyance, that thoroughfare then being only a dirt road, full of the usual ruts.

FORTUNE FALLS IN ROAD

Between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets the cab gave a lurch, and the floor, not equal to the task of supporting such a heavy load in compact form, gave way, the gold crashing through and landing in the middle of the road, but without bursting the canvas sack that protected it. The neighborhood was tough and several ugly-looking individuals were gathering about, never suspecting that a small fortune lay within their grasp. Fulton was resourceful, though, and kicking a larger hole in the bottom of the cab he dropped through and stood guard over the gold until his companion had summoned aid, and another cab. This is given here only as an instance of what was happening every business day, among the banks, and likely it would have

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

been the rule at the present time had it not been for the functioning of the Clearing House, where only checks are cleared, all in one room.

Probably nothing would better indicate the consistent expansion of business in the Pittsburgh district, from post-Civil War days down to the present, than the trend of figures furnished by the Clearing House. Financiers and economists consider these figures as a fair barometer of commercial and industrial activities. The following table, showing annual exchanges that passed through The Pittsburgh Clearing House from 1866 to the end of 1937, has been obtained through the courtesy of Mr. Phillips:

| | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1866.....\$ | 83,731,242 | 1902.....\$ | 2,147,969,764 |
| 1867..... | 97,157,556 | 1903..... | 2,356,875,351 |
| 1868..... | 115,296,621 | 1904..... | 2,063,226,830 |
| 1869..... | 156,880,911 | 1905..... | 2,506,069,216 |
| 1870..... | 178,409,906 | 1906..... | 2,604,847,046 |
| 1871..... | 215,201,414 | 1907..... | 2,743,570,484 |
| 1872..... | 284,859,477 | 1908..... | 2,064,632,960 |
| 1873..... | 295,754,859 | 1909..... | 2,361,076,457 |
| 1874..... | 257,548,601 | 1910..... | 2,587,325,785 |
| 1875..... | 233,160,448 | 1911..... | 2,520,285,913 |
| 1876..... | 224,758,910 | 1912..... | 2,798,990,215 |
| 1877..... | 223,569,252 | 1913..... | 2,932,402,512 |
| 1878..... | 189,771,695 | 1914..... | 2,625,925,677 |
| 1879..... | 217,982,649 | 1915..... | 2,666,312,569 |
| 1880..... | 297,804,747 | 1916..... | 3,402,245,463 |
| 1881..... | 389,170,379 | 1917..... | 4,021,732,888 |
| 1882..... | 483,519,705 | 1918..... | 5,761,511,499 |
| 1883..... | 497,653,962 | 1919..... | 7,276,699,489 |
| 1884..... | 469,316,010 | 1920..... | 8,982,887,397 |
| 1885..... | 356,171,593 | 1921..... | 6,808,206,145 |
| 1886..... | 409,155,367 | 1922..... | 6,864,842,764 |
| 1887..... | 511,010,701 | 1923..... | 8,212,798,174 |
| 1888..... | 581,580,645 | 1924..... | 8,036,969,344 |
| 1889..... | 654,080,351 | 1925..... | 8,856,572,090 |
| 1890..... | 786,694,231 | 1926..... | 9,197,686,607 |
| 1891..... | 679,062,256 | 1927..... | 9,289,443,577 |
| 1892..... | 759,530,746 | 1928..... | 9,452,671,780 |
| 1893..... | 665,328,769 | 1929..... | 10,162,939,970 |
| 1894..... | 652,907,141 | 1930..... | 9,240,076,487 |
| 1895..... | 746,110,264 | 1931..... | 6,655,620,425 |
| 1896..... | 745,428,891 | 1932..... | 4,159,834,262 |
| 1897..... | 819,637,007 | 1933..... | 3,794,704,048 |
| 1898..... | 975,451,815 | 1934..... | 4,464,937,655 |
| 1899..... | 1,528,478,653 | 1935..... | 5,245,717,899 |
| 1900..... | 1,615,641,592 | 1936..... | 6,663,998,000 |
| 1901..... | 2,047,605,968 | 1937..... | 7,387,019,411 |

Here are some interesting facts, gleaned from Whitney & Stephenson's famous old *Blue Book*, which was considered an authority on financial institutions from the early '70's, and during the period following, when the firm was credited with being the oldest Pittsburgh member of the New York Stock Exchange. Many banking institutions which flourished in those days are but a forgotten name, yet, in their time, some were a power in the money world.

There was the Allegheny National Bank, whose home was at 239 Fifth Avenue. It was organized in 1857 and now is no more. Other old-time banks included the Anchor Savings Bank, then at 426 Fifth Avenue, organized in 1873, and the Bank of Pittsburgh, which was the oldest west of the Alleghenies, having started around 1810. It was at 226 Fourth Avenue, where the building yet stands.

Citizens National, opened in 1854, was at Wood and Diamond Streets, and the City Savings Bank, organized in 1876, was at Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street. The Columbia National was at Fourth Avenue and Wood Street, and the Commercial National was at old No. 97 Fourth Avenue. At 531 Smithfield Street was the Dime Savings Bank, and the Fifth National Bank was at 16 Sixth Street (in 1896). The Fort Pitt National was at 235 Fourth Avenue and the Fourth National at 242 Fourth Avenue.

At this time (1896) the Freehold Bank was at 334 Fourth Avenue, the German National being at Sixth Avenue and Wood Street. N. Holmes & Sons, private bankers, were at 309 Market Street, having started in business back in 1822. The Iron City National was at 232 Fourth Avenue, The Lincoln National at 533 Smithfield Street, and the Mechanics National at 229-31-33 Fourth Avenue. T. Mellon & Sons' Bank was at 514 Smithfield Street, the Mercantile Bank and the Mercantile Trust Company occupying quarters at 413 Wood Street. The Merchants and Manufacturers National Bank was at 217 Fourth Avenue, the National Bank of Western Pennsylvania at 958 Penn Avenue, and the Odd Fellows Savings Bank at 215 Fourth Avenue.

Pennsylvania Title & Trust was at 410 Smithfield Street, Peoples National at 409 Wood Street, and Pittsburgh Bank for Savings at 60 (old number) Fourth Avenue. The Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, later absorbed by the Mellons, was at Wood Street and Sixth Avenue. H. C. McEldowney, who afterwards became president of the Union Trust Company, one of the most powerful institutions in the world, was assistant cashier. The Real Estate Savings Bank was

at 224 Fourth Avenue and the Tradesmen's National Bank at Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Union Trust, before it moved into its sumptuous quarters at Fifth Avenue and Grant Street had its home at 335-37-39 Fourth Avenue, opposite the Dollar Savings Bank. The United States National Bank was at Sixth Street and Liberty Avenue. At the time the Farmers Deposit National Bank, which was established in 1832 and is the oldest banking institution in Pittsburgh today, was at 220 Fourth Avenue.

Many of these are out of existence, a few having been absorbed by institutions that are flourishing today. Yet some were in business half a century or more when this edition of the *Blue Book* came out.

LISTED ALL EMPLOYEES

Reporting their personnel banks were not satisfied with giving the names of the officers and directors only, but included the names of all employees, such as tellers, bookkeepers, and clerks. Not content with this list, though, they gave the names of the messengers, the watchmen, and the janitors. It is different today.

Twelve traction companies are listed in the book, including the old Citizens Traction Company, which some may yet remember, along with the Second Avenue Passenger Railway Company. Old insurance concerns come in for a share of attention, as do the bridge companies, in which the historic Ewalt Bridge, that old covered structure that crossed the Allegheny River from the foot of Forty-third Street, Lawrenceville, to Millvale is mentioned. A wealth of information is to be found in the *Blue Book*, information that will evoke memories.

Another potent factor that has contributed toward the stabilization of industry, and business, and finance, has been the Federal Reserve Act. Through provisions of this act, members of the Federal Reserve system are enabled to serve their customers more fully than it would be possible without that aid. The Federal Reserve stands as a reservoir upon which the different member banks may draw when needed, under certain conditions and within certain limits. The Pittsburgh Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland opened for business in the old Second National Bank building at Ninth Street and Liberty Avenue, March 11, 1918. In 1931 the branch moved into its new quarters at 717 Grant Street.

There are thirty-six National and twelve State bank memberships in Allegheny County, non-member banks in the County numbering

forty-seven, making a total of ninety-five. In the nineteen Western Pennsylvania counties served by the Pittsburgh branch are 203 national and 23 state bank members, with 111 non members. West Virginia's six counties have eight national and four state bank members, and sixteen non members, a total of 365 banking institutions in the Pittsburgh zone. In the Cleveland Federal Reserve district are 1,274 state and national banks, including members and non members.

Through the Pittsburgh Branch, operating through Allegheny County and eighteen other counties in Pennsylvania, and the six counties in West Virginia, an average of 160,000 checks are cleared daily. In July, 1938, 4,045,000 checks were cleared through the Pittsburgh branch, which has approximately two hundred and thirty employes.

Managing directors of the Pittsburgh branch have been: George DeCamp, 1918-25; J. C. Nevin, 1926-34; T. C. Griggs, 1935-36; G. H. Wagner, 1937, and P. A. Brown, who heads the branch at the present time. Officers in charge of the branch, under Mr. Brown, are D. B. Clouser, cashier; F. E. Cobun, assistant cashier, and C. J. Bolthouse, assistant cashier.

Serving on the board of directors of the branch are Clarence Stanley, president of Union Trust, Pittsburgh; H. S. Wherrett, president of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company; George T. Ladd, president of the United Engineering and Foundry Company; Samuel W. Harper, president of the Wheeling Dollar Savings and Trust Company, Wheeling, and Mr. Brown, managing director of the branch.

Coming down to more recent times we have not been entirely free from the influence of those portentous happenings that affect not only banks, but business in general. Few have not suffered from the depression days of nine years ago, the effects of which yet are with us. Nor will that fateful day of October twenty-nine, 1929, which witnessed the wiping out of thousands of fortunes in the cataclysmal crash of the stock market, soon be forgotten. Speculative fever was rife for months previous to this catastrophe, and millions of dollars were made by the little fellows and their big brothers—on paper.

No one knew where it would end, as he followed the easy path on the journey towards the golden rainbow. Eventually, although he did not realize it, he reached the perihelion. All was glowing in the prismatic coloring of myriad hues, as he stepped across the line, and then—The toboggan swept forward and downward. So rapid was the motion

that before he could fully comprehend what was happening the bottom was reached. But there was no bottom there, only a big void, and into this vortex of oblivion, with a million companions, madly striving for a foothold, he disappeared and was swallowed up, leaving hope behind. That crash, which it would take a Danté to depict, has been felt since, for we have not altogether recovered from it. The Pittsburgh stock market—as were stock markets throughout the country—was affected, prices of securities tumbling head over heels.

PREPARE FOR COMEBACK

After the storm, though, the world of finance and industry girded up for a comeback. We are well on our way in that comeback today, but there are many miles to negotiate yet, ere we attain the place we occupied just a few years since, when everybody had money to spend and was spending it. No one knows what caused that big crash. Some say it was over-speculation, but they could not prove it in a court of law. Nor could the experts tell exactly what caused the banks to close in 1933.

Following the stock market debacle were many bank failures throughout the country, Pittsburgh did not escape. In the autumn of 1931 when the Bank of Pittsburgh, N. A., after functioning through thick and thin for nearly a century and a quarter—as the oldest national bank west of the Alleghenies—failed to open its doors one fateful day, staid citizens thought the end of the world was coming. This closing was followed by others, large and small, in different parts of the County, as in other sections, and by the time matters were again in hand the financial picture of the Pittsburgh district revealed deep slashes.

On the eve of President Roosevelt's inauguration, early in 1933, "bank holidays" were being declared in several States, and on Saturday, March 4, stock exchanges closed, owing to bank difficulties. Demands for large sums from New York banks for the use of correspondent client banks forced the holiday closing much quicker than had been anticipated. Governor Lehman of New York, at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, March 4, 1933, ordered the banks of that State to observe a two days' holiday, the result being that the New York Stock Exchange was obliged to close, as well. Then Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania issued a similar order, applying to the Pennsylvania banks. Other States fell in line, and the holiday became general. Our own Pittsburgh Stock Exchange was closed that Saturday, also.

Following the President's inauguration one of his first acts was to declare a more protracted bank holiday, to the following Thursday at midnight. The next day, Friday, a new order from the President further extended the holiday, and it was not until Tuesday of the succeeding week (March 14) that the banks, including those in our own County, were permitted to resume operations.

Economists are at variance as to just why the banks found themselves in a position where they were forced to curtail business. It might have been that they were too eager to lend out their money; it might have been that they were negotiating loans without ascertaining sufficiency of the security; it might have been from some other, some unforeseen, cause. Be that as it may, when they again opened their doors it was in a chastened and repentent mood.

Our Pittsburgh banks were among the first to realize the importance of adapting their methods to the requirements of industry. Through their aid the great development of iron and steel, of glass, the air brake and other things in which the County of Allegheny long has been a leader, was made possible. That this aid had its favorable reaction may be seen by following the trend of capital expansion in the various banking institutions which, from a total of something over ten and one-half million dollars around 1867, has increased to substantially more than a billion dollars today.

Pittsburgh was one of the first communities to recognize the importance and advantages of the National Bank Act, which largely was instrumental in widening our financial resources. Immediately after the Civil War local manufacturers began to specialize in iron and steel even more intensely than had been the case previous to that period. Today the County of Allegheny is accorded recognition as the very hub of this industry, with its manifold ramifications.

Numerous banks have started since the County came into being back in 1788. For a while they carried on bravely, in the face of difficulties that might have appalled, only to succumb to the inevitable in time. Today, like the pictures in Gray's *Elegy*, they are but a memory. Panics, wars, depressions, and slumps, the darker side, swept them into oblivion. Nevertheless, this darker side certainly has been more than offset by the giant strides forward Pittsburgh and Allegheny County have been making during their existence. And not only is this true as regards finance, industry and business, the arteries, but in music, art, and education, the soul of a community.



THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY AND
MUSEUM IN THE OAKLAND CIVIC
CENTER OF PITTSBURGH, IS A
MONUMENT IN THE CLASSIC STYLE
OF THE 18TH CENTURY.

CHAPTER X

Newspapers

By

GILBERT LOVE

IN THE summer of 1786, two years before Allegheny County was formed, two young Philadelphia printers made their way across the mountains to the rude settlement that was called Pittsburgh Town.

Lashed to a wagon was a machine that mystified most of the men, women and children who came to the doors of their log cabins to welcome the strangers. When the wagon stopped at a building on Water Street, however, the young men explained to onlookers that the machine was a printing press.

On this press, July 29, 1786, the first newspaper west of the Allegheny Mountains was printed. The two young men, John Scull and Joseph Hall, called it the *Pittsburgh Gazette*. It had four pages, and the press had to be run ten hours to turn out 700 copies, because only one page at a time could be printed.

The newspaper proved to be a welcome addition to the meager cultural life of the district. It related the local news, told the pioneers what was going on in the East and in foreign lands (although this news was usually weeks or months old), provided a medium for advertising goods for sale and runaway slaves, and contained articles on "moral subjects." The latter were much in demand.

Hugh Henry Brackenridge, pioneer Pittsburgh attorney who is credited with having induced the printers to set up shop here, wrote many articles for the new publication. His writings, and influence, gave the paper a good start.

DELIVERED BY HORSE AND CANAL

The *Gazette* needed all the help it could get, because its troubles were many and varied. Difficulty in getting news could have been expected, since the little community had no contact with the outside world except occasional travelers, but the printers found that the problem of getting the paper to its readers was just as formidable.

They made deliveries to the handful of houses in Pittsburgh themselves, then had to induce horsemen or canoe travelers to deliver the paper to families living in outlying districts.

Collecting the subscription price was a real task. Money was scarce in the community. The publishers declared that they were glad to take farm products in place of cash, but even in this specie the settlers were frequently delinquent.

Then, four months after the first issue appeared, Joseph Hall died. The already overburdened Mr. Scull carried on alone for a time, then secured the services of one John Boyd as assistant. But the strain of pioneer journalism was apparently too much for Mr. Boyd. One day he went up to Grant's Hill, above the settlement, and hung himself.

Type wore out, and Editor Scull had to send over the mountains for a new supply. White paper came to him by the same route. Sometimes, when the weather made the atrocious mountain roads impassible, Mr. Scull had to borrow cartridge paper from the fort to get out his weekly edition.

In 1787 he succeeded in getting postal service, of a sort, established between the East and Pittsburgh, and set up the post office in his establishment. That helped his infant publication considerably. A popular feature from that time on was the column advertising letters that had not been claimed.

PAPER MILL ESTABLISHED

Finally a paper mill was established at Brownsville, and the constant threat of a shortage of paper was eliminated.

For years John Scull kept his paper impartial, although he was a devoted Federalist. Around 1800, however, his enemies began to charge that he was printing Federalist propaganda and refusing to print anything favoring the opposition, the Democratic-Republicans. Mr. Scull's first backer, Hugh Brackenridge, was a member of the Democratic-Republican party. He induced another printer to come to Pittsburgh.

This printer was John Israel, of Washington, Pa. The paper that he established was called the *Tree of Liberty*. Mr. Brackenridge became its chief editorial writer.

The two newspapers immediately clinched in editorial warfare. The *Tree of Liberty* did not confine its broadsides to partisan topics, but

directed many of them at the person of Mr. Scull. The latter sued Mr. Israel for libel, and collected.

Mr. Brackenridge became a judge, and moved to Carlisle. His place at the helm of the *Tree of Liberty* was taken by young Henry Baldwin, who was later to become a justice of the United States Supreme Court. Tarleton Bates, local prothonotary, was his assistant.

The Democratic-Republican party swept the local and state elections in 1803, but was almost immediately split by factional differences. The radicals regarded the *Tree of Liberty* as too conservative, so a third paper was founded—the *Commonwealth*.

The *Commonwealth's* attacks on the *Tree of Liberty* finally resulted in a duel between Tarleton Bates and Thomas Stewart, a young merchant who sided with the *Commonwealth* editors. Mr. Bates was killed.

Shortly after the duel Mr. Israel died, and it was not long until his *Tree of Liberty*, also, passed away. That left the *Gazette* and the *Commonwealth* in the field. A third paper, the *Mercury*, appeared in 1811. It started with 150 subscribers; had 400 at the end of six months. At first it was impartial, but later became violently anti-Federalist and made many enemies.

"EXTRAS" PUBLISHED

The three papers got out "extras" when news of the declaration of the War of 1812 arrived, belatedly, in Pittsburgh.

The *Mercury* died after a few hectic years of life. In 1812 a paper called *The Pioneer* was founded, and collapsed. A more successful sheet, called the *Western Gleaner*, was started in 1813.

The *Commonwealth* finally expired in 1818. The sturdy *Gazette* became a semi-weekly in that year under the management of the founder's son, John I. Scull, and Morgan Neville. It became a daily paper in 1833 and has continued, under various ownerships, to the present day. It is now the *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*.

After 1820 newspapers and other publications multiplied so rapidly here that only the more outstanding, and lasting, can be mentioned. Otherwise this article would assume the proportions of a book.

Histories claim that the *Christian Herald*, now issued from New York, was published here under several different names in the 1820's.

Probably the first foreign-language publication in Allegheny County was *Die dallegemeine Zeitung*, a German paper that had a very short life. However, the present German daily, *Volksblatt und Freibeits Freund*, was established in 1834.

In 1829 a new speed record was established by local newspapers when copies of President Andrew Jackson's message were brought here by express riders in 24 hours. The *Gazette* had the message "on the street" early the following morning.

The *American Manufacturer*, edited by William B. Conway, shocked the residents of Allegheny County in the early 1830's by its outspoken criticism of denominational religions. The community had an epidemic of cholera during this period, and many believed that it had come as a result of Mr. Conway's unorthodox writings.

PENNY PAPER LASTED SEVEN EDITIONS

John F. Jennings tried to start a penny paper here in 1831, but it lasted for only seven editions.

Threatened duels and actual libel suits were frequent in local journalism in the 1830's. On one occasion Zantzinger McDonald, one of the publishers of the *American Manufacturer*, and Wilson F. Stewart, youthful editor of the *Allegheny Democrat*, stood in the latter's office with pistols aimed at each other while they argued about the editorial policies of their respective papers. The public was treated to a number of accounts of the affair, written by the participants in their own papers.

In 1842 Rev. John T. Pressley established *The Preacher*, which became the *United Presbyterian* in 1854 and is still published here under that name.

Newspaper names that are familiar to present residents of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County, because the papers continued until recent years, were established during the 1840's.

The *Pittsburgh Post* first appeared under that name September 10, 1842. The *Pittsburgh Dispatch* was established in 1846. In that same year the *Morning Telegraph* was issued as a penny paper. The *Pittsburgh Weekly Chronicle* was started in 1841.

During the first half-century of Allegheny County's existence there were few newspapers outside of Pittsburgh. Histories mention a paper in McKeesport, the *Standard*, started in the 1850's. Several others, started at later dates, expired before the end of the century. The old City of Allegheny had a number of publications of its own.

The *Carnegie Signal-Item*, present weekly paper in that community, was started in 1873. The *Elizabeth Herald* was established in 1871 and is still operated as a weekly. The *Sharpsburg* and *Etna Herald* was first printed in 1878.

McKeesport's *News*, now a thriving daily, was started in 1884, and the *Homestead Messenger* in 1880. The latter is also a successful daily.

TWENTY-EIGHT WEEKLIES

There are now 28 weekly newspapers in Allegheny County outside of Pittsburgh. They are:

Bellevue City and Suburban Life; *Bridgeville News*; *Carnegie Signal-Item*; *Carnegie Union*; *Clairton Progress*; *Coraopolis Record*; *Crafton Chartiers Valley and West End Life*; *Duquesne Magyar Egyhas*; *Duquesne Times*; *Elizabeth Herald*; *Etna North Suburban Journal*; *Glassport Times*; *Homestead Amerikansky Russky Viestnik*; *McDonald Record-Outlook*; *McKeesport Prosvita*; *McKees Rocks Gazette*; *Millvale Valley Journal*; *Mount Oliver Hill Top Record*; *Oakdale Times*; *Oakmont Allegheny Valley Advance*; *Pitcairn Observer*; *Pitcairn Express*; *West View North Hills Journal*; *Sewickley Herald*; *Sharpsburg Sharpsburg and Etna Herald*; *Verona Leader*; *Wilkinsburg Gazette*; *Wilmerding Westinghouse News*.

The *Braddock Free Press* is issued twice a week. The only daily papers are those in McKeesport, Homestead and Tarentum.

THREE DAILIES

Pittsburgh has three large daily papers of general circulation—the *Post-Gazette*, morning, and the *Press* and *Sun-Telegraph*, both evening papers. The *Press* was founded as such in 1884, and is the only one of the three to continue under the same name since its establishment. The *Sun-Telegraph* was formed by a merger of two leading papers in 1927. The background of the *Post-Gazette* has been previously described.

There are three other daily publications in Pittsburgh—the aforementioned German paper, the *Legal Journal*, and the *Amerikanski Srbobran*, Serbian newspaper.

Oldest weekly paper in the county, and the oldest periodical of any type still appearing under its original name and objectives, is *The Pittsburgh Catholic*, which Bishop Michael O'Connor founded in 1844, a few months after the Catholic Diocese of Pittsburgh had been established.

Carrying the approval of each of Bishop O'Connor's five successors in the Bishopric of Pittsburgh, *The Pittsburgh Catholic* occupies the position of official organ of the diocese, and as such has been devoted principally to promoting the work of the Catholic Church in this district.

Other leading weekly publications in Pittsburgh include—*The Amalgamated Journal*; *American Jewish Outlook*; *Bulletin Index*; *Catholic Observer*; *Commercial Journal*; *Courier*, which has a large circulation among Negroes in the tri-state area; *Crier*, another Negro publication; *East Liberty Tribune*; *Jewish Criterion*; *Jewish Leader*; *Liberty Ledger*, devoted to South Hills interests; *Magyarsag*, Hungarian; *Mount Washington News*; *Narodne Noviny*, Slovak paper; *Narodna Slovo*, Ukrainian; *National Labor Tribune*; *New World*, Greek paper; *Obronca*, Polish paper; *Pittsburgher*, also a Polish paper; *Russkij Vistnik*, Russian; *Slovensky Svet*, Slovak; *Sokol Polski*, Polish; *Sonntagsbote*, German; *Stella Di Pittsburgh*, Italian; *Unione*, Italian; *Verbovayak Lapja*, Hungarian; (twice a week) *Alleghenske Listy*, Bohemian.

Several magazines with large national circulations, a number of religious publications, some important trade journals and school papers and magazines are also issued in Pittsburgh.

All in all, Allegheny County has about 125 different publications today. A century and a half ago it had only one.

CHAPTER XI

Medicine

By

THEODORE DILLER, M. D.

MEDICINE wore a military uniform when it first rode into this territory on horseback. And for many years the healing art and the art of war were combined practitioners, since all our early medical men were attached to the armies which moved through or were stationed here.

There undoubtedly were army surgeons with the French when the troops of that nation occupied the forks of the Ohio, but our early county historians have not been at pains to record their names. The first medical man of note among those who followed a dual career was Dr. James Craik, a Scotchman attached to General Braddock's unfortunate expedition into these parts. When Braddock was defeated by the French and Indians, leaving the country hereabouts open to Indian depredations, Craik gave medical assistance to the wounded troops.

Later, when the Colonies were at war with England, Dr. Craik was appointed to the medical staff of the continental army by General Washington. He was shortly raised to the position of Physician-in-chief.

Craik had accompanied Washington on his visit to Fort Pitt in 1770 and enjoyed his friendship. It was while on this visit that both met Dr. John Connolly at Semple's Tavern. The feelings of Washington toward his soldier-physician, among the first of those who brought the practice of medicine here, can be ascertained from the tender words with which he referred to Dr. Craik in his will: "My compatriot in arms, my old familiar friend."

As has been recorded elsewhere in this volume, General Forbes took Fort Duquesne in 1758 and built on the smouldering ruins a fort which he named in honor of England's famed Prime Minister of the time, William Pitt. Upon his withdrawal Forbes left Fort Pitt in charge of Hugh Mercer, a soldier and physician who fled from Scotland to America after the battle of Cullodon where he had fought for Bonnie

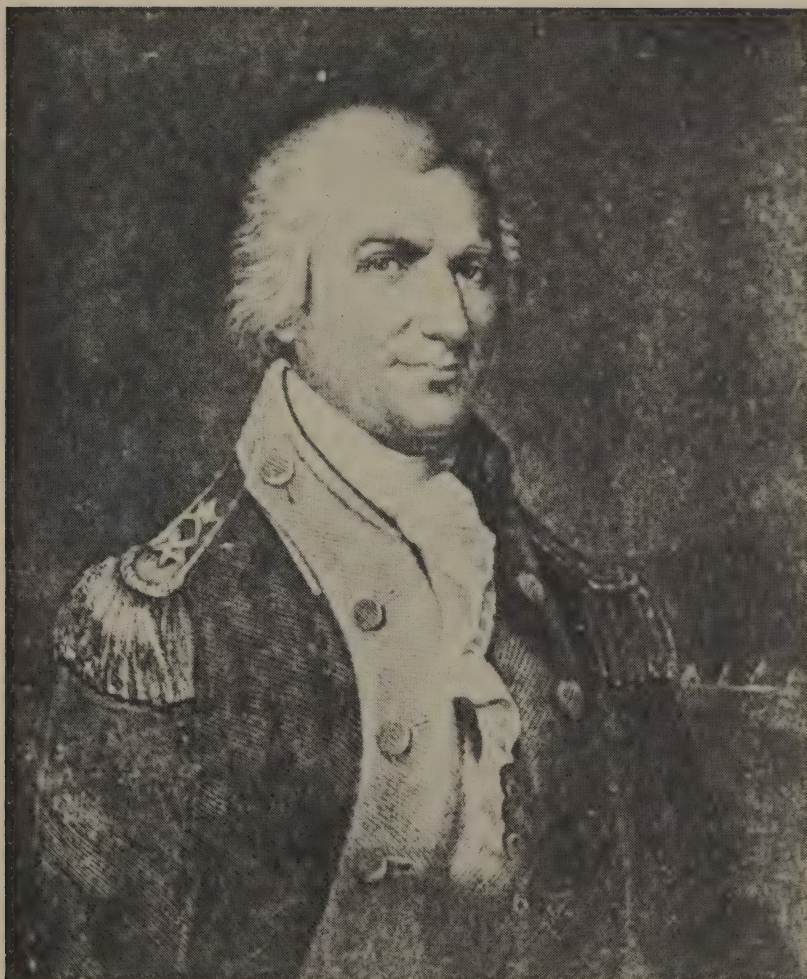
Prince Charlie. Dr. Mercer served under Braddock, Armstrong and Forbes. He was thus a well-seasoned soldier.

Soon after the termination of the French and Indian War, Mercer moved to Fredericksburg, Virginia, where he married Isabella Gordon and quietly practiced medicine for several years. Among his friends history records John Paul Jones, a lieutenant in the Continental Navy. The home of Dr. Mercer is pointed out to visiting automobilists today, a two-story frame structure at the corner of Princess Ann and Amelia Streets, Fredericksburg, Virginia.

The Revolutionary War brought Mercer out of civil practice as the military man submerged the medical man, and he was soon actively engaged in drilling troops. We learn that not long thereafter he became a colonel of the Third Virginia Continentals; and June 8, 1776, was promoted to be brigadier-general in recognition of distinguished services. He was with Washington at the battle of Princeton, where he received seven bayonet wounds and was struck over the head with the butt of a musket. He was removed to a nearby farm house and tenderly cared for by the wife and daughter of the farmer, and Major Lewis, who had been sent to his aid by Washington. Dr. Benjamin Ruse of Philadelphia and Dr. Archibald Alexander of Virginia rendered the wounded man all possible medical assistance, but he succumbed to his wounds January 12, 1777. He was buried in Christ Churchyard, Philadelphia, and many years later his body was removed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Soon after his death it was proposed in Congress that a monument to his memory should be erected at Fredericksburg, Virginia; and June 28, 1902, an act was passed by Congress that the Congressional resolution of 1777 be carried into effect. A splendid monument has in recent years been erected in Princeton to the memory of Mercer and is an inspiration to the students of that great university. Besides these monuments, his name is perpetuated in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, now the home of a renowned boys' academy of that name; in the county and town of Mercer, Pennsylvania, and in Mercer County, New Jersey, in which Princeton University is located.

Such is the picture history given us of the first physician to practice medicine in this place. While it is true that Mercer's official position was that of a military officer, yet we must suppose that he practiced medicine while in command of Fort Pitt for we have no account of any other doctor in the fort. We do know, however, that there were several deaths and a number of cases of illness during the time Mercer



GENERAL ARTHUR ST. CLAIR

*Pioneer Soldier-Physician who opposed Dr. John Connolly
in the famous Boundary Dispute*

was in charge. No other theory is plausible than that Mercer exercised his office of physician.

EARLY PIONEER PHYSICIANS

Arthur St. Clair is another example of a man with the education of a physician who laid aside the work of a doctor to take up that of arms. St. Clair was born in Scotland, but came to this country as quite a young man. He made a speech at the opening of the courthouse at Hannastown, then capital of Westmoreland County. His career was eventful and included a lively contention with Dr. John Connolly over the present territory which Connolly sought to annex in 1773 for John Murray, Earl of Dunmore and then newly appointed Governor of Virginia. Acting in his capacity of a Justice of Westmoreland County, Dr. St. Clair surprised Connolly, seized and imprisoned him. Connolly was released by Sheriff John Proctor on condition he would appear before the next term of court, in April. St. Clair seems to have come off second best in this setto, however, since Dr. Connolly, true to his word, appeared before the court convening at Robert Hanna's house with two hundred buckskinned Virginia horsemen at his back. The Pennsylvanians seem to have been unable to controvert his opinion that he was not subject to their jurisdiction and he soon rode off with his mounted Virginians, leaving the Pennsylvania justices, St. Clair amongst them, only the echoes of their hoofbeats and yells of derision.

Later a disastrous Indian defeat came as part of St. Clair's portion, but his was not all misfortune. By Washington he was later made Governor of Ohio. In his old age he returned to his old home near Ligonier where he died a poor man, leaving numerous descendants.

Among the other noteworthy men who engaged in the dual profession of medicine-and-arms in the early days was Dr. Edward Hand, who came to this country in 1774 with the Royal Irish Regiment. He practiced medicine in Lancaster in 1775, commanded Fort Pitt, and served in the Revolutionary War, later returning to Lancaster where he resumed the practice of medicine. He was Vestryman in St. James Church and regularly attended its meetings. Hand Street, now Ninth Street, recalls him to our mind. Other medical men of pre-revolutionary days were General Brodhead and Dr. John Knight.

DR. JOHN CONNOLLY

Dr. John Connolly was a physician who was also a politician and clever intriguer. He cut a wide figure here in western Pennsylvania,

acting partly or wholly as an instrument of Gov. Dunmore of Virginia. It will be recalled that Dr. Connolly was mentioned as stopping at Semple's tavern in 1770 on his visit to the Fort, there meeting Washington. The future first President was not the only one he met there it seems, for he married the landlord's daughter.

The boundary dispute between Pennsylvania and Virginia was an old one, which gained fresh impetus from Connolly, directed by his master, Gov. Dunmore of Virginia. Connolly's appearance at the Westmoreland County seat, Hannastown (two or three miles from Greensburg) was not the least of his exploits. Although it was, oddly enough, by order of another doctor of medicine, Arthur St. Clair, he was arrested. Prior to his ride on Hannastown he had hurried to Stanton, Va., where he was sworn in as justice of the peace. It was when armed with this authority, and his cordon of horsemen about the courthouse, he forbade the magistrates to sit and hold court.

Connolly tyrannized and abused the inhabitants in an outrageous fashion. He renamed Fort Pitt (which had fallen into sad decay under General Gage) Fort Dunmore. A number of manifestos and letters were dated Fort Dunmore. And in 1774 Lord Dunmore himself passed through Fort Pitt on his way down the Ohio River to cooperate with General Lewis against the Indians, who at that time were very troublesome.

But the events of the Revolutionary War were marching on; and by 1775 Dr. Connolly was forced to leave. Soon after, with his loyal master, Lord Dunmore, he boarded a British ship and sailed from these shores to England.

After the departure of Dr. Connolly, Captain John Neville, who was destined in 1794 to cut a conspicuous figure during the whiskey insurrection (being at that time excise officer under Washington), was ordered from Virginia to Fort Pitt where he took possession with one hundred men. He remained on the ground until 1777 when he was relieved by General Hand who was also a physician.

DR. NATHANIEL BEDFORD

Dr. Nathaniel Bedford was the first physician to settle permanently in Pittsburgh for the chief and only purpose of practicing medicine. He was attached to one of the English regiments at the garrison at Fort Pitt some time prior to 1770 (the *Gazette* of August 26, 1786, states Bedford was here in 1765) for his resignation was announced that year.

Bedford lived for years in a beautiful house on Seventh Street and Liberty Avenue, extending back to Penn Avenue. He effected the style of an English gentleman, had servants and hunting dogs, and lived in great luxury for those days. He appears to have been well educated, and composed in Latin. Bedford married Jane Ormsby, daughter of the leading merchant. At her death he inherited a large tract of land from her father. The *Gazette* in 1811 advertised lots for sale by him in Birmingham. It appears he withdrew from practice after his wife's death and married her lady's maid, living across the river on the South Side.

On Christmas Day, 1779, Red Pole and Blue Jacket, two Indian chiefs, were detained in Pittsburgh. The former, taken sick, was attended by Dr. Bedford, assisted by Dr. John Carmichaels of New Jersey (in the army 1780; resigned 1804). Red Pole died three weeks later and was buried in Trinity Churchyard, where his grave is marked by a bronze tablet. A few feet from this grave is that of Dr. Bedford. So oddly enough the physician and his red-skinned patient lie side by side in the shadow of the church of which Bedford was a vestryman. Bedford was one of the incorporators of the Pittsburgh Academy (now the University of Pittsburgh) in 1806.

Bedford laid out Birmingham and named Carson Street after an old friend, a seaman who was probably a brother of Mrs. James O'Hara. Dr. Bedford died childless in 1818 at the age of sixty-four. His grave was in the front yard of John Nusser at the head of Twelfth Street from whence it was removed to the Trinity Churchyard several years ago.

AN APPRENTICE PHYSICIAN

Dr. Peter Mowry was born in Pittsburgh, September 14, 1770. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to Dr. Nathaniel Bedford "to be taught the Science and Art of Medicine and Surgery." Evidently he was well taught; for he was a successful practitioner and rose to distinction and eminence. He upheld the dignity of his profession and impressed upon his students the great responsibility of their calling. He advised hospital experience as the best way of becoming a skilled physician. On one occasion he said: "God help the quack, who with little knowledge and much impudence rushes in where conscientious men fear to enter." Dr. Mowry passed all his professional life in Pittsburgh and died at the age of sixty-three. Like his preceptor, Dr.



DR. HUGH MERCER
*First Country Doctor in Pittsburgh
and Allegheny County*

Bedford, he was a vestryman of Trinity Church, where may be seen a window to his memory and that of his student, Dr. Addison.

Two of the most noted early physicians in Pittsburgh were Dr. George Stevenson and Dr. Andrew Richardson. Both of these men were not only honorable and respected physicians in active practice, but both of them were like most physicians of their day, interested in local affairs outside their profession.

FRENCH PHYSICIANS

There were three noted French physicians in Pittsburgh or vicinity in the early days: Marchand, LeMoyne and Brunot.

The earliest ancestor of the Marchand family is Jean Marchand of Sonvillier, canton of Berne, Switzerland. The records of that place show the name to be common and one of the most ancient date. There is every reason to believe tradition that the original Marchands of Sonvillier were Huguenots and were driven from France at or prior to the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV, October 18, 1685.

David Marchand, son of Dr. David and Judith Marie Marchand, was born in Sonvilliers, May 4, 1746. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Ludwick Kemerer (sometimes called Cameron) and in August, 1770, came to Sewickley Settlement and took up a claim on the Little Sewickley Creek, about two miles south of what is now Hempfield Township, Westmoreland County. Here he erected a substantial double log cabin dwelling in which he conducted a school for the children of the settlement and which was also used for religious services. He practiced his profession of medicine continuously; and during the Revolutionary War began the erection of a stone hospital, albeit frequently interrupted by Indian raids.

The hospital building was stout with windows heavily grated; it was frequently used as a fort or stronghold. The walls are still standing. It was undoubtedly the first hospital west of the Allegheny Mountains. Dr. Marchand appears to have been the first physician outside of Pittsburgh to make a permanent location in the west. The first son, David, practiced in Uniontown; the second elsewhere in western Pennsylvania. A grandson, William K. Marchand, died in Greensburg and another grandson, John Irwin Marchand, practiced in West Newton and afterwards in Pittsburgh. A third grandson, Benjamin Rush Marchand, practiced medicine in this section, as did N. D. Marchand. Other medical practitioners of this family were

Lewis, George W., Thomas S., Samuel Sacket Marchand, James I. Marchand, John Louis Marchand, Frederick Marchand, and Jacob Marchand.

Dr. Felix Brunot was a notable figure in Revolutionary times. His son became one of our most notable philanthropists.

Dr. Julius LeMoyne was likewise a notable figure. His son, Francis Julius LeMoyne, was born in 1815 and was a successful practicing physician and philanthropist. He was the leading advocate of cremation and did much to encourage its use. His son, Frank, of the third generation in this country, was born in Washington, Pa., 1839. He entered medical school of the University of Pennsylvania and immediately, upon graduation, went into the medical corps of the army. He was in the field and saw active service during the Civil War and was promoted through the various ranks to surgeon-in-chief, Second Brigade, Second Calvary Division, Army of the Potomac. He was made lieutenant-colonel for conspicuous gallantry in action. After the war he practiced for many years in Pittsburgh, occupying a place of leadership, as one of the founders of the Children's Hospital, surgeon of the West Penn Hospital, chairman of the Water Commission, and a trustee of the Magee Hospital. He died December 1, 1913.

PRIEST PHYSICIANS

There were three priest-physicians in the early days: Doddridge, Dodd and Jennings, who exerted a wide influence in practicing medicine and preaching the gospel; and they accomplished much for the bodies and souls of men. Doddridge founded twenty Episcopal Churches in western Pennsylvania. He frequently importuned Bishop White for a Suffragan Bishop for western Pennsylvania—a thing that was never done. Doddridge's *Notes* may be considered a classic.

It will be readily apparent that it has seemed best and proper by the author of this review of early Allegheny County medical history to present it through the brief summary of the lives of those who made it. It would be impossible as well as unwise to seek to present medical history as a thing apart from its practitioners. It cannot be reviewed in the abstract. Here in Allegheny County medical history will be found thoroughly human, as is fitting to the profession, but more important, as a natural consequence of the lives and deeds of the men who made that history.

OF THE EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY

Dr. David Wishart was the first of four generations to practice in Western Pennsylvania. He was born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1796, and upon emigrating to this country he settled in Huntington, and later in Bedford County. Here his son, John, who was born in Scotland, began the study of medicine and in 1808 was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. He at once began the practice of medicine in Washington, where he attained first rank as practicing surgeon and consultant.

Dr. Joel Lewis was born in Delaware in 1790. He studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, among his teachers being Rush, Chapman and Physick. He began the practice of medicine in 1811, immediately after he gained the degree of M.D.

Dr. James Agnew was the father of Daniel Agnew of Beaver (afterwards Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court). He came to Pittsburgh from Philadelphia in 1815, began the practice of medicine, and very soon attained an enviable position in the profession.

THE GAZZAM BROTHERS

The two Gazzam brothers, Joseph and Edward, were prominent figures in Pittsburgh in the early half of the nineteenth century. Edward was diverted from medicine to the law. When Lafayette visited Pittsburgh in 1824, Edward Gazzam, although only twenty-one, made the welcoming speech in behalf of the people of western Pennsylvania; and despite his youth, he acquitted himself with great credit.

Joseph Gazzam was born in Philadelphia in 1797; and when five years of age moved with his father to Pittsburgh where he resided until his death in 1863. From the year 1817, when he was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, he continued in active practice in Pittsburgh until the day of his death; so his medical career was long as well as an exceedingly active and varied one. When he began to practice, Pittsburgh was a town of 6,000 inhabitants; and when he died it numbered about 60,000. He encountered and fought valiantly several epidemics of cholera and smallpox which visited Pittsburgh from time to time; and in these efforts he was ably supported by his talented brother, Edward, who was both lawyer and physician, more of the former than the latter. He undoubtedly saw Lafayette when he visited



BISHOP MICHAEL O'CONNOR

*Founder of the first permanent hospital in Allegheny County,
the Mercy Hospital of Pittsburgh*

Pittsburgh and heard his brother Edward deliver the speech of welcome which made him famous. He witnessed the great fire of 1845 and saw the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861. Doubtless in his youth he had conversation with General O'Hara, Major Isaac Craig and General Butler. He lived through the Mexican War; and saw the blue uniforms of the Federal troops as they marched away from Pittsburgh to aid in putting down the Rebellion. In 1863 Dr. Gazzam and Neville Craig, who was born in Pittsburgh in 1787 and is our premier historian, both died. Doubtless these notable men saw much of each other.

Dr. Gazzam took part in founding the Pittsburgh Medical Society in 1821 and the Allegheny Medical Society in 1848; but he died before the Allegheny County Medical Society was organized. He was in the midst of his practice when ether was discovered in 1846. He saw the birth of the Passavant, Mercy and West Penn Hospitals. He welcomed the arrival of many colleagues, notable among them Albert G. Walter, who came to Pittsburgh from Nashville in 1837 to begin his professional life in the Allegheny County seat. All in all, Joseph Gazzam must, with Bedford and Mowry, be accounted a most notable figure in the medical annals of Pittsburgh for the first half of the nineteenth century.

Other physicians of prominence in the early part of the nineteenth century were S. R. Holmes, one of Mowry's students, Dr. John Roseburg, a scion of an old Pittsburgh family; Dr. James Speer, who made a specialty of ophthalmology and, incidentally, founded the Allegheny Cemetery; Dr. Lewis Irwin, Dr. Jonas McClintock, Jeremiah Brooks, Dr. William Addison, son of the distinguished jurist, and David Alter, credited with the discovery of the application of the principle of prism to the Spectrum analysis.

The Dickson family included many distinguished members, the last of whom was called "Dr. Joe." Dr. William Wallace, a son-in-law of Albert Walter, had a short but brilliant career. Dr. J. A. Reed, superintendent of the Dixmont Hospital, was the father of Judge Reed and grandfather of Senator Reed. Dr. James King had a long and notable career as practicing physician in Pittsburgh.

A list of physicians practicing in Pittsburgh in 1853 furnished by Dr. A. M. Speer contains the following names in addition to those mentioned: Fahnestock, Shepley, Holmes, Edrington, Robert Simpson, Walter Murdoch, Cahill, Dorsey, Wilson, McCook Sr., McCook Jr., Snyder, Morgan, King, Brackenridge, Hazlett, Reynolds, Cross Sr., Cross Jr., Dilworth, Trevor, Irish, Tober, Gallagher, Mackey, Hallock,

Shaw, Tindle, Speer, Bruce Hammersley, McCracken; and in Allegheny City, J. B. Herron, William Herron, John Dickson, Thomas Dickson, and Reed.

DR. ALBERT G. WALTER

Dr. Albert G. Walter settled in Pittsburgh and began the practice of medicine in 1847; and he remained in active practice until his death in 1876. When he came here he was befriended by George Jackson, father of J. B. Jackson, who always remained his friend, and at this time advanced him money sufficient to buy a horse. He opened an office on Liberty Avenue near Ferry Street, but later moved to Fifth Avenue at the corner of Cherry Alley. He had hesitated to make this change, fearing the location was too far removed from the center of population and afterwards located at Sixth Avenue, next the Hotel William Penn, where he resided until the day of his death. In 1846 he married Miss Frances Butler, daughter of Major John J. Butler of the United States Arsenal and a niece of Joseph Gazzam. Dr. Walter was notably happy in his family life and was deeply devoted to his wife and children.

To Dr. Walter must be accorded the place of first distinction in the medical annals of Pittsburgh. He was a man of indefatigable industry and great insight and genius, a man of versatility and originality. He was the first surgeon in Pittsburgh to enter the practice of ophthalmology; and he was an expert orthopedic surgeon and excelled as an accident surgeon.

He performed the world's first operation on a ruptured bladder. This event has placed his name high up in the annals of medical history. Unfortunately he was irascible and domineering, and egotistical. These things handicapped him personally, but could not detract from his great genius. Despite his faults, he was a man of great humanity as is evidenced by his association with the Humane Society, of which he was the first president. Your author has a record of 43 papers which were published by him in medical journals—all of the highest class.

The latter half of the nineteenth century physicians were naturally more numerous than in the first half and included Drs. Andrew Fleming, Cyrus King, J. B. Murdoch, James McCann, Thomas Shaw and his son, Charles Stoner Shaw, Eugene Matson, R. W. Stewart, W. H. Daly, Dr. Charles Emmerling, and his son, Karl. Doctors Thomas, Duff,

Hamilton, T. D. Davis, and W. S. Foster were also foremost in their profession.

In this sketch it was planned to make mention of no living physicians or surgeons; but I am making two exceptions to this rule.

Next to Albert Walter in historial importance—and perhaps equaling him—is Dr. Chevalier Jackson, who lives in Philadelphia, but who began his career in Pittsburgh and must be considered a Pittsburgh product. Dr. Jackson's great ingenuity and skill in the use of the bronchoscope has saved many lives, and in his book is set before the whole profession the procedure which was so valuable in his hands. Moreover, after much labor and waiting, Dr. Jackson succeeded in procuring legislation which warned of the danger of lyes and the safeguarding of their sales, a safe guard which has saved many lives.

Dr. J. A. Lippincott, who is now nearly 90 years of age, is living in France, retired. He contributed greatly to the culture of Pittsburgh's medical profession. He is a very skilled ophthalmologist, a fine student, an excellent companion and a gentleman of rare charm. He adores the Pittsburgh Medical profession of which he is a member.

PHYSICIANS OUTSIDE ALLEGHENY COUNTY

Naturally the history of Allegheny County centers in Pittsburgh; but we have some records of physicians outside the county's boundaries whose lives one intermingles with those of Allegheny Countians.

Dr. John Postlethwait was born in Carlisle in 1776 and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. Having travelled westward with the expedition to curb the whiskey insurrection and being delighted with the region, he crossed the mountains after his medical education was finished in 1797 and located at Greensburg, where he practiced until his death.

Dr. John Knight, who was massacred by the Indians, was a friend and playmate of George Washington.

I have recorded a number of physicians practicing in Washington and Fayette counties and a few of them may be mentioned: James Francis settled in Fayette County in 1789 and died greatly honored in 1813. Among his students were Dr. Benjamin Dorsey, Daniel Sturgeon, Dr. Wilson and Dr. Wright. Dr. Daniel Sturgeon was a graduate of Jefferson College and succeeded to the practice of Dr. Stevens. Dr. Young was another early physician of Fayette County and kept a stock of drugs for the public. Dr. Jesse Pennell practiced for a period of years

in Bridgeport, Fayette County, but died in 1818 of typhoid fever, which was then epidemic in the county. Dr. Adam Simonton came on from the east before 1795 and practiced in Uniontown until his death in 1808, respected and loved by his community.

Passing into Washington County, it is found that Dr. Absalom Baird studied with Dr. Gardner Scott of Chester County, who raised a company of volunteers for the Revolutionary Army of which Dr. Baird became a member; and soon afterwards he was appointed assistant surgeon in a Pennsylvania regiment. Towards the close of the war he began to practice in Kennett Street, Chester County; and in 1786 he removed to Washington, Pa., where he was killed by falling from a horse in 1805.

Dr. Jacob Green was a physician of Springhill township, Washington County, now Greene County; but little is known of him except that his name appears on the tax roll of 1786. Dr. Hugh Thompson was an early settler in Peter's Township, where he was a large land-owner and long in practice. Dr. Alex Gaston practiced in Canton Township for many years and then moved to Ohio. Dr. John Culbertson settled in Washington, Pa., in 1784 but soon moved to Independence Township, where he practiced more than thirty years.

Allegheny County saw several epidemic of cholera and smallpox and typhoid fever which must be passed with mere mention.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES

The Pittsburgh Medical Society was organized in June, 1821; and in 1822 Dr. Joel Lewis, who had been in practice eleven years, was elected its second president.

June 24, 1826, the fifth annual meeting of the Society was held and the following officers elected: President, Wm. Church; vice president, W. H. Denny; chairman, Felix Brunot; corresponding secretary, John S. Irwin; recording secretary, Henry Hannen; treasurer, W. F. Irwin; librarian, John R. Speer; curators, Drs. Wray and Denny Speer.

Pursuant to call, several of the physicians of Pittsburgh and Allegheny met in Philo Hall, August 17, 1848, to consider the propriety of forming a County Medical Society as a branch of the State Medical Society. Dr. Dilworth was made chairman and Dr. Pollock, secretary. On motion of Dr. Dorsey, a committee composed of Drs. Dilworth, Reed, Gray, Dorsey and Pollock was appointed to create such a society. Drs. Irwin, Pollock and Bruce were appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws.

The Allegheny Medical Society held its regular annual meeting in Arthur's Hall on Tuesday, January 3, 1854. Here the annual election of officers took place, when the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Dr. C. L. Armstrong; vice presidents, Dr. Joe Gazzam and Dr. John McCracken; corresponding secretary, Dr. A. M. Pollock; recording secretaries, Drs. T. J. Gallagher and E. G. Edrington and G. D. Bruce; examiners, Drs. Jos. Gazzam, A. M. Pollock, D. McNeil; delegates to National Medical Convention, Drs. Jos. Gazzam, Thomas J. Gallagher, George D. Bruce, A. M. Pollock, George McCook; delegates to State Convention, Drs. D. McNeil, W. Draine, J. Carothers, J. McCracken, C. F. Williams, J. H. Wilson, T. W. Shaw, N. McDonald, J. H. O'Brien.

The first meeting of the Nathaniel Bedford Society was held December 1, 1864, at the office of Dr. D. N. Rankin. Dr. Henry Coffee, acting as secretary. January 19, 1865, it was voted that a member absenting himself three nights a month should be suspended.

January 26th the Society met at Dr. King's office. At this time Dr. Fleming read a paper calling for the organization of a medical school in Pittsburgh. (Dr. Fleming had as early as 1848 suggested in one of the Pittsburgh newspapers that a medical school be established in Pittsburgh.) The Club voted that the paper be published in the *Commercial Journal*.

February 18, 1865, Dr. Irish declined election for the reason that he could not hear well.

So the minutes of the Club go on and on week after week; the last one recorded in the book is of March 30, 1885, by the then secretary, J. A. Lippincott. The Club probably expired after that meeting, at which the following members were present: Mowry, Fleming, Lippincott, King, and Phillips.

The Allegheny County Medical Society was organized April 20, 1865. At this meeting the following officers were elected: president, A. H. Gross; vice president, M. O. Jones; recording secretary, B. C. Jillison; assistant recording secretary, S. N. Benham; corresponding secretary, R. B. Mowry; treasurer, N. McDonald; censors, G. L. McCook, A. W. Achenbach and J. H. Grouard. This society now numbers about 1400 members.

The presidents of the Allegheny Medical Society since the organization up to 1900 are as follows: 1865-66, A. H. Gross; 1867, R. B. Mowry; 1868, A. M. Pollock; 1869, H. T. Coffee; 1870, Thomas J. Gallagher;

1871, E. A. Wood; 1872, G. D. Bruce; 1873, J. C. Maginni; 1874, M. O. Jones; 1875, James McCann; 1876, Thos. W. Shaw; 1877, N. McDonald; 1878, A. Fleming; 1879, S. N. Benham; 1880, James King; 1881, Wm. Daly; 1882, J. M. Stevenson; 1883, J. D. Thomas; 1884, J. B. Murdoch; 1885, C. B. King; 1886, J. M. Batten; 1887, Thomas Mabon; 1888, W. M. Brinton; 1889, W. F. Knox; 1890, W. S. Foster; 1891, T. D. Davis; 1892, J. C. Lange; 1893, W. S. Husleton; 1894, J. M. Duff; 1896, F. LeMoyné; 1897, A. Koenig; 1898, G. W. McNeil; 1899, J. A. Lippincott.

The Pittsburgh Academy of Medicine, which now numbers about 170 members and was founded chiefly through the initiative of R. W. Stewart in 1888, has been a thriving organization. The College of Physicians and Surgeons, founded on similar lines, after a short and happy career, has ceased to exist. It now reposes in the good company of the Pittsburgh Medical Society, the Allegheny Medical Society and the Nathaniel Bedford Society, each of which was an influence for good during its lifetime. Will the Academy of Medicine survive or be numbered among these other fine reposing societies?

MEDICAL JOURNALS

The Pittsburgh Medical Journal appeared in 1880, with Dr. Robert C. Gallagher as editor and Dr. Charles Shaw as associate editor. In the following month, January, 1881, Dr. Shaw withdrew from the position of associate editor. In April, 1891, Dr. Thomas J. Gallagher, father of R. C. Gallagher, became associated with his son and under their editorial supervision the journal was published for three or four years, when it became extinct.

The Pittsburgh Medical Review was published in December, 1886. The editors and publishers were: X. O. Werder, J. J. Buchanan, P. McGough, C. S. Shaw, Adolph Koenig and J. J. Green. This journal had an honorable career; it made a gallant fight against water pollution as a cause of typhoid fever. Also it fought bravely from the first against improper advertising in medical journals.

HOSPITALS

The first hospital in Pittsburgh was under the draw bridge built at the time of General Hand. Reference has already been made to the hospital accommodation which Dr. Marchand built in connection with his house at the time of the Revolutionary War. In the year 1833 a temporary hospital to house cholera patients was built in Pittsburgh.

The Mercy Hospital was founded by Bishop Michael O'Connor and began its career in a temporary frame building on Penn Avenue, known as Concert Hall, in 1847. This was the first permanent hospital.

The Passavant Hospital was founded the next year by the Reverend W. S. Passavant, in his day, one of Pittsburgh's and Allegheny County's most noted figures.

The West Penn Hospital was chartered in 1847 and opened in 1848; and until 1855 it received insane patients as well as medical and surgical patients. In this latter year, at the suggestion of Miss Dorothea Dix, a site on the Ohio River was purchased and a building erected for the insane. Dr. Robert Reed was placed in charge of this institution. It is doing a useful work at the present time.

St. Francis Hospital was organized in 1865; and, like the West Penn Hospital, received mental and nervous patients and served a very useful purpose in the community. Its Psychopathic Department today is modern and complete.

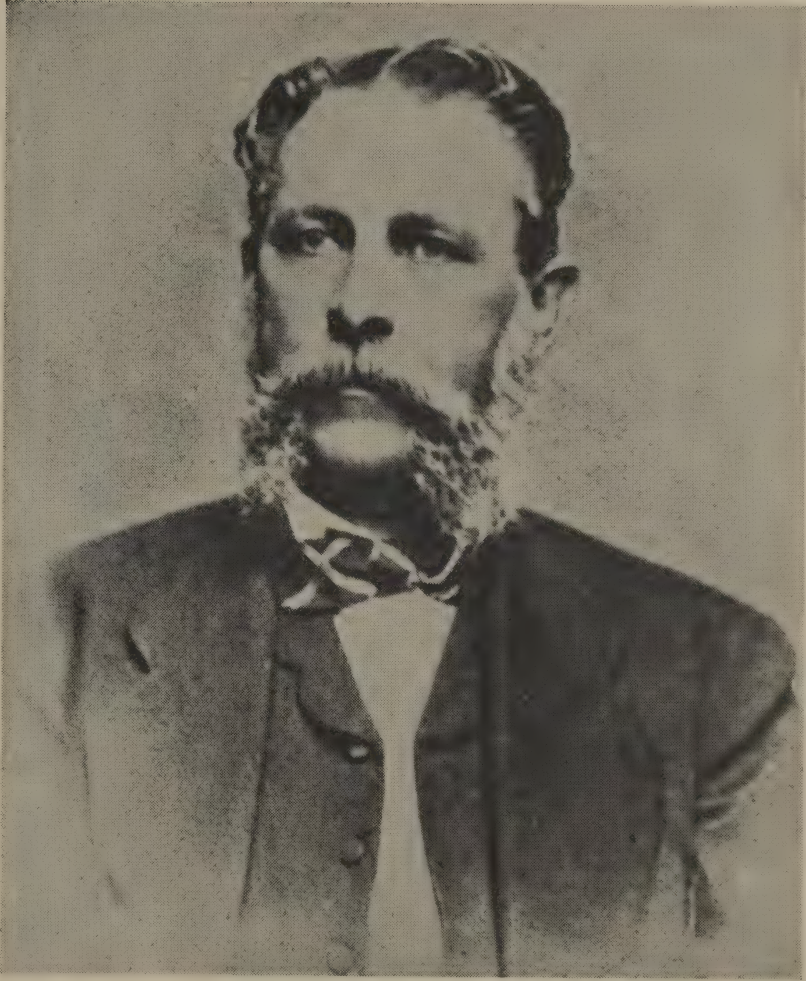
There has been a very large development in hospitals and hospital equipment in Allegheny County in the last thirty years. Naturally most of it has been centered in the city of Pittsburgh, where a large sum, probably ten or fifteen million dollars, has been used in construction and equipment. Among the hospitals recently erected are the Allegheny General, a monumental and modern building; the Montefiore, of architectural beauty and utility; the Eye and Ear, Magee, and Presbyterian—all splendidly practical structures. At this moment the new State Psychiatric, which will afford most modern treatment for psychopathic cases, is under process of construction.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE*

In 1837 Dr. Augustus Reichhold crossed the mountains and began the practice of homeopathic medicine in Pittsburgh—101 years ago.

The leading practitioners of Homeopathic Medicine in Pittsburgh were notable figures, and exerted a wider influence than was confined to their professional activity.

In 1866 the Homeopathic Hospital was incorporated. The first president of the Board was Hon. Wilson McCandless. It had a bed capacity of 38 patients. The second hospital was built in 1884 with a capacity of 125 beds. And in March, 1910, a new hospital building on Center and Aiken was thrown open, thoroughly modern in construction



DR. A. H. GROSS

*First President of the Allegheny County Medical Society,
organized April 20, 1865*

with 215 beds. In 1924, through the generosity of patrons, a six-story wing was added, increasing the capacity to 300 beds. Among those active on its medical staff were Drs. Reichhold, Rousseau Coré, Hoffman, Berger, McClelland, Bingaman, and Edmundson. The Homeopathic Hospital was the first to open a training school for nurses in 1884. This was the third school west of the Allegheny Mountains.

OUR MEDICAL SCHOOL

It will be recalled that in 1848, and again in 1864, Dr. Andrew Fleming had advocated the establishment of a Medical School in Pittsburgh; and that this proposition had received the approval of the Nathaniel Bedford Medical Society in 1864.

Twenty-two years later, in 1886, the West Pennsylvania Medical College was founded; it was afterwards merged into the University of Pittsburgh and is now known as the medical school of that University.

The recently deceased dean of the school, Dr. R. R. Huggins, devoted himself in a whole-hearted way to the welfare of the institution. He has been the friend and counsellor of hundreds of students who have passed through its portals; who are now practicing physicians, and who are indebted to him for wise counsel and guidance. Dr. Huggins' name occupies a high place in the annals of medical history in Allegheny County. The great medical center in Oakland has been erected largely through the influence and initiative of the late Dr. Huggins.

IRREGULAR AND FRAUDULENT MEDICINE

Wherever there is a true thing there will be a false thing—an imitation. All students of history know that irregular medicine, pseudo medicine, fraudulent medicine and humbuggery have existed since the world began—and it will continue to exist. The most Society can do is to limit and restrict irregular practices.

Pittsburgh has had her share of such irregular and fraudulent practitioners. On the Southside a "Water Doctor" would, upon receipt of a bottle of urine, diagnose a complaint and give treatment. There was the celebrated hair doctor who would make a similar diagnosis and give treatment. There was the notorious Mrs. Black, whose office was crowded and whose methods were crude and grotesque. Among her clientele were persons of affluence. Dr. Burgoon was a famous

"specialist" who also had a wide following, promised many cures and filled his cash box to overflowing.

The history of medicine in Allegheny County does not and cannot end upon any such note, however. Its future is as reassuring as its past has been brilliant. Here we have the men, the facilities, and the brave tradition. It was not accident alone which made the pioneer medical men soldiers as well. The profession has always required that type of men—fighters. That spirit is still in the blood of those who follow the profession in 1938, just as it was in 1788—and before.



EARLY PITTSBURGH HOTEL. NOTE
THE OLD COACH AND ROUGH COBBLE
AND FLAGSTONE PAVING OF THE
STREETS.

CHAPTER XII

Science

By

WILLIAM ALLISON

IT IS an old newspaper saying that summer is a dull time for news. In the hot months, many an editor sits at his desk day after day, wishing for a story that is more than mere routine to raise its head. That, perhaps, accounts for the incident of Monsieur Anser with which the newspaper editors of Pittsburgh so diligently hoaxed their readers back in the summer of 1846.

At that time the Ninth Street Bridge, crossing the Allegheny River, was just seven years old and an object of pride to citizens of the County of Allegheny, then itself but a few more than fifty years old. Surmounting the bridge was a promenade, a fashionable place where on warm evenings the good citizens of Pittsburgh and its rival city, Allegheny, walked to catch the cool river air.

And it was from this promenade, according to the newspapers, that a Monsieur Anser would fly—yes, actually *fly*—at a certain hour on a certain day. Hours before the appointed time, the Allegheny's shores were crowded, doubtless with city and rural skeptics who knew the law of gravitation too well to take stock in the wild notion that men some day would soar like birds. But this Monsieur Anser was actually said to be able to do it. And from the towns and villages about, men, women, and children had come to witness the scientific exploit—or the attempt at one.

Then the great crowd fell silent. For on the promenade there walked a man in a long, black cloak. At the center of the bridge the man paused. A thousand throats swallowed hard. And the man in the long, black cloak produced from under it—a goose.

And the goose flew from the bridge.

Then, a schoolboy shrilled: "Why *anser* is the Latin word for *goose*! Monsieur Anser is Mr. Goose!"

The news spread. And that evening Pittsburgh laughed good-naturedly at a joke on itself.

COMMUNITY'S "BREAD AND BUTTER"

The incident of Monsieur Anser was in many ways an expression of an awareness of the community to its "bread and butter"—science. For, long before Monsieur Anser flew from the Ninth Street Bridge, Allegheny County knew well that science's destiny was its destiny. Veterans of the Revolutionary War were still young men when Allegheny County began to change from a community of villages serving farmers to a network of industrial towns. Under the County's hills lay great stores of mineral wealth, ready for the magicians of the laboratory to tap. And not long were the community's pioneers in discovering these stores of wealth and putting them to use—with science.

They built a community, still growing, which after one hundred and fifty years may rightfully claim the title, "Workshop of the World." And to that might be added, "The World's Laboratory of Science."

It cannot be said with truth which successful scientific experiment was Allegheny County's first. But it is certain that in the making of glass the community's fame as a place of scientific accomplishment began.

Only persons who have lived where glass is unobtainable or costly can know what a vital necessity of life it is. Such people were the pioneers on the western frontier at the beginning of the nineteenth century. To them a small pane of glass meant a ray of sunlight in an otherwise gloomy log house. Or it meant a bottle for medicine. Glass made on the Atlantic seaboard or in the Old World, carried by wagon over the rugged Allegheny Mountains, was almost prohibitively expensive. It had to be made west of the mountains, and two men whose names bear meaning in Allegheny County geography today attempted it.

James O'Hara, Pittsburgh's first captain of industry, and Major Isaac Craig, a Fort Pitt commander who settled down to make Pittsburgh his home, decided to try glass-making with the materials at hand. They were fortunate and wise in having for their technical director, William Eichbaum, who had acquired his skill in Europe. He directed construction of a factory on the south side of the Monongahela, opposite the Point, and adjacent to necessary supplies of sand, clay, and coal. Technical problems were many. Coal had never before been

used in making glass. Nearby supplies of sand were full of impurities. It was necessary to bring clay for the crucibles from New Jersey. But finally small panes of window glass were produced. And it is said that the making of the first bottle necessitated the spending of thirty thousand dollars on experimentation.

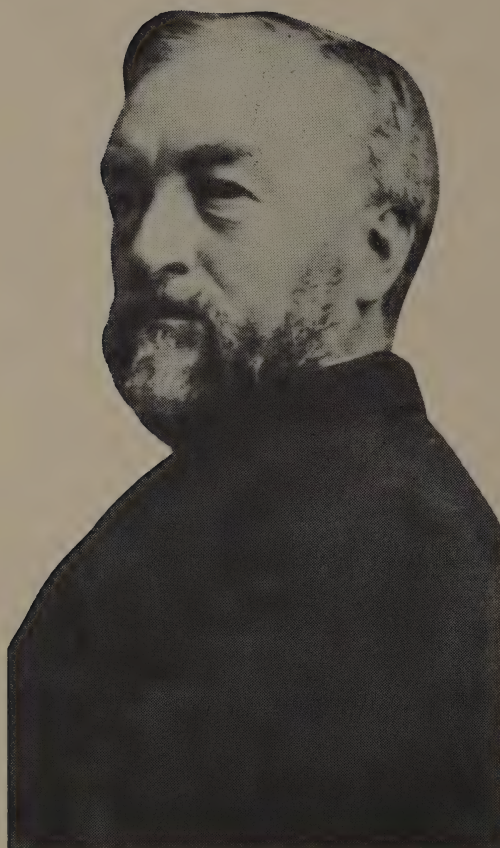
Soon after there came to Pittsburgh an Englishman, Benjamin Bakewell, who established the first successful flint-glass factory. Then other factories were built. By 1856 they were annually producing two to three million dollars worth of goods. Today, glass still holds its rank among the major industries of Allegheny County. Today, it is still close to the laboratory where men work, as William Eichbaum did, to combine their skill in the sciences in making useful tools for man.

FORM TELESCOPE ASSOCIATION

Giovanni B. Donati, an astronomer of Florence, Italy, saw a comet in the skies on the night of June 2, 1858. The great fiery ball remained visible for almost a year, a source of amazement to people the world over. Not a little stirred by the sight of the comet, whose tail was forty-five million miles long and ten million miles wide, were the citizens of Allegheny County. Their interest in astronomy piqued, thirty-one of the leading citizens of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny formed the Allegheny Telescope Association.

Early in 1860 they purchased a small telescope, their intention being to provide their neighbors with an opportunity to witness the drama of the stars and planets. Matthew Ferguson and Washington McClintock, public-spirited citizens of Allegheny, gave free of cost a plot of ground on a well-suited hilltop, adjoining what is now Perrysville Avenue. There the Telescope Association erected a building with a wooden and iron dome, and there mounted a telescope. From the beginning the Observatory was a place where young people were welcome on clear summer nights. The founders were too modest to think of a future of serious, world-renowned scientific research for their little enterprise.

Nor did scientific research begin until 1867 when Samuel Pierpont Langley was appointed director of the Observatory. Two years before the Observatory had been transferred to the Western University of Pennsylvania, on whose teaching staff Langley also served. Although only thirty-three years old, Professor Langley was already noted for



SAMUEL PIERPONT LANGLEY

*His ashes lie under the great dome of the
Allegheny Observatory, shown on
the opposite page.*



his work in other astronomical laboratories, at Harvard Observatory, where he was an assistant, and at the observatory of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, where he was director. The subsequent twenty years of his life at Allegheny Observatory were to bring him, despite his modesty, international fame.

During his very first year at the Observatory, Dr. Langley demonstrated in an unmistakable way the practical, everyday value of astronomy, in an invention which undoubtedly won him affection from the people of Allegheny County.

LANGLEY'S OPPORTUNITY

Strange as it may seem today, at that period "correct time" was at best a loose term and often a mere matter of opinion. Remote from the people were the daily observations of astronomers at their telescopes, determining correct time within a split second of correctness. Langley saw an opportunity to help the thousands of persons whose routine of life was upset by the chaotic lack of correct time. He had telegraph lines strung from the Observatory to the municipal offices of Pittsburgh and Allegheny and to the telegraph offices. Great was the amazement that so simple an idea—why hadn't someone thought of it before?—as star-determined time signals distributed by telegraph could be of such service in the everyday lives of the people. Soon forty of the nation's principal railroads had subscribed to the Observatory's time-signal service. The idea has, of course, been imitated. Indeed, it has spread all over the earth. But it originated in Allegheny County.

Time-service was but one of many accomplishments of Professor Langley during his twenty years at Allegheny Observatory. Here he invented the bolometer, an astronomical instrument for the measurement of the heat of stars, and still in use throughout the world today. Delicate, it is capable of distinguishing between temperatures differing less than one one-hundred-thousandth of a degree centigrade. Langley measured the sun's heat and pioneered in the study of sun spots. Great were the honors which came to him. Not the least of these was the offer of the secretaryship of the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, a position he accepted in 1887. But often he returned to Pittsburgh to visit with his former associates and to observe the astronomical research he had begun here.

His successor at Allegheny Observatory was Dr. James Edward Keeler, who came from the Lick Observatory in California. One of his

achievements while at Allegheny was the demonstration of the differential rotation of the rings of Saturn, that planet whose many moons spin about its equator. Mathematicians had predicted this discovery, but Dr. Keeler was the first actually to demonstrate it with instruments. His accomplishment was hailed throughout the world. In 1898, Dr. Keeler was named director of Lick Observatory. It was significant of his affection for Allegheny Observatory that, in accordance with his final request, his ashes were laid to rest under the Observatory's great dome.

BRASHEAR AND HIS LENSES

Another great name in Pittsburgh astronomy history is that of Dr. John A. Brashear. His energy, skill, and affection were centered in the Observatory and its research for thirty years. He, too, brought fame to Allegheny County, for the lenses he made were used in observatories throughout the world. Dr. Brashear and his wife, Phoebe Brashear, also found their final resting place in the Observatory. Inscribed on the plaque of the crypt which holds their ashes is this motto, "We have loved the stars too fondly to be fearful of the night."

Successor to Dr. Keeler as director was Dr. Frank Lawton Olcott Wadsworth. It was during his term, in 1900, that the cornerstone was laid in Riverview Park for the new Allegheny Observatory, a familiar sight to thousands of Allegheny County citizens. Dr. Wadsworth was succeeded by Dr. Frank Schlesinger. It was in his term, in 1910, that Halley's comet appeared in the skies, quickening public interest in astronomy and bringing great crowds of visitors to the Observatory. Indeed, to this day they have never stopped coming—6,000 each summer—to look through the immense telescopes.

The character of astronomical research in the twentieth century does not lend itself to sensational discoveries. It still serves many practical uses, as it did in the days of Langley's time-service system. In fact, it was at Allegheny Observatory that much work was done in recent years in the development of the spectroscopic method of steel analysis, a discovery which has taken many costly delays, hard labor, and danger out of the steel manufacturing craft.

In a sense, the character and ability of men associated with the Observatory may be judged by the high positions to which they have been called. Dr. Heber D. Curtis, director from 1920 to 1930, is now director of the University of Michigan's observatory. Dr. Schlesinger

is now director at Yale University's observatory. From Allegheny, Dr. Keeler went to Lick Observatory, and Dr. Langley to the Smithsonian Institution. The present director of the Observatory, which is a department of the University of Pittsburgh, is Dr. Frank C. Jordan. Under him the general research program has continued. Unlike most other scientists, astronomers carry on their work over long periods of time, sometimes from one century to another. Principal work at the Observatory today is the measurement of star distances. Since 1914 fifty-three thousand photographs have been made, from which the distances of fourteen thousand stars have been determined—more than have been made anywhere else in the world and, according to astronomers, more accurately.

With an observatory always open to them, citizens of Allegheny County—although they may not know it—have become “star-conscious” as have residents of few other communities. And now arising on the former site of the municipal building of the old City of Allegheny, now Pittsburgh's North Side, is a building in which there will be re-kindled the keen interest in astronomy which the community has shown before. There will stand the new Buhl Planetarium and Institute of Popular Science. On the ceiling of the Planetarium's auditorium will be recreated, by an intricate system of light control, the sky as it appears at night. Sitting in their chairs, spectators will see the sky as it appears at the moment (for the sky changes as all the bodies of the universe move about), or as it appeared on a certain night a thousand years ago, or as it will appear on a certain night a thousand years hence.

Gift to the people from the Buhl Foundation, the new Planetarium, to be completed in the spring of 1939, recognizes the long and active interest of the Allegheny County community in astronomy, great science in its own right and mother of a score of younger, equally humanitarian sciences.

DRAMA OF FLIGHT

As in no other place in the community, there is repeated each day on the wide sweep of the Allegheny County Airport a drama of what is probably man's greatest scientific accomplishment of the twentieth century—flight. There, on regular schedule, the big 'planes arrive and depart. It is fitting that Allegheny County Airport should be a principal terminal on the great network of airlines across the American

continent, for it was in Allegheny County that the first scientific approach to solution of the problem of human flight was made.

An unfortunate controversy among early airplane pilots has clouded this chapter of the history of science in Allegheny County. But in the perspective of the several decades which have passed since then, the story now can be told, it is hoped, with fair credit given to all the men whose vision made possible today's science of aviation. No one can question that the Wright Brothers, Oliver and Wilbur, ingenious mechanics, built the first successful man-carrying airplane. Nor can it be denied that from their first daring flight in a heavier-than-air machine other men carried on this triumph, and made a reality of the ancient dream of flight.

It was in the 1880's, while director of Allegheny Observatory on Perrysville Avenue, that Samuel Pierpont Langley began his pioneer experiments in aerodynamics, the science upon which human flight is based. Little was known of the earth's atmosphere in those times, for only in balloons had men risen far above the earth's surface. Meteorology, the science of weather, had hardly been born. It was in seeking for the explanation for certain phenomena he had observed in his astronomical research that he began his study of the atmosphere. And from that it was an easy progression to the study of the action of air upon nature's inhabitants of the atmosphere, the birds. Langley reasoned that it was more than a flapping of wings that kept birds in flight. He observed, as have all of us, that some birds can soar for long periods of time, without even moving their bodies. He concluded that there was some peculiar construction in the birds' wings which gave them lift. And there was—an upward curve on the upward side of the wing. He then built wings—of paper and bamboo—and threw them into the air, and watched them glide. A sport for children today, it was a scientific experiment in Langley's time.

He was on the track of something. And as a scientist would, he decided there must be certain types of wings—that is, wings with certain degrees of curvature on the upper side—which would have the most lift. So he built what he and his friends called a "whirling table," a machine with which he could measure with exactness the lifting power of the wings he built. The "whirling table" was a giant swinging arm which spun around as fast as sixty miles an hour. At the end of the arm was a vertical rod to which wings were attached so that they freely moved up and down. Thus, he could calculate that when

A MODEL OF THE FAMOUS "WHIRLING TABLE" BUILT BY SAMUEL PIERPONT LANGLEY TO OBTAIN FORMULAS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF WINGS OF MEASURABLE LIFTING POWER. THESE EXPERIMENTS, MADE WHILE PROFESSOR LANGLEY WAS DIRECTOR OF THE ALLEGHENY OBSERVATORY ON PERRYVILLE AVENUE, IN THE 1880'S RESULTED IN HIS FAMOUS BOOK, "EXPERIMENTS IN AERODYNAMICS," WHICH APPEARED IN 1891 WHILE SECRETARY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION. AS FITTING BACKGROUND TO THE "WHIRLING TABLE" MODEL IS A REPLICATION OF THE OLD ALLEGHENY OBSERVATORY IN WHICH LANGLEY EXPERIMENTED WITH AERODYNAMICS—BEHIND A HIGH BOARD FENCE.



moving through the air at fifty miles an hour, one certain type of wing had a given amount of lift, whereas another wing had less lift—or more. Aeronautical engineers do the same thing today in their wind tunnels, the difference being that their model airplane wings stay in a fixed place while fan-pushed air is rushed past them. In both methods, the object is the study of the action of swift-moving air upon wings of certain curvatures.

THE FLYING MACHINE

It is interesting to note that Langley's "whirling table" was constructed inside a high fence. Had it been generally known that the director of Allegheny Observatory was experimenting with "flying machines," there would have been serious doubts of his mental soundness. In those times only wild-eyed boys and cranks believed that men would one day fly.

Exact formulas for construction of wings of measurable lifting power were produced at the "whirling table." Armed with these, Langley next progressed to the building of model airplanes, much like those built by boys of the present day, even to the propellers powered by rubber bands. Standing on a hillside, launching his 'planes, Langley found the principles of wing construction he had formulated proved true.

In 1887 Dr. Langley went to Washington to become secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and there continued his experiments. His famous book, *Experiments in Aerodynamics*, a veritable handbook of airplane wing construction, appeared in 1891, more than a decade before the first man-carrying 'plane appeared. Aeronautical engineers of the present day point to that volume as the cornerstone of the science of flight.

Five years after the appearance of *Aerodynamics*, Langley was ready to launch—cautiously, in the manner of the thoughtful scientist—his "aerodrome," a small flying machine equipped with a steam engine, not planned to carry a man. It was in the spring of 1896 that the little ship was catapulted from a houseboat in the Potomac River, near Washington. It flew for three-quarters of a mile before it came to rest on the water. Photographs of that epoch-making flight still exist. Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of that other mechanical marvel, the telephone, was among observers that day, and he said, "No one who witnessed that extraordinary spectacle of a steam engine flying

with wings in the air like a great soaring bird could doubt for one moment the practicability of mechanical flight." The "aerodrome" flew again in November, that time just a thousand feet short of a mile.

Not until October of 1903 did Langley reach the goal he aimed at when his experiments began in Allegheny County almost twenty years before. It was then he tried a man-carrying airplane. And it failed. Genius though he was, Langley tried to catapult his 'plane—as does the United States Navy in launching 'planes from ships—instead of equipping it with wheels for the much easier gradual rise from a flat field. Newspapers dubbed the 'plane "Langley's Folly," and Congress cut off further funds for experimentation. In December of the same year the Wright Brothers, at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, made their first successful flight, and won their deserved honor. Langley died three years later, without knowing that in 1914 Glenn H. Curtiss would equip "Langley's Folly" with pontoons and successfully fly it over Lake Keuka in New York.

Disappointment came to Samuel Pierpont Langley in the most daring scientific experiment he undertook. But to his undying glory stands the monument of painstaking experiments which led to the solution of the problem of human flight, experiments made on one of the many hills of Allegheny County, the community which was his home and workshop for two decades.

INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE

Industry nurtured science in Allegheny County. Visitors came from every corner of the globe to look with wonder on the great factories which were turning laboratory discoveries into useful channels. Skeptics might say that the motive behind the community's scientific research was the seeking of wealth. And truly, perhaps. But somehow factories cannot for long produce profit-making commodities which are not useful to man.

Famed as a center where science and its products were welcome, it was natural then that to Allegheny County would come young, imaginative George Westinghouse with an idea that was to revolutionize the railroad industry. He had obtained his first patent on the airbrake in 1869, in a time when fatal wrecks were a common occurrence on the railroads. There was for him the usual struggle to obtain financial backing, but in the end he succeeded in interesting a group of railroad men, and a factory was established on Liberty Avenue at

THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY AIRPORT.

A 1938 SKY-VIEW SHOWS ONE OF THE
LARGEST AND MOST MODERN AIR-
PORTS IN EXISTENCE. THIS AIR
TERMINAL HAS THE HIGHEST OFFI-
CIAL RATING AND THE LARGEST
AREA OF PAVED RUNWAYS IN THE
WORLD. LANDING FACILITIES AND
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT IS OF
THE FINEST. THE TERMINAL HAS
BEEN PRONOUNCED "PERFECT AC-
CORDING TO EXISTING STANDARDS."



Twenty-fifth Street. There were great reservoirs of natural gas beneath Allegheny County, entirely unused, although their tapping would bring a cheap fuel to homes and industries of the community; George Westinghouse pioneered in putting it to use. Probably outstanding in his work was his role in ushering in the age of electricity.

Another young scientist who knew in which community a new idea was welcome was Charles Martin Hall, who at twenty-two years of age had invented—at Oberlin College in Ohio where he was a student—a method for extracting aluminum from the clay in which it is found. Aluminum was then as expensive and as rare as gold. Two years later, in 1888, he arrived in Pittsburgh with his idea, in search of help for the launching of what was to be a great industry. He obtained financial backing from Alfred E. Hunt and George Hubbard Clapp of the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratories. The price of aluminum, produced by Hall's method, fell to a point that made it available for a hundred uses. Today, aluminum is all about us, an everyday necessity of life. And more uses for it are found each year.

The stories of Hall's aluminum and Westinghouse's airbrake are but two of many in Allegheny County's past. No small share of the honor for the development of radio broadcasting comes to scientists of the community.

Never ungrateful to her scientists has been Allegheny County. Indeed, there is probably no institution of which the community is more proud than its Mellon Institute of Industrial Research. The Institute is an expression of the community's faith in what science can do. The Institute's history is an omen of what science will do for generations yet unborn.

The history of science in the past, in Allegheny County and elsewhere, is almost always the story of the isolated researcher alone in his struggle. Often for lack of help he progressed slowly by trial and error. Or he never reached his goal at all. In Europe, particularly in Germany, during the last century, industry recognized the fact-finder as an invaluable helper of the man in the business office and the man at the lathe. The first man to bring this message to America was a young chemist, Robert Kennedy Duncan, who returned after study in Germany with an idea of a recognized partnership between industry and science, instead of the uneconomical part-time relations of the past. Dr. Duncan got his plan into operation on a modest scale at the University of Kansas. The soundness of his idea was learned of in Pittsburgh, and

in 1911 he established the first industrial research fellowships at the University of Pittsburgh. In 1913, one year before Dr. Duncan died, the plan he developed was put on a permanent basis by the late Andrew W. and Richard B. Mellon, in the Mellon Institute.

MELLON INSTITUTE

The Institute today works just as Dr. Duncan had planned. An individual or corporation seeking the solution to some problem presents it to the Institute, which in turn engages one or more scientists whose training and experience fit them for that particular job. In addition to laboratory and materials with which to work, Institute scientists have at their command an exhaustive reference library and the help of fellow scientists working on similar problems.

The proof of its worth has been the productions of the Institute's laboratories. There scientists have studied smoke abatement, cause and prevention of tooth decay, a better way to diagnose tuberculosis in its early stages, new treatments for pneumonia, cosmetics, food packing, dry cleaning, silverware, sewer pipes, yeast, and laundering. At first dependent upon the immediate community, Mellon Institute now has problems brought to it from all parts of the nation. Approximately a million dollars is invested annually in Mellon Institute today, a dollar-and-cents recognition of this scientific institution of Allegheny County.

While the Institute is a conspicuous example of the triumph of science in the community, there are hundreds of lesser-known laboratories throughout Allegheny County. For the role of science has grown to a major one in the drama of industry, and it seems destined to grow even more in the years to come. From the laboratories of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company have come some of the most startling discoveries in physics research in the past decade. And it has been predicted that these are but forerunners of more breathtaking revelations yet to come. Almost unsuspected by the community, a medical center has grown up in Pittsburgh, a center which is on the threshold of being the equal of that anywhere else in the world. Training for careers in all branches of science is provided in the five Allegheny County institutions of higher learning, the University of Pittsburgh, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Duquesne University, Mt. Mercy College for Women, and Pennsylvania College for Women. The laboratories of these institutions themselves have produced some notable inventions and discoveries. Allegheny County also has a large

research laboratory of the United States Bureau of Mines, from which have come a number of useful contributions to science.

If tomorrow holds good things for Allegheny County, it is because her scientists are making them today. The frontiers of the west are no longer open to her sons and daughters. But within the County's boundaries today are open frontiers, wider than those which awaited the pioneers of a century ago who started from the Point westward on the Ohio. The region's resources, new light thrown on them from the laboratory, are worth many times what they were one hundred years ago. Monsieur Anser's contemplated exploit on the promenade of Ninth Street Bridge would today be a tame story, indeed, printed alongside the true account of what any one of a hundred scientists of Allegheny County may tell the world of his discovery within the coming year.

CHAPTER XIII

Architecture

By

HENRY HORNBOSTEL

THE materials of architecture largely dictate the style of any given era. Thus it may easily be understood that the development of roads, and methods for transportation of materials and artizans, usually brings about a resulting development of building, and therefore of architectural design.

Unlike Marc Antony's famous declaration in his funeral oration over Julius Caesar, in architecture, the good nor the bad is seldom interred with the architect's bones, each remaining to his glory or his evident shame.

Early architecture in Allegheny County and the rest of Western Pennsylvania differs little from that of other sections of frontier territory except that the seaboard regions enjoyed a greater advantage in obtaining building materials. Thus it is not at all surprising that practically every structure built here, no matter what its purpose, was of logs. In a land of unlimited forests nothing was more natural.

The progress of architecture in Allegheny County certainly did not gain impetus immediately after the creation of Allegheny County by the Assembly. Eight years after that welcome legislative enactment or in 1796 there were but one hundred and fifty houses in Pittsburgh, the county seat, and most of them were of logs.

Naturally, the internal dissension of boundary disputes, land disputes, and wars with the Indians, prevented anything like a building boom, nor did conditions encourage the peaceful cultivation of the architect's profession. In fact his services were not needed or desired by the settlers whose method of building was to mark and fell the necessary trees and then snake them out of the forest by horse or oxen. The neighbors and the prospective home owner did the rest, assisted by no little amount of corn whiskey.

There was no serious development in our architecture, therefore, until almost the end of the eighteenth century, and even this was

negligible. It can be stated definitely that during the period 1750 to 1790 most of the buildings in Allegheny County were of logs.

Even after the beginning of definite trends in design and the use of other materials the use of logs for building construction purposes did not cease. Rather the practice continued well into the Nineteenth Century. Economy and availability directed their use and our early forebears had no money or farm produce to waste.

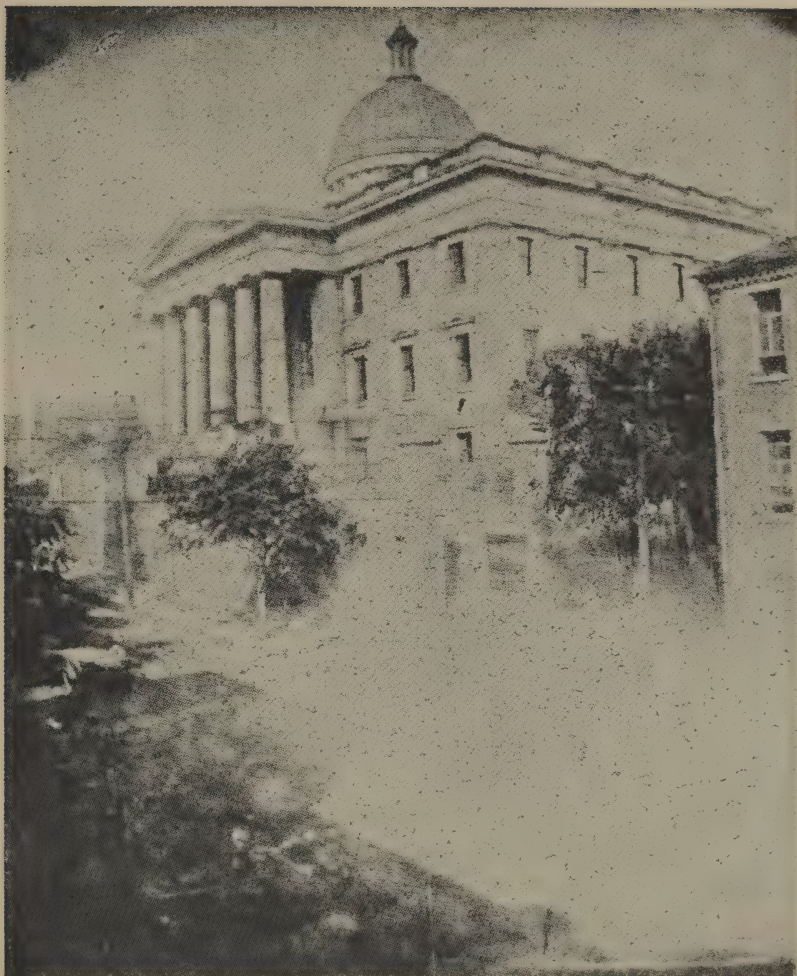
Wagon travel was slow until about 1818 when the hard-surfaced pike was introduced, and built until about 1827, bringing prosperity to the remoter regions whereas the first dirt roads, constructed between 1790 and 1805 were rough and dusty when dry; and when wet they were both impossible and impassable. As a result wagon travel was slow until the pikes came. Later when the canals were built from 1826 to 1850 many more districts found the horn of plenty in the wilderness.

Architecture's real advance appeared with the railroads during the early 1850's, the new invention hauling materials as well as passengers at a speed which amazed the citizens of that day as well as ruining the old draymen. From that time forward architecture began to sit up and take nourishment in Allegheny County and the rest of Western Pennsylvania.

Of course the county's growth has taken its toll among the fine buildings of years past. But here and there one remains to remind us of the builders of generations ago.

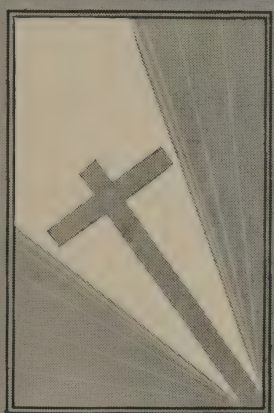
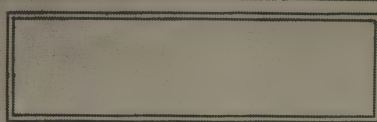
A familiar sight, we all hope, to every school child of Allegheny County is the little brick building in downtown Pittsburgh, near the Point, our historic Blockhouse. No more important building of the County's fertile past exists. If the Fort Pitt Blockhouse could talk, it would surely tell of the great siege by the Indian warriors during Pontiac's War in 1763. It would tell of visits by young George Washington. It could tell, if it would, of rough frontiersmen defying the tax collectors of British King George III; of Allegheny County farm boys making ready to march away to fight in the Revolutionary War; of the Whiskey Rebellion; of many another incident in this region's early history.

The Blockhouse's very construction speaks of the past, for the bricks of which it was made were the favorite material of early builders who found plentiful supplies of clay and shale nearby for their manufacture. More than a million bricks, made by hand on the site of the construction, went into the building of Fort Pitt, which, like the redoubt to



THE SECOND COURT HOUSE OF ALLEGHENY
COUNTY AS IT APPEARED IN 1876. NOTE THE
BEAUTIFUL DORIC COLUMNS AND GREAT
DOME.

RODEF SHALOM SYNAGOGUE AT TOP OF
PAGE OPPOSITE IS A MODERN INTERPRETA-
TION OF BYZANTINE AND ARABIAN ARCHI-
TECTURE. ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL AT CENTER
IS AN EXCEPTIONALLY INTERESTING INTER-
PRETATION OF THE LATER ENGLISH GOTHIC
OF THE 17TH CENTURY. THE HEINZ CHAPEL
BOTTOM AT LEFT IS AN EXAMPLE OF THE
FRENCH FLAMBUOYANT GOTHIC, AND RIGHT
THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH IS A MASTERPIECE
OF MODERNISTIC GOTHIC.



THE CATHEDRAL OF LEARNING OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH IS
AN INTERPRETATION OF THE PER-
PENDICULAR GOTHIC STYLE OF ENG-
LAND. THE BUILDING IS A MONU-
MENT TO THE VISION OF CHANCELLOR
JOHN G. BOWMAN.



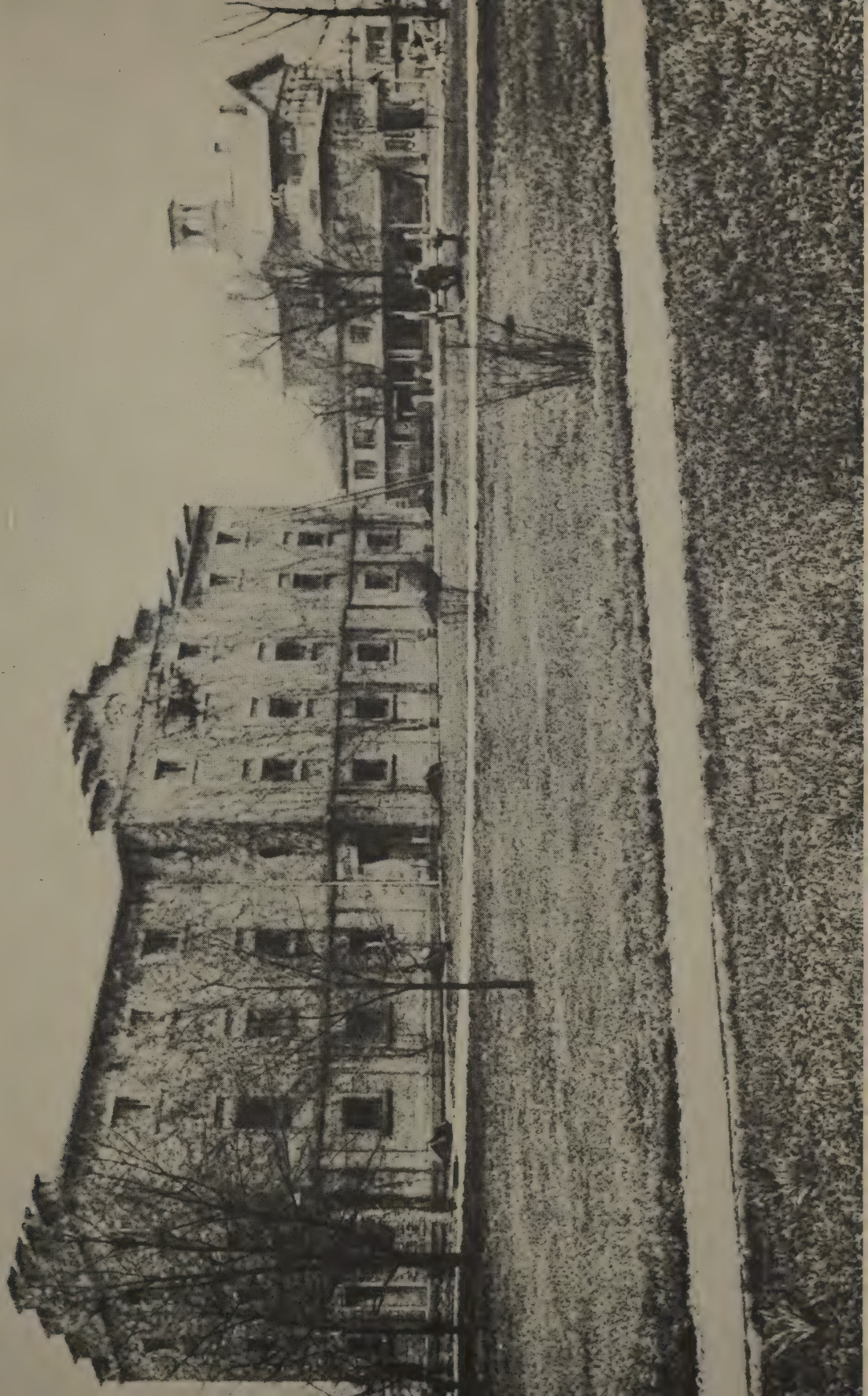
THE BUILDINGS WHICH RISE AMID
THE BROAD CAMPUS OF CARNEGIE
INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY REPRESENT AN ENSEMBLE OF INDUSTRIAL
ARCHITECTURE WITH A FRENCH ASPECT. SEEN FROM THE AIR, THEY
PRESENT A COMPREHENSIVE AND
PLEASING WHOLE.



A LLEGHENY COUNTY SOLDIERS
AND SAILORS MEMORIAL, EREC-
TED IN 1908, IS A GREEK COMPOSI-
TION DONE IN THE ROMAN STYLE.



BARRACKS AND OFFICERS' QUARTERS IN THE COMPOUND OF THE OLD FEDERAL ARSENAL, DESIGNED BY BENJAMIN HENRY LATROBE. THIS IS A REPRODUCTION OF AN OLD PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN SOMETIME AFTER THE CIVIL WAR.



HENRY HOBSON RICHARDSON,
ARCHITECT OF THE COURT HOUSE
AND JAIL OF THE COUNTY OF ALLE-
GHENY AT PITTSBURGH, WAS A
GREAT GENIUS OF HIS PERIOD.
RICHARDSON'S MASTERPIECE, AS THE
COURT HOUSE IS REGARDED, WAS
DEDICATED SEPTEMBER 24, 1888, THE
FINAL DAY OF THE COUNTY'S OB-
SERVANCE OF ITS CENTENNIAL.



which we refer, was constructed by the British in 1764, under supervision of Colonel Henry Bouquet, whose name is still visible on a stone above the doorway to the only remaining relic.

At the time defense of the frontier was being provided by Fort Pitt's soldiers, the farmer folk of Allegheny County were building their homes of logs. Authentic and original examples of this type of building are rare today in Allegheny County. One such is the Forsythe Cabin, built about 1823 in Wilkesburg, and now located on Penn Avenue near Negley in East Liberty. There is also Martin's Cabin, also called Girty's Cabin, in Schenley Park. A third is the so-called Snyder's Cabin, also in Schenley Park and said to have been built by Ambrose Newton, who was an artilleryman at Fort Pitt in 1761.

As the hard-working farmers prospered, they turned to more permanent types of construction material for their homes—no doubt often at the behest of their wives who must have found the log houses damp and chill in winter, and hard to keep clean the year 'round. One of the earliest and most attractive stone farmhouses still standing in the County is the James Miller home in South Park, popularly called the Old Stone Manse. It was built about 1808. Its rugged walls seem to have grown out of the ground about them.

There are yet standing several other old houses of the same period, all reminders of the fine craftsmanship of their builders. These, we should remember, were for the most part unlettered men. More fortunate ones among them had books of instruction on building. But, as we have said, there were not available to them lumber yards nor stone quarries nor brick kilns. They had to build with what was handy, adapting their materials to their problem as they went along.

A memorable year in Allegheny County's architectural history was 1813 for it was then Benjamin Henry Latrobe, probably the community's first trained architect, was sent here by the Federal Government to design the Allegheny Arsenal in Lawrenceville. Latrobe had previously been put in charge of construction of the United States Capitol in Washington. He remained here for two years, while the building of this major base for army operations was in progress. Cost of the Arsenal, including the thirty-seven acres of land which it originally covered, probably amounted to \$300,000. It was a center of important military activity. During the Civil War, the Arsenal's shops produced great quantities of munitions which were shipped by boat down the Ohio River.

Unfortunately, in recent years many of the Arsenal buildings have been demolished. A large portion of the original grounds have been sold, and the year seems not far away when the last trace of this great group of buildings will be no more.

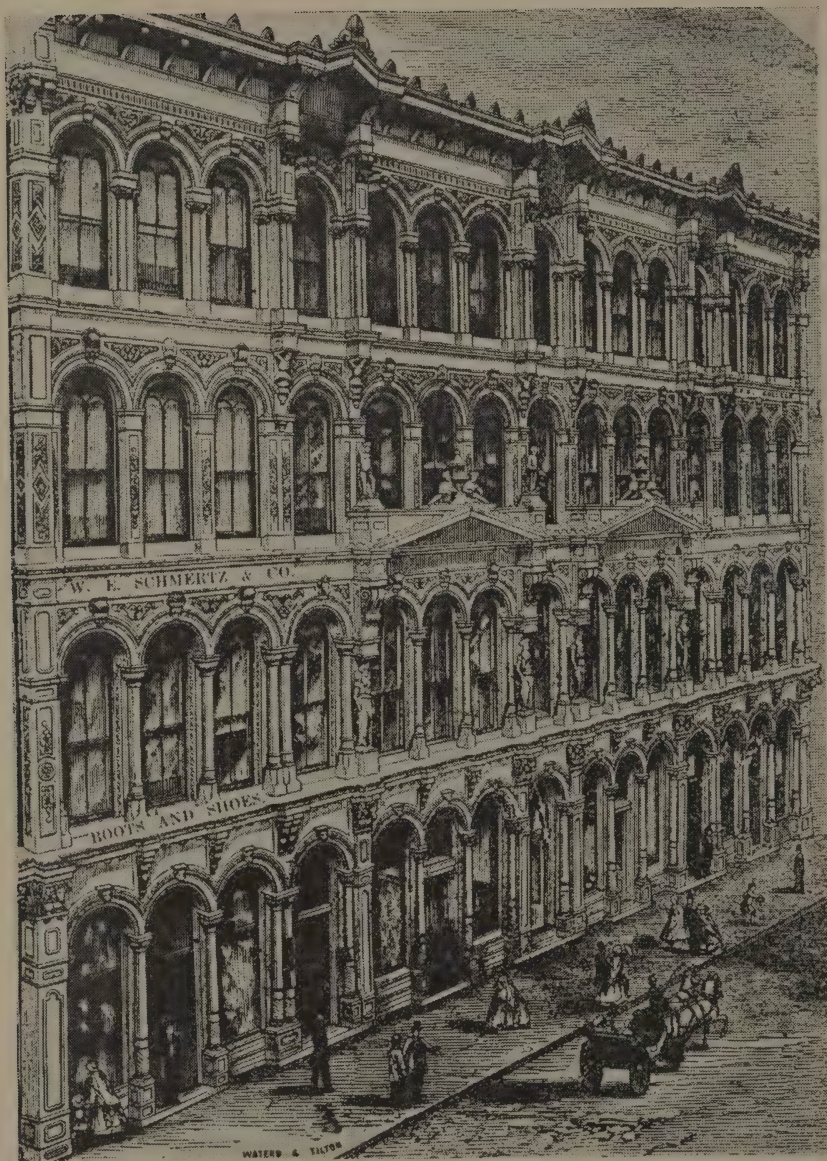
Curiously enough, one of the district's earliest office buildings is still standing, and is in use today. It is Burke's Building, at 211 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, now known as the Denny Building. The building was designed and erected in 1836 by John Chislett, who was Pittsburgh's best known architect of his day. The building's stone front has been painted, and many other alterations have been made. But still visible remain the main lines as Chislett planned them.

Large and costly homes began to appear in Allegheny County soon after the beginning of the Nineteenth Century. Several examples of these still exist. A noted one is the Schenley Mansion on the Stanton Heights golf course, above Morningside. The older stucco and stone portion of this Greek Revival mansion was built about 1835. The owner was William Croghan whose daughter Mary, eloped with a British Army officer, Captain Edward W. Harrington Schenley. Its interior is marked by elaborate carving on woodwork and ceiling.

On Penn Avenue, now headquarters of the Pittsburgh Club, is the John H. Shoenberger House, built by a member of a pioneer family in the district's iron industry in about 1847. It is another good example of Greek Revival architecture. Another example is the Isaac Lightner house, built in 1833, standing on Mount Royal Boulevard across from the mausoleum of Mount Royal Cemetery, near Glenshaw.

Building in tasteful style disappeared in Allegheny County—as it did elsewhere—a few years before the beginning of the Civil War. There were many causes. Among them was the introduction of machinery in the production of building materials, which robbed the craftsman of his incentive to work with his hands. There was great emphasis on making money, and making it quickly. Pride in fine work died out. Many years passed before the community again built structures worthy of preservation.

If we must choose one man as the greatest influence in the revival of sound architecture and building in Allegheny County, it is likely that we should choose Henry Hobson Richardson. It is he whom we may thank for the rugged simplicity of our Allegheny County Courthouse and our County Jail. Richardson almost single-handed brought about the Romanesque Revival in American architecture, free adaptation of



CAST IRON ARCHITECTURE HAD A GREAT VOGUE IN PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY COUNTY DURING THE MIDDLE EIGHTIES. (ABOVE) A NEW "IRON FRONT" BLOCK ON FIFTH STREET, NOW FIFTH AVENUE, AS SEEN WHEN BUILT IN 1859.

THE NATION'S OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE OF THE USE OF CAST IRON IN ARCHITECTURE IS THE DOME OF THE CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

the European Romanesque style—of pre-Gothic times—to American materials and uses. His style was imitated throughout the country. In addition to the two County buildings from Richardson's hand, we have the Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church on Allegheny Avenue on the North Side, an interesting example of Richardson's genius, even in small problems.

In those times, the well-to-do families, many of whom had made fortunes during or immediately after the Civil War, began to build their mansions, almost all more or less adaptations of Richardson's style. It was also at that time that the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company began to produce its remarkable plate glass in curved sheets, a luxury displayed in a great number of circular towers and rooms in Pittsburgh mansions. In those times, too, were constructed many churches in the manner of Richardson.

Quite a number of commercial buildings were designed in imitation of Richardson, most of them in horrible taste. Fortunately, many of them have been razed.

Construction of Carnegie Library and Carnegie Museum introduced to Pittsburgh the Italian Renaissance style, and shortly after that a great period of construction of large buildings began. This period was marked by the building of Carnegie Institute of Technology; the removal to Oakland of the University of Pittsburgh; the completion of St. Paul's Cathedral; and other developments in Pittsburgh's Oakland, a cultural center which no other city can parallel. In this period, too, many antiquated bridges were replaced by new and more beautiful ones. Many office buildings were constructed, of which the Frick Building still remains the most dignified.

In more recent years, Allegheny County architecture has produced a free adaptation of many styles.

The Gothic influence has produced such buildings as the First Baptist Church, the Heinz Memorial Chapel, the Stephen Collins Foster Memorial, and the Cathedral of Learning.

In the classic line, we have the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial, the City-County Building, the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, and the Later Roman facade of Carnegie Institute.

In commercial architecture, the interesting buildings are many. Of the hotels, the William Penn, especially its older part, has considerable merit. The Mellon National Bank is outstanding for its Roman

architecture. In plan and arrangement, the Schenley Apartments equal similar endeavors in New York.

Concentration of hospitals is admirable, particularly from the point of view of medical research. Outstanding as an attractive ensemble is the Montefiore Hospital.

A number of structures following the modern tendency are of interest. They include the Rodef Shalom Temple, the Allegheny County Office Building, the German Evangelical Church on Smithfield Street, and the Grant Building. Usually classic in design are our school buildings, and Schenley High School is an outstanding example of that type. In recent years, in downtown Pittsburgh and the shopping centers of our suburbs there has been much reconstruction of store fronts, almost always in the modern style. The Carnegie Institute of Technology group and the early buildings of the University of Pittsburgh follow the classic period likewise.

CHAPTER XIV

Boundaries

By

PARK H. MARTIN

STUDY of the shifting boundaries of Allegheny County and its subdivisions brings to light a fascinating story of irresistible development. Before 1788 this region was the nerve center of a wilderness empire over which France and Great Britain, Virginia and Pennsylvania, successively disputed. In the last 150 years, since the county was erected, there have occurred three major changes in its size and countless alterations in township, borough and city lines. These last continue to take place.

Feats of courage and sudden death frequently tipped the balance of international and colonial politics in determining the position of boundary lines in the early days. Historic claims to land at one time or another embraced within Allegheny County were advanced by Connecticut, New York, and Virginia, among the original thirteen colonies. The Iroquois claimed overlordship of the Delaware Indians living here and sold the territory between the Ohio and Allegheny Rivers and the Laurel Ridge to the English Colonies at Fort Stanwix in 1768. This original land deal, the first recorded for this region, established the two rivers as a boundary line which is still in use within the county.

When France laid claim to the Ohio Valley she did so with the apparent acquiescence of the Indians on the spot, although the Iroquois were instrumental in helping the English win the French and Indian War which resulted. The French occupation was purely military, however, and there were no regularly surveyed bounds established by them while they were garrisoned at Fort Duquesne. The leaden plates buried along the Ohio and Allegheny by Celeron, the French explorer, were merely claims to the ownership of the whole region and not at all to be compared with permanent monuments for surveys.

Chronologically, the first historic claimants to control of this region were the Iroquois. They maintained it more or less as a hunting preserve, however, without definite boundaries. Their power was represented by vicegerents, sometimes called "half-kings." Actually living here when the first white men came were numbers of Delawares and remnants of other tribes who had been pushed back from the seaboard

and were considered by the Iroquois as having somewhat the status of tenants. Much of the Indian trouble was directly traceable to this circumstance. It was the Iroquois who sold the land which Pennsylvania bought at Fort Stanwix. When Pennsylvania and Virginia settlers started to move in, the resident Delawares strenuously objected that they had not been consulted and went on the warpath.

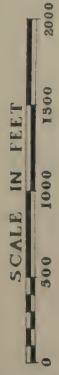
The confusion among the British titles to this region was due chiefly to the lack of accurate surveyed boundaries. Early grants of the Crown to Virginia and then to Connecticut established the principle that those two colonies should extend from sea to sea. The charter given to William Penn in 1681 established a western limit to Pennsylvania on the other side of which were supposed to lie the unsurveyed "Ohio country" of Virginia and the "northwest" belonging to Connecticut.

It was established finally that all the land west of Pennsylvania and south of the Ohio River should belong to Virginia, but no surveys were made at the time showing where this western boundary of Pennsylvania happened to be. The Virginia interpretation was that the Laurel Ridge was the Pennsylvania boundary and that the whole area west of that natural barrier and south of the Ohio, the Allegheny and the Kiskiminetas belonged properly to their Augusta County.

During the French possession this was purely academic. After the French had been driven away, however, the Fort Stanwix Treaty with the Iroquois reopened the whole question. Pennsylvania in that treaty bought the right to all the territory west of the Laurel Ridge and south of the Ohio and Allegheny to the Mason and Dixon Line, making it officially part of Cumberland County. As more and more settlers from Virginia filtered through from the south and more and more Pennsylvania traders and settlers came over the Forbes Road or the Kittanning Trail clashes were bound to occur where they met at the forks of the Ohio.

The first western boundary of Pennsylvania, figured according to the Virginia argument as five degrees of longitude west of and meandering as the Delaware River, was surveyed in 1769 by a party headed by Surveyor General David Rittenhouse and Provost Smith of "our college," now the University of Pennsylvania. The line he established ran about five miles west of the point. This "boundary," therefore, proved that Fort Pitt was in Pennsylvania even if the Virginia premises were accepted. It was originally determined astronomically by Smith

PITTSBURGH about 1800 showing also FORTS DUQUESNE and PITT



- 1 Hornwork of Fort Duquesne
- 2 Barracks
- 3 Commandant's House
- 4 Powder magazines
- 5 Storehouse
- 6 Wells
- 7 Casemates
- 8 Sally port
- 9 Bouquet's Redoubt,
- 10 Col William Butler's widow
- 11 Gen Richard Butler's widow
- 12 William Cecil
- 13 Dr Nathaniel Bedford,
- 14 Gen Wayne's headquarters
- 15 James O'Hara,
- 16 Abraham Kirkpatrick,
- 17 John Irwin
- 18 Redoubt, later a dwelling
- 19 Isaac Craig
- 20 John Neville
- 21 Reputed location of first post office
- 22 John Glasgow
- 23 Semple's Tavern, later John Ormsby's
- 24 John Ormsby
- 25 Jail
- 26 Presley Neville
- 27 John "Scull"
- 28 Adamson's lampchill
- 29 Green Tree Tavern; Courthouse
- 30 Watson's Tavern, once used as a
- 31 Hugh Henry Brackenridge
- 32 Market house
- 33 John Wilkins, Sr.
- 34 John Irwin's store
- 35 William Irwin's Tavern,
- 36 once used as a courthouse
- 37 Courthouse
- 38 Market house
- 39 Black Bear Tavern
- 40 Henderson's Ferry
- 41 Alexander Addison
- 42 John Wilkins, Jr.
- 43 Presbyterian Church
- 44 German church
- 45 Marie's Tavern, later home of
- 46 Wayne's stable, James Ross
- 47 Shipyard
- 48 James Robinson
- 49 O'Hara-Craig glassworks
- 50 Jones
- 51 Bausman's
- 52 Pittsburgh Academy
- 53 Market house



BOYD'S HILL

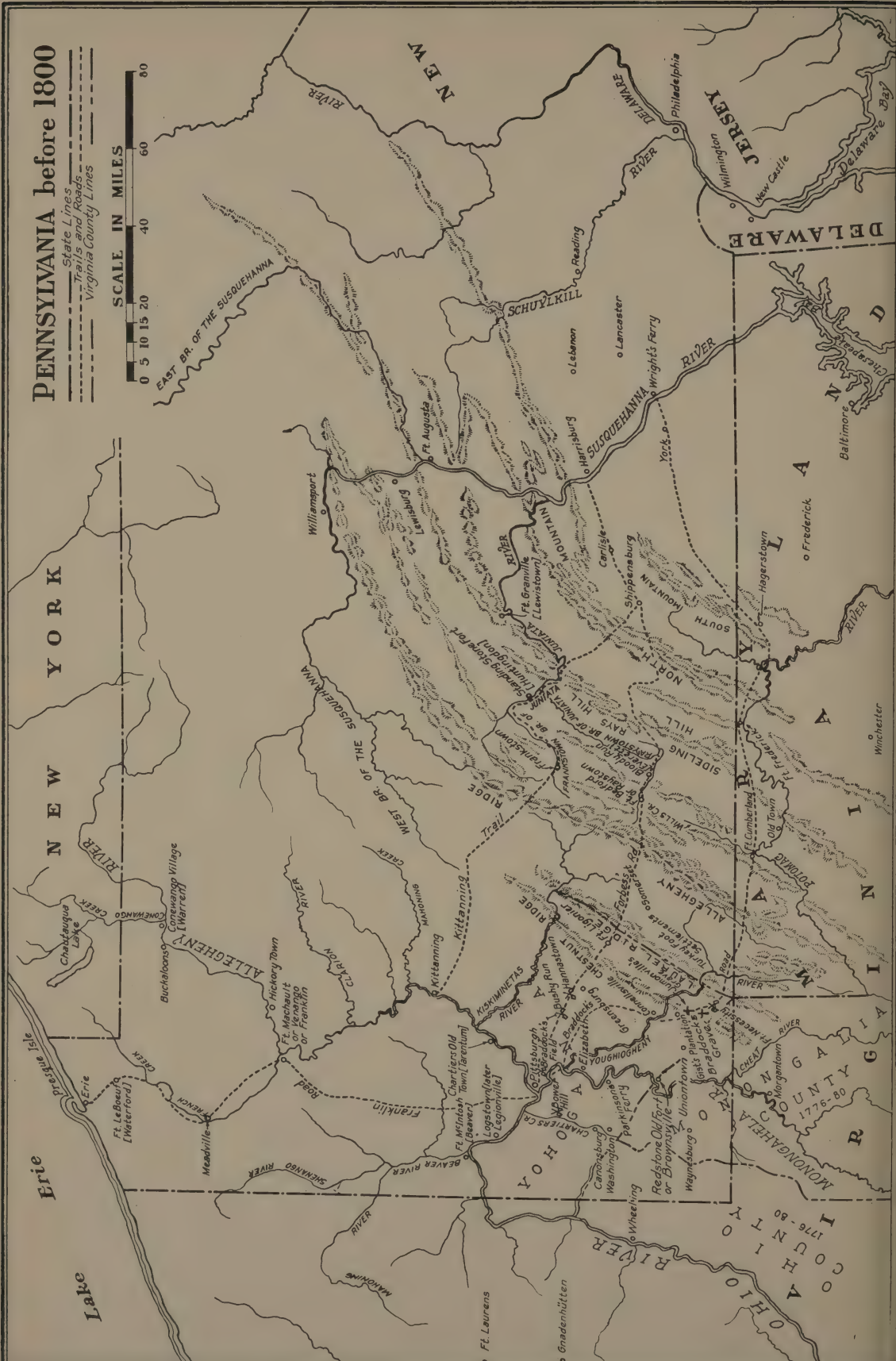
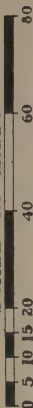
COAL HILL

ISLAND AT LOW WATER.
SOMETIMES SOWN IN GRAIN.

PENNSYLVANIA before 1800

State Lines
Trails and Roads
Virginia County Lines

SCALE IN MILES



and marked by blazes on trees in the forest. One of the trees blazed by Smith in 1769 stood in Scott Township until a few years ago when, having died, it was set afire by some boys and later blown over in a storm. It was called the "Charter Oak" and a community in Scott Township was recently named "Charter Oak" in its honor. This line was of no practical use after the controversy finally ended with Virginia accepting the present western boundary.

Lord Dunmore, governor of the colony of Virginia, used the Indian troubles as an excuse to establish the jurisdiction of Virginia by force of arms during "Dunmore's War." One of his agents bought the remains of Fort Pitt for fifty pounds in 1774 and it was rebuilt as Fort Dunmore, becoming the county seat of Yohogania County. The onset of the Revolutionary War brought a truce in the boundary dispute which was finally ended after 1780. To the Virginians of the period 1768-1780 all of present Allegheny County south of the Ohio and the Allegheny was successively part of Augusta County, the District of West Augusta, and Yohogania County.

To Pennsylvanians of the same period, the territory was considered as added to Cumberland County by terms of the Fort Stanwix Purchase on October 24, 1768. When Bedford County was created in 1771 and Westmoreland County in 1773 both counties successively assumed jurisdiction over this area.

In 1781 the part of Westmoreland south of the Monongahela was set up as Washington County, providing a separate jurisdiction for the majority of the Virginia settlers and eventually bringing about a peaceful end in 1783 to the Pennsylvania-Virginia feud. This established the Monongahela as a boundary line still observed within Allegheny County between a number of subdivisions. During all this period the land north of the Ohio and west of the Allegheny remained Indian country. Later, in 1784 and 1785, the treaties of Fort Stanwix and Fort McIntosh added the so-called "North Country" to Westmoreland County where it remained until 1788 and the erection of Allegheny County.

After acquiring the North Country the commonwealth determined to use it as a means of rewarding with land the services of the men who had served in the Continental Line during the Revolution. It was divided into Donation and Depreciation Lands and six Reserve Tracts, two of which were called Allegheny and Beaver. The line between the Donation and Depreciation Lands, as shown in the accompanying

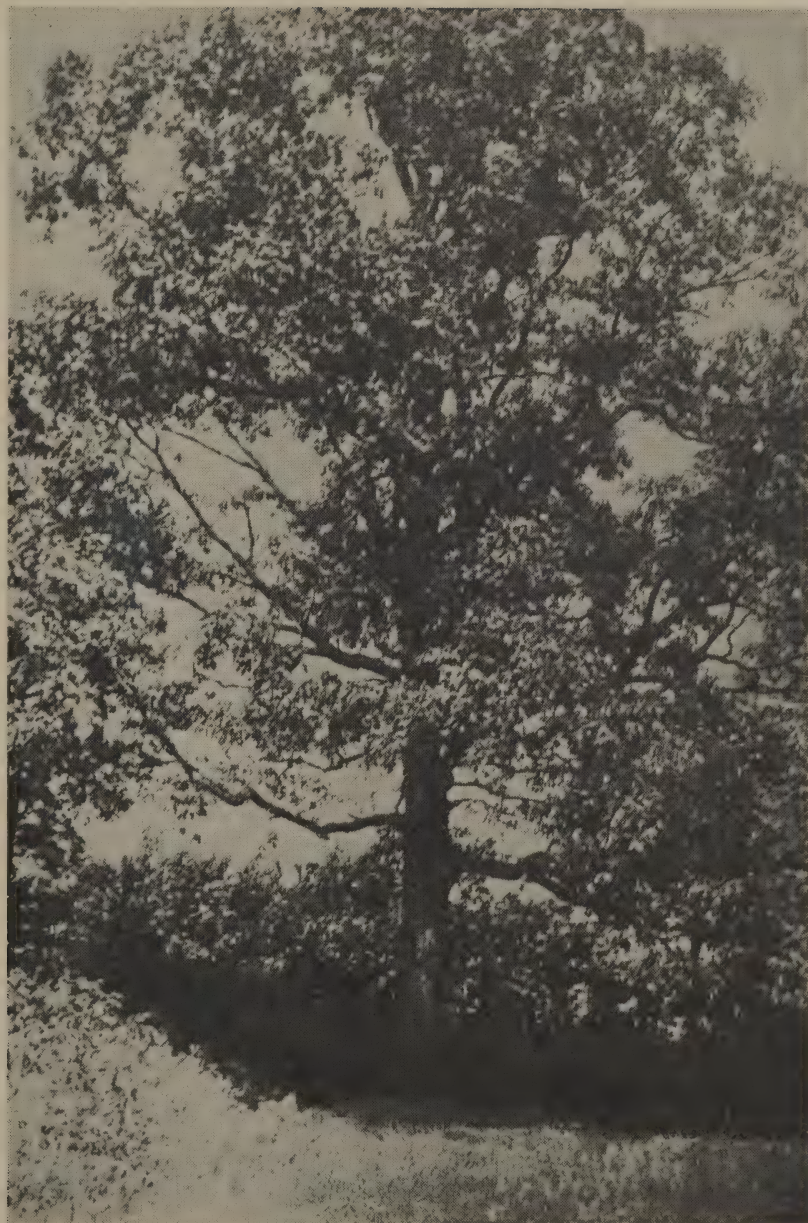
map, corresponded with what today is the north line of Butler County. These lands were divided into arbitrary districts of approximately equal acreage and surveyed by official surveyors in 1783. Title to the surveyed sections was vested by lottery in the old soldiers, most of whom in turn sold out to land companies.

Today, in the markedly different appearance of the township lines north and south of the Ohio and Allegheny Rivers, we have a reminder of the fact that these two sections of the county were first surveyed and plotted by Pennsylvanians and Virginians respectively. The Pennsylvanians divided the land on a map and assigned surveyors to long strips of territory running north and south in a straight line from the Ohio and the Allegheny to the present north line of Butler County. The Virginians, on the other hand, often "squatting" on the land before it was surveyed, followed natural lines such as streams and hilltops in making their first territorial divisions.

Allegheny County, as originally set up in 1788, included all of the old North Country in Pennsylvania and the present territory between the Allegheny and the Monongahela, all taken from Westmoreland, and most of its present territory between the Ohio and the Monongahela, taken from Washington County. A year later an additional slice of territory was taken from Washington County, rounding out the county's present southern boundary.

By act of the General Assembly in 1792 the Erie Triangle, which had been purchased from New York by the United States and in turn sold to Pennsylvania, was added to Allegheny County. Thus from 1792 until 1800, when the county was divided, Allegheny County included all of present day Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Lawrence, Butler and parts of Warren, Venango, Armstrong and Beaver. In 1800 the boundaries became substantially as they are today.

The townships originally created in what is now Allegheny County before 1800 were, south of the Ohio, Moon, St. Clair, Fayette, Mifflin and Robinson. Between the Monongahela and the Youghiogheny was all Elizabeth township. Between the Monongahela and the Allegheny were Pitt, Plum and Versailles townships and the borough of Pittsburgh. The latter, one of the manors of the Penn heirs exempted from confiscation, had been surveyed first in 1769 by Provost Smith, referred to above, and later in 1784. North of the Ohio and the Allegheny were Deer, Indiana, Ohio, Pine and Ross townships and Allegheny Town, the latter being set up in 1787.



CHARTER OAK, SCOTT TOWNSHIP, ABOUT 1890

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

MAP OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY

(On Opposite Page)

SHOWING ERECTION IN 1788 AND ANNEXATIONS
IN 1789 AND 1792

DONATION LANDS

| <i>District No.</i> | <i>Deputy Surveyors</i> |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| I | William Alexander |
| II | John Henderson |
| III | Griffith Evans |
| IV | Andrew Henderson |
| V | Benjamin Lodge |
| VI | James Christy |
| VII | William Power |
| VIII | Alexander McDowell |
| IX | Griffith Evans |
| X | David Watts |

DEPRECIATION LANDS

| <i>District No.</i> | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| [1] | Alexander McClean |
| [2] | Daniel Leet |
| | { Nathaniel Braden |
| | { William Alexander |
| [3] | { Samuel Nicholson |
| | { Ephriam Douglass |
| | { Samuel Jones |
| [4] | { James Cunningham |
| | { Joshua Elder |
| [5] | { John Morris |

NOTE: For references to lines of Depreciation and Donation districts see Reading Howell's map of 1792; Daniel Agnew, *Settlement and Land Titles of N. W. Penna.*; and Rev. J. H. Bausman, *History of Beaver County*.

(A) ALLEGHENY RESERVATION

Reserved by the State by Act of March 12, 1783. Smith's Laws, Vol. 2, Page 63.

(B) BEAVER RESERVATION

Reserved by the State by Act of March 12, 1783.

(C) FRANKLIN RESERVATION

Reserved by the State by Act of March 24, 1789.

(D) WATERFORD RESERVATION

Reserved by the State by Act of March 24, 1789.

(E) ERIE RESERVATION

Reserved by the State by Act of March 24, 1789.

(F) WARREN RESERVATION

Reserved by the State by Act of March 24, 1789.

PURCHASED FROM
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PURSUANCE OF AN ACT
APRIL 13, 1791 SEE VOLUME 14 PAGE 90
W BOOK No 4 PAGE 186
ANNEXED TO ALLEGHENY COUNTY
APRIL 13, 1792

SEE
STATUTES AT LARGE
VOLUME 14 PAGE 234
CHAPTER 14 SECTION 4

LINE BETWEEN
DONATION LANDS
AND
DEPRECIATED LANDS
ACT OF MARCH 12, 1783
CHAPTER 936 SECTION 2 AND 5
VOLUME 2 PAGE 62

PORTION OF WASHINGTON COUNTY
ANNEX TO
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
SEE
PENNSYLVANIA LAWS
VOLUME 2 PAGE 432
CHAPTER 1424 SECTION 2
SEPT 17, 1789

ORIGINAL LINE OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY

WASHINGTON COUNTY
FORMED FROM
A PART OF
WESTMORELAND COUNTY
SEE
PENNSYLVANIA LAWS
VOLUME 1 PAGE 517
CHAPTER 420 SECTION 2
MARCH 28, 1781

LAKE ERIE

NEW

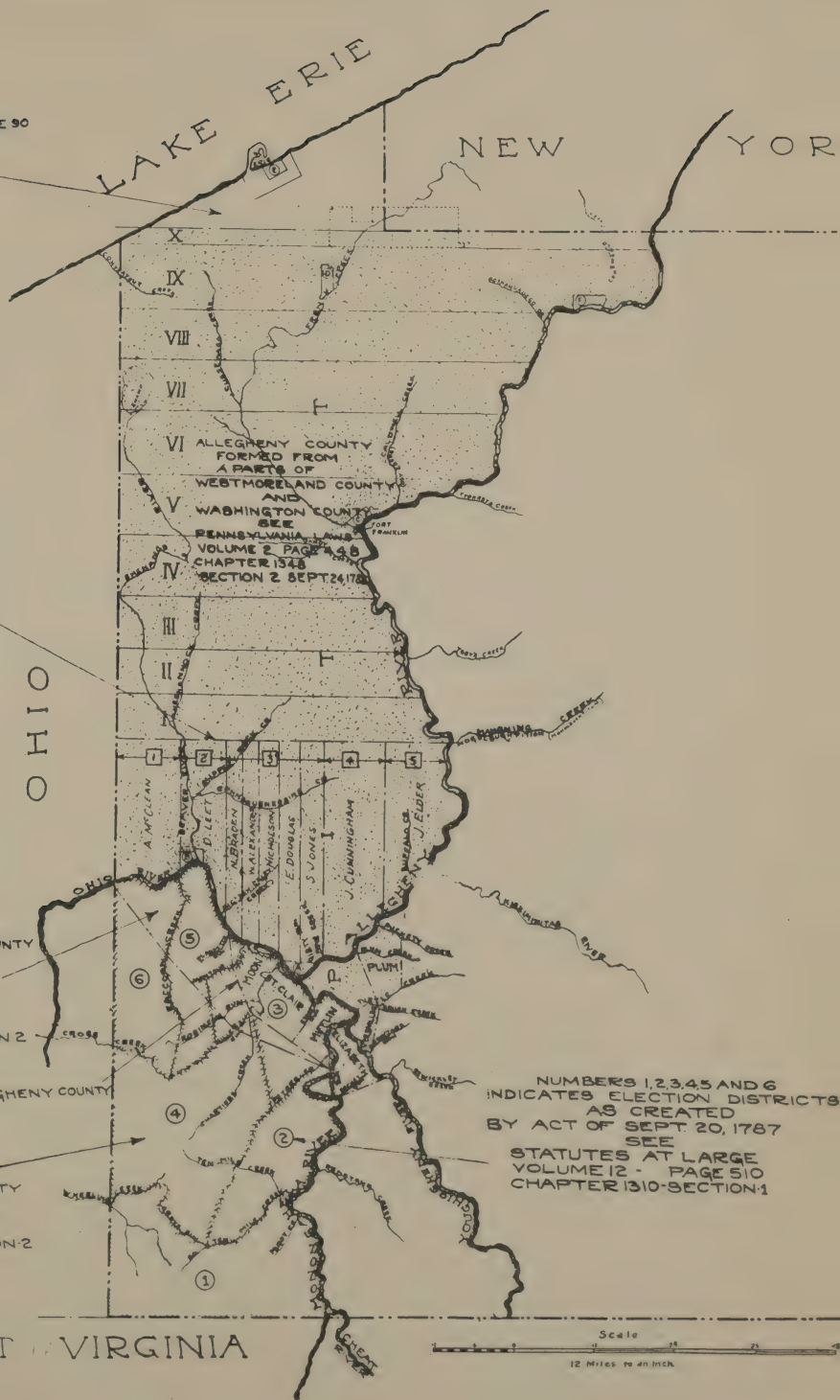
YOR

O H I O

WEST VIRGINIA

NUMBERS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 AND 6
INDICATES ELECTION DISTRICTS
AS CREATED
BY ACT OF SEPT. 20, 1787
SEE
STATUTES AT LARGE
VOLUME 12 - PAGE 510
CHAPTER 1310-SECTION 1

Scale
12 MILES TO AN INCH



MAP OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY

(On Opposite Page)

SHOWING COUNTIES ERECTED FROM ALLEGHENY COUNTY
BY ACT OF MARCH 12, 1800

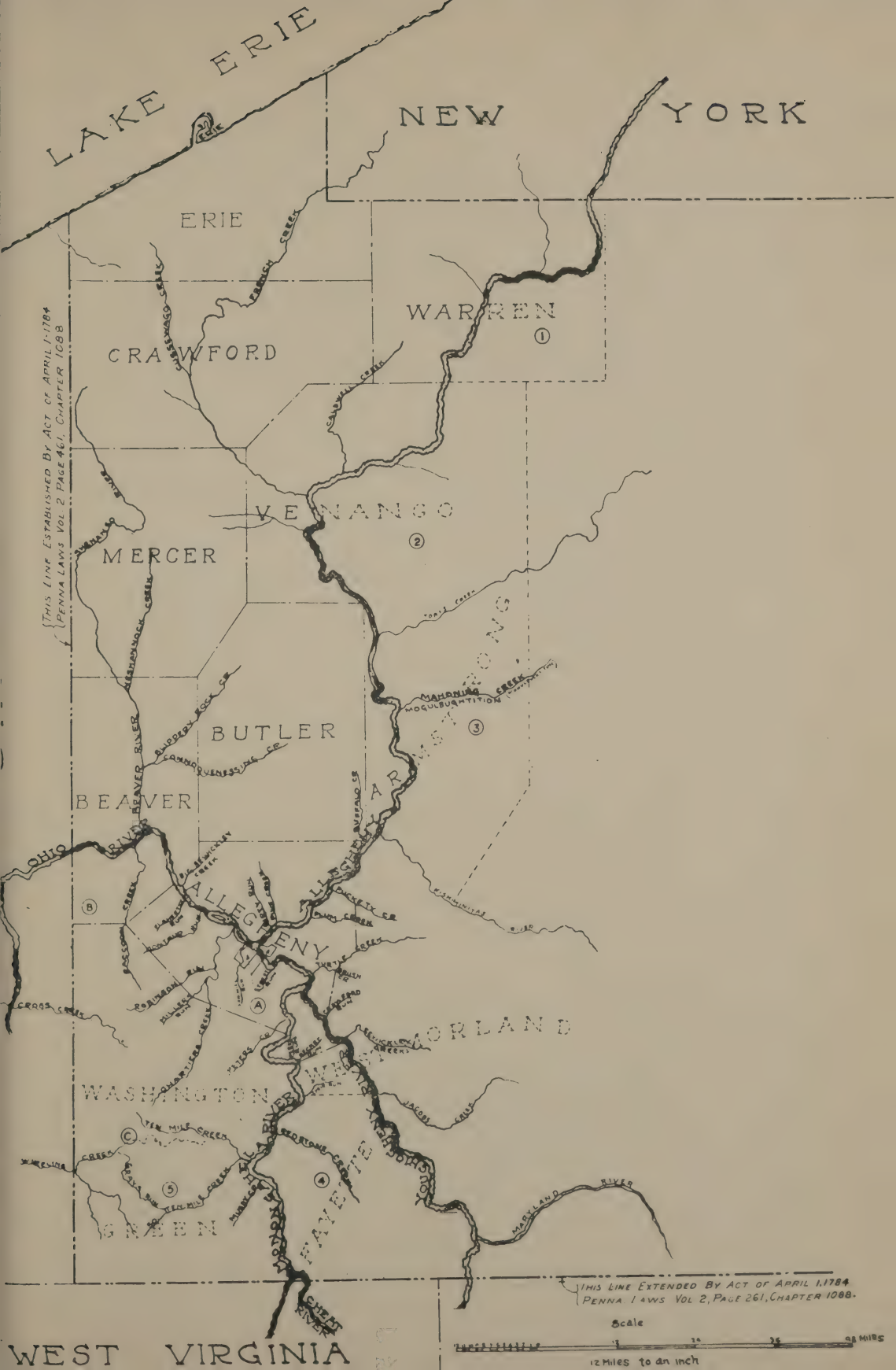
Statutes at Large: Vol. 16, Page 455, Chapter 2130

- (1) A portion of Lycoming County included in the erection of Warren County, April 12, 1800.
- (2) A portion of Lycoming County included in the erection of Venango County, April 12, 1800.
- (3) Portions of Lycoming County and Westmoreland County included in the erection of Armstrong County.
- (4) A portion of Westmoreland County included in the erection of Fayette County, Sept. 26, 1783.
- (5) A portion of Washington County included in the erection of Green County, Feb. 9, 1796.

- (A) Pitt Manor—by warrant—bearing date of Jan. 5, 1769, to the Hon. Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esqrs. True and absolute proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania.

Pitt Manor later included in Pitt Township and St. Clair Township upon the erection of Allegheny County in Sept. 24, 1788.

- (B) This portion of Beaver County taken from Washington County at time of erection of Beaver County, March 12, 1800.
- (C) Washington County formed from a part of Westmoreland County. See Pennsylvania Laws, Vol. 1, Page 517, Charter 420, Section 2, March 28, 1781.



ALLEGHENY COUNTY

MAP OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY

(On Opposite Page)

SHOWING TOWNSHIPS CREATED BETWEEN 1788 AND
ESTABLISHING OF COURTS IN COUNTIES CREATED IN 1800

NOTE: This map shows townships in which Allegheny County held jurisdiction until actions and suits brought prior to June 1, 1800, were disposed of, making the final date of said jurisdiction indefinite.*

References from Bausman's *History of Beaver County*

- (M₁) A portion of Sewickley Township later included in Beaver County.
- (G₃) A portion of Moon Township later included in Beaver County.
- (L₁) A portion of Beaver Township later included in Beaver County.
- (L₂) A portion of Beaver Township later included in Beaver County.
- (L₃) A portion of Beaver Township later included in Beaver County.

References from Durant's *History of Lawrence County*

- (L₄) A portion of Beaver Township later included in Mercer County.
- (L₅) A portion of Beaver Township later included in Mercer County.

References from Warner's *History of Crawford County*

- (H₁) A portion of Irvine Township later included in Venango County.
- (H₂) A portion of Irvine Township later included in Venango County.
- (J₄) A portion of Mead Township later included in Crawford, Erie, and Warren Counties.
- (J₃) A portion of Mead Township later included in Crawford County.

References from Warner's *History of Erie County*

- (J₂)(J₅) Portions of Erie Township later included in Erie County.

Reference from Waterman Watkins' *History of Butler County*

- (K₂) A portion of Buffalo Township formerly a portion of Deer Township later included in Armstrong County.
- (K₃) A portion of Buffalo Township (formerly a portion of Deer Township) and a portion of Deer Township later forming Buffalo Township, Butler County.

(Continued on page 278)

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

(Continued from page 276)

- (K₄)(M₃) Portions of Deer Township and Pine Township forming Middlesex Township, later included in Butler County.
- (M₂)(K₅) Portions of Deer Township and Pine Township forming Connoquenessing Township later included in Butler County.
- (K₆) A portion of Deer Township later included in Butler County.

TOWNSHIPS

- (A) Pitt Township.....Erected Dec. Term, 1788
- (B) Plum Township.....Erected Dec. Term, 1788
- (C) Versailles Township.....Erected Dec. Term, 1788
- (D) Elizabeth Township.....Erected Dec. Term, 1788
- (E) Mifflin Township.....Erected Dec. Term, 1788
- (F) St. Clair Township.....Erected Dec. Term, 1788
- (G) Moon Township.....Erected Dec. Term, 1788
- (G₁) Fayette Township.....March Session, 1790
- (A₁) Pittsburgh Township.....Erected Sept. 6, 1792
- (H) Irvine Township.....Erected Dec. Session, 1795
- (J) Mead Township.....Erected Dec. Session, 1795
- (J₁) Erie Township.....Erected June Session, 1795
- (K) Deer Township.....Erected June Session, 1795
- (L) Beaver Township.....Erected June Session, 1796
- (M) Pine Township.....Erected June Session, 1796
- (M₁) Sewickley Township.....Erected Dec. Session, 1797
- (K₁) Buffalo Township.....Erected Dec. Session, 1797
- (G₂) Robinson Township.....Erected March Session, 1799
- (G₃) Hanover Township
- (H₁) Allegheny Township
- (H₂) Oil Creek Township
- (J₂) Greenfield Township
- (J₃) Conneaut Township
- (J₄) Oil Creek Township
- (K₂) Buffalo Township
- (K₄) Middlesex Township
- (K₅) Connoquenessing Township
- (K₆) Slippery Rock Township
- (L₁) North Beaver Township
- (L₂) South Beaver Township
- (L₃) Sewickley Township
- (M₂) Connoquenessing Township
- (M₃) Middlesex Township
- (J₅) North East Township
- (K₃) Buffalo Township
- (L₄) Neshannock Township
- (L₅) Springfield Township

These townships are referred to in Quarter Sessions Court in 1799 and were removed from Allegheny County by Act of March 12, 1800. Courts were held at Pittsburgh for these townships until courts were established in the counties created in 1800.

BOUNDARIES

BOROUGHES

- (1) Boro of Pittsburgh.....Act of April 22, 1794
See Bioren Laws, Vol. 4, Page 421, Chapter 1760.
See also Act of March 5, 1804, Law Book No. IX, Page 410.

*Vol. 3, Page 425, Sect. IX, Smith's Laws, 1800 (and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the Commissioners to be appointed in conformity to this Act to run, ascertain and mark the boundary lines of the County contained in this Act, are hereby enjoined and required to run and mark the boundary lines of said counties, on or before the fifteenth day of June next. And the assistants to be appointed by the Commissioners to take the enumeration of the taxable inhabitants, included in the bounds in any of the counties aforesaid, shall make a separate and accurate return of all the taxable inhabitants, included in the bounds of each county, agreeably to law. And for the present convenience of the inhabitants, until an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants within the aforesaid counties respectively shall be made, and it shall be otherwise directed by law, the Counties of Beaver and Butler shall remain with the County of Allegheny, and be a part thereof as heretofor; and the authority of the judges thereof shall continue over the same. And the Counties of Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Warren and Erie, shall form one county, under the name of Crawford County; and the inhabitants thereof shall enjoy all and singular the jurisdictions, powers, rights, liberties and privileges whatsoever, within the same, which the inhabitants of other counties of this State do, may, or ought to enjoy within their respective counties . . .)

Sect. XI (And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that no action or suit now commenced, or that may be commenced before the first day of June next, within any of the Counties of Westmoreland, Washington, Allegheny or Lycoming, against any person or persons living or residing within their present . . . respective bounds, and which by this Act are made part of any of the before described counties, shall be stayed, discontinued or affected by this Act, or anything herein contained, but the same may be prosecuted to judgment and execution, with the like effect and in the same manner, as if this Act had not been passed.)

THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, 1938



CHAPTER XV

Theater

By

JAMES HARTLEY MERING, SR.

IT IS impossible to determine, with any degree of accuracy, when our first theater was constructed. Records available might support the belief that the first real theater here was built somewhere between 1818 and 1820, on the rear of the site now occupied by the Dollar Savings Bank, which fronts in Fourth Avenue. It was called the Third Street Theater, and was just a few doors below what is now Smithfield Street, occupying the westerly half of a parcel of ground, conveyed by John Penn and John Penn, Jr., to Robert Smith, September 30, 1790.

Subsequent owners were Samuel Peoples, Henry Holdship, John McGill and George Davies, jointly; Zantzinger McDonald, Thomas Hanna, William Stewart, James Wood and the predecessors of the present owner, the Dollar Savings Bank, who purchased the property March 2, 1868. Samuel Peoples held the parcel from March 26, 1813, to February 6, 1828, and it was between these dates the theater occupied that site. Charles Weidner was the architect and builder of the theater, a two-story frame structure with a frontage of sixty feet in Third Street (now Third Avenue).

There was a projection over the entrance, the ticket office being at the right and the entrance to the pit and gallery at the left. The rear section, for stage machinery, measured twenty-five feet. Inside were a dress circle, pit, gallery and proscenium boxes, the latter "for special patrons of the drama." Orchestra accommodations were in front of the footlights, and the painting under the proscenium, extending to the full height of the building, was "a fine specimen of drama, tragedy, comedy and pantomime, with this motto: 'Veluti in Speculum'." The individual responsible for this Latin phrase certainly must have had at least a passing acquaintance with the Bible, for we find these words were used by St. Paul, in one of his epistles, the general sense of them being, "I see as in a mirror."

Honors must be accorded the first Thespian Society, for being the initial occupant of the Third Street Theater, and during the period from 1823 to 1824. Prominent among the leading players were George Beale, Richard Biddle, Magnus M. Murray, Matthew Magee, Morgan Neville (accent on the second syllable), Charles Shaler, James B. Butler, Duncan Walker, Alexander Breckenridge, Sidney Mountain, Alexander Johnston, Jr., William Wilkins, Benjamin Evans, R. B. Barker, T. B. Dallas and J. Craft. Magnus Murray will be recalled as an early mayor of Pittsburgh. The object of the Thespian Society was "to create a fund for relief of the suffering poor."

Edwin Forrest became a member of this company, making his initial bow here in "genteel comedy." Miss Riddle, "beautiful and accomplished," was leading lady. Then came Messrs. Collins and Jones, their leading lady being Mrs. Entwistle. Following were the Drakes, who were replaced by Sol Smith. Sol must have been in financial straits, for it is recorded that when his creditors began hounding him he beat an "inglorious retreat." (We hope none of his descendants—if any—sees this.)

Succeeding the unfortunate Smith came N. M. Ludlow, with a strong company. Mr. Ludlow was a "genteel comedian," and a passing favorite. It was he who introduced the "beautiful and accomplished" Mrs. Ball, who later married a Pittsburgh man and retired from the stage. Mr. Fuller, who followed Ludlow, with a respectable stock company, installed many improvements, later selling out to the Thespian Society of Amateurs, who bought the scenery and other appurtenances for \$700. It may be adduced, from after-events, that this was an early example of installment buying. At any rate, the opening play was "Who Wants a Guinea," an old favorite. The company met with marked histrionic success, except for one ludicrous occurrence.

HIS FAREWELL APPEARANCE

It seems that Mr. Peter Freeby, a member, like Flute, the bellows-mender, made it an inviolable rule (for himself) to stick to the text, no matter . . . He was essaying the role of Sir Jonathan Oldskirt, and coming to a passionate peroration he turned toward the audience, exclaiming as he retired, these seven words that were in parenthesis as stage directions: "(Exit Sir Jonathan Oldskirt, in a rage)." Those seven words were seven too many for the audience, who went into convulsions. This marked poor Freeby's first (and last) appearance behind the footlights.



LIBRARY HALL, AT PENN AVENUE
AND SIXTH STREET, WAS ON THE
SITE LATER OCCUPIED BY THE OLD
BIJOU THEATER. IT WAS A GREAT
PLACE IN ITS DAY, SOME NOTED
FIGURES OF THE STAGE AND IN THE
CONCERT FIELD HAVING APPEARED
HERE. THE ROOSEVELT HOTEL IS ON
THIS SPOT TODAY.

Shortly after that event Mrs. Tatnall and her "young and beautiful" pupil arrived here, on their way to a tour of the south. Roads were bad, and river navigation had been suspended on account of the ice. So, at their own request the two ladies were invited to play in "Tom and Jerry, or High Life in London," being "gallantly sustained by amateur assistants."

Among the offering through that season were such plays as "Tekeli, or the Siege of Montgats," "Heir-at-Law," and such. Some students at Western University were members of the society, but parental remonstrances recalled them to their neglected studies, when the footlights had begun to encroach seriously upon their time. Despite valiant efforts, the venture proved a financial failure, the \$700 for scenery and so on still remaining unpaid. Mr. Murray, however, kindly assumed the obligation, for the time, at least, thus relieving the others from some embarrassment. Had the ticket agent and doorkeepers been more trustworthy, though, that \$700 might have been paid much sooner.

In all the time that the Thespians played there, one of the few instances where receipts exceeded expenditures was when "Tom and Jerry" was given as a benefit for the Greeks, after the fall of some place or other, the profit being handed over to the treasurer of the fund by Mr. Murray himself. This humane gesture brought to a close the career of the Third Street Theater, the owner razing the building and attaching the property of the Society.

Pepin's Circus, the first to visit here, showed in Pittsburgh in 1814, and in 1819 wild animals were being exhibited in the Diamond. That same year, according to one source, the Thespians were putting on a benefit for the Eagle Fire Company. There seemed to be plenty of variety in the line of entertainment offered.

Pittsburgh, in the regime of the legitimate theater of happy memory, was considered one of the best show towns in the United States. What passed muster with the gallery gods, and their more elite—though not so appreciative nor sensitive—brethren, here, was rated as good entertainment elsewhere, as well, and many a ranting tragedian's heart thrilled to the salvos of applause that thundered across the footlights from the dimly-lit auditorium. This was in the days of "The Corsican Brothers," "Monte Cristo," "Rip Van Winkle," "Under Two Flags," and about everything else, including the old sawmill scene where the heroine is rescued from that revolving disk with the sharp teeth, by the

timely arrival of the hero, or vice versa, to the raucous tune of whistles and cat-calls.

HORSE RACING AND LECTURES

Long ere we had such luxuries as gas-lit theaters, though, we had entertainment, of a sort, in the community, then mostly but sparsely settled. Our sturdy pioneer ancestors, instead of seeking for amusement indoors, certainly must have preferred the great open spaces, when it came to a question of real enjoyment. For example, there were horse races here, as far back as 1786, two years before the County of Allegheny was organized. Olympic games, and other sports, were held inside the oval on a plain covered by our present Smithfield Street and Penn Avenue, extending toward today's Pennsylvania Station at Eleventh Street.

With the coming of winter, though, the situation was changed. Then there were lectures on astronomy and chemistry, along with amateur theatricals, usually held in the large room of the Court House, which had been fitted up as a theater. One chronicler notes that "several hundred dollars were expended to bring music here from Philadelphia." The upper hall of the Court House was used by professionals and amateurs. Taverns also served as pioneer theaters, notably William Irwin's third story, on the east corner of the Diamond, and William Morrow's, at Wood and Fourth Streets.

We find, in the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, on January 20, 1803, the following announcement:

"This evening at 7 o'clock will be performed at the Court House, the comedy of 'Trick Upon Trick'; also the farce of 'The Jealous Husband, or the Lawyer in the Sack,' the whole to conclude with the pantomime of 'The Sailor's Landlady, or Jack in Distress,' with songs, etc., etc., etc."

While the first theater was built here between 1817 and 1820, according to one source, another states that "at the Pittsburgh Theater, in 1812," everything from Shakespeare to farce was available to the public. Then, on March 11, 1815, we had "King Lear and His Three Daughters," with Mr. Collins as "Lear." They must have been gluttons for punishment in those days, for after the play, which started at 6:45 P.M., came comic songs by Mr. Morgan, and "a very popular light opera," "Inkle of Yarico, or Love in a Cave," which might indicate "caveman" stuff even that far back.

Homey folks, and those more sophisticated, at all times have enjoyed a circus. In a copy of *The Pittsburgh Times*, of Sunday, June 29, 1873, is a glaring display (for those days) of two full columns, in which that prince of ballyhoo, Phineas T. Barnum, announces "a bran' new show!" This for July seven, eight, nine and ten. And it was "Three Times Larger than Ever!" There are pictures of "Admiral Dot," the California dwarf—sixteen years old, twenty-five inches high and weighing but fifteen pounds—and the Wild Fiji Cannibals. Barnum's methods were unique in more ways than one, for he was ready to wager \$50,000 that his establishment, "The Great Traveling World's Fair!" cost more money than three of the largest (not smallest) shows on this continent. It was billed for Union Park, Allegheny.

Preceding the Barnum show was Howe's London Circus, with Sanger's English Menagerie of trained animals, which appeared the week before, at the foot of Robinson Street, Allegheny. Theaters included Ellsler and Gotthold's New Pittsburgh Opera House, where Duprez and Benedict's Gigantic Minstrels were holding down the boards the week of June thirtieth, 1873. This offering, like Barnum's and Howe's, was "excelling all rivals and competition."

"Crime Under the Gaslight!" was drawing crowds that week, also, with those "unapproachable" (could they have had smallpox?) song and dance performers, Dan and Eddie Collyer. Lessees and managers of Trimbles, which some living may yet recollect, were R. Gardner and Trimble, H. W. Williams being the stage manager. On second thought, Dan and Eddie could not have had smallpox, either, for the reviewer in *The Times* said they were "really prodigies in the profession," which well may be.

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN"

"Kathleen Mavourneen, or St. Patrick's Eve," that "new and beautiful drama in four acts," was presented in Pittsburgh, for first time here, by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. This production was followed by "the highly-amusing burletta," entitled "The Irish Mormon, or the Man with Three Wives," both plays being on the same night. The Florences appeared at the Opera House (it was November and early in December, 1865), "Cricket on the Hearth" and "The Rover's Bride" also being in their repertoire. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was playing at the Pittsburgh Theater, "with entire new scenery and mechanical effects," the curtain rising at "7½." Artemus Ward lectured Novem-

ber 30, that year, and again on December 1, in Masonic Hall, the manager of which announced that Chang and Eng, the "Original and far-famed Siamese Twins," and their children, would be there early in December, with the "wild Australian children." The opera house, in 1865, was at 64 (old number) Fifth Avenue, midway between Wood and Smithfield Streets. In the basement of the building was a museum and menagerie. Tivoli Garden also was in the basement of this theater for a time, where the patrons could imbibe beer to their hearts' content, and see Tony Pastor and other entertainers of that ilk. It was all very agreeable.

Jenny Lind, the "Swedish Nightingale," was an honored visitor here on November 11, 1851, under the management of Barnum. She sang in Masonic Hall, tickets costing five dollars, plus a premium averaging half that sum. The intake for the affair grossed \$8,000, many of the choicer seats being auctioned off. Of the thousands, some from distant towns, who came to hear this celebrated singer, only eight hundred gained admission. Disgruntled outsiders created such a disturbance that it interfered with the songstress' artistic efforts, and she refused to appear at a second recital, leaving Pittsburgh in a great huff. A card in the local papers told why. Miss Lind stopped at the Monongahela House.

Maggie Mitchell arrived at the Pittsburgh Theater (then known as "Old Drury") in 1855, and Adelina Patti sang there the following year. In 1857 Edwin Booth, aged twenty-four, came to Pittsburgh in repertoire, and played many engagements here later on. When William Henderson was manager of the New Opera House, the renowned actor, in 1867, appeared in Shakespearean repertoire, supported by the stock company. The next year he essayed the role of Claude Melnotte in "The Lady of Lyons," with Mary McVicker as Pauline.

Three years afterward, in late November, 1870, we note that Booth was playing Hamlet, Ettie Henderson, wife of the theater manager, having the Ophelia role. J. N. Gotthold was manager of the Opera House in 1878, when Booth presented Othello, with Miss Kate Fletcher as Desdemona. E. D. Wilt managed the house at the time Booth and Modjeska played here in repertoire. This was their first joint appearance in Pittsburgh. Peter A. Schwartz was director of the orchestra, and put on a fine classical program. Edwin Forrest came here in Shakespeare as late as 1872. He was supported by the stock company, with Effie Ellsler. Minnie Maddern played "In Spite of All" at Library



OLD DRURY THEATER. THIS BUILDING, ON FIFTH AVENUE, WAS CON-
STRUCTED IN 1833 AND RAZED IN 1870. MANY FAMOUS STARS OF THE PAST
CENTURY STRUTTED ACROSS THE BOARDS DURING THEIR HEYDAY, TO
THRILL THE HEARTS OF YOUTH AND AGE ALIKE.

Hall, Penn Avenue and Sixth Street, and later at the Duquesne, as Mrs. Fiske, around 1896.

Among those who visited here frequently—for Pittsburgh was a good show town—were Robert Mantell, James O'Neil, Richard Mansfield, Julia Marlowe, Joseph Jefferson, Francis Wilson, John Drew E. H. Sothern, Lawrence Barrett, T. Salvini, John McCullough, Lester Wallack, and David Warfield. Trimble's Variety Theater was in Penn Avenue at Barker Way. It was opened in the Spring of 1858, and continued to operate until the late 'seventies. Benjamin Trimble, who had a hotel at Liberty Avenue and Eleventh Street, later at Tenth Street and Penn Avenue, and two of whose grandsons yet are in business here, was the original owner, his son, Murray Trimble, succeeding him. They played burlesque, mostly. In the 'seventies there was a theater over Roddy Patterson's livery stable in Fourth Avenue, between Wood and Smithfield Streets. The Mammoth Rink, which later was converted into a music hall, billed Adelina Patti in the early 'nineties, as no other auditorium was large enough to hold the crowd. The Mammoth Rink was at Penn Avenue and Cecil Way, where Bob Leonard's lumber yard stood.

No history of the theater in Allegheny County would be complete without recalling the visits of two world famous actresses—Sarah Bernhardt and Eleonora Duse. On the night of April 5, 1924, the great Italian actress, of whom Arthur Symons spoke "as a chalice for the wine of imagination," gave her last earthly play, "The Closed Door," to a capacity audience at Syria Mosque. It was strangely symbolic. Through her chauffeur's mistake she had been soaked in a pouring rain, contracted influenza and pneumonia, and died on April 21, 1924, at the Hotel Schenley, where she had been attended by Dr. C. J. Barone and a pneumonia specialist. For six days her body rested in a Pittsburgh mortuary, where the King of Italy sent a huge wreath marked in floral design "Victor Emanuel to Eleonora Duse." Gabriele d'Annunzio, once her lover, and admirers from all portions of the globe, sent condolences, and the Italian Ambassador came from Washington to assist in having the remains sent to Italy. There her funeral exceeded in magnificence that of kings and queens. Every theater in Italy remained dark the day of her interment.

And Sarah Bernhardt, that greatest of actresses, in her American tours never missed Pittsburgh. At the Belasco Theater, in Penn Avenue, she made her farewell appearance on June 2, 1906, playing a

composite bill of four of her famous plays: "L'Aiglon," "Frou-Frou," "Camille" and "Hamlet"—one act of each. She played Hamlet and the part provoked controversy wherever she presented it.

Clara Morris, who was the Queen Mother to Edwin Booth's Hamlet, was a frequent visitor. She was usually the heroine of some domestic tragedy (on the stage), and the early critics, always greeting her as "passion's daughter," usually ended their writeup with some such phrase as "her acting makes the blood run cold."

Ellen Terry's Ophelia to Sir Henry Irving's Hamlet gave Pittsburgh a distinctly intellectual treat in 1884, while Mary Anderson as Juliet is still remembered.

We cannot leave this short treatise without recalling a distinct advancement in Pittsburgh's cultural life—the opening of the Carnegie Institute of Technology's Drama School. On February 9, 1914, under the direction of Prof. Thomas Wood Stevens, 18 students registered for courses, and since that time this school has distinguished itself, lately under Chester Marvin Wallace, having one of the largest enrollments of any drama school in the United States. B. Iden Payne and Donald Robertson were famous directors. In its little theater, designed by Henry Hornbostel, and seating 420, the school presents the best of current productions, as well as the classical plays, and in addition produces plays written by its own students. Its aim is to give four years' training in drama, its history, its literature and its technic. The first play presented was Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona" on the bard's birthday anniversary, April 23, 1914.

In September, 1936, Duquesne University established a drama school with an enrollment of 12 students, under the direction of Mrs. Madeleine Skelly Foust, who is still in charge. The present enrollment is 40 and there are six teachers on the staff. The University has a beautiful campus theater which is used by the school and it also produces plays to invited guests similar to that of Carnegie Tech. It has a four year course and is growing year by year.

The Pittsburgh Playhouse, a small theater in Craft Avenue, was started in 1934 and is now in its Fifth Season. It produces noted plays under the direction of Frederick Burleigh, using local talent in the casts. Its founder, patron and donor members are the leaders in Allegheny's County's social, professional and industrial life.

Byron W. King, whose School of Oratory in downtown Pittsburgh

TRADESMENS INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE OF PITTSBURGH, PA.



THE TRADESMEN'S INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, FORERUNNER OF THE PITTSBURGH OR WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA EXPOSITION, BEGAN ITS CAREER IN 1875 ON A PLOT OF GROUND THAT LATER BECAME THE WELL-KNOWN BASEBALL PARK. THIS WAS DIRECTLY ACROSS THE ALLEGHENY RIVER FROM THE PRESENT EXPOSITION BUILDINGS. THE INSTITUTE BURNED IN THE EARLY EIGHTIES.

was the earliest of the drama schools, will always be remembered as a distinguished exponent of the histrionic art. For many years he produced amateur theatricals and trained many students who made their mark in the thespian world. Roman Staley's book store in the basement of old Library Hall at Fourth and Wood Street was the first to offer for sale every printed drama produced, and this room was the meeting place for actors and actresses on tour. There congenial spirits met and discussed their successes and failures on the road. He later removed to Market Street, where an old partner, Frank Richter, also a former Shakespearean actor, took over the place at Staley's death. The famous Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, who nominated James G. Blaine as the Republican candidate for President of the United States, also was a frequent visitor to Staley's, when here on his lecture tours.

ONLY ONE REMAINS

Of all the legitimate theaters we have had here, including the Alvin, Pitt, Davis, Bijou, Duquesne, Empire, East Liberty; Grand, Avenue, and others, only one, the Nixon, in Sixth Avenue, remains in the field. An interesting bit of history is associated with the building of the Nixon. The late Senator George T. Oliver and Samuel Nixon, theater impresario, were standing on a vacant lot fronting in Sixth Avenue, shortly after the turn of the century, discussing plans for the proposed new theater, in which both were intensely interested in a financial way. Senator Oliver, turning toward his companion, pointed out several large vacant plots in the vicinity.

"Um!" said the New Yorker. "So I see! By the way, Senator, how will those 'eyesores' measure up with the theater?"

Just then the bell of the City's "Black Maria" began to clang, as it pulled into the alley adjoining, horses prancing and wheels clattering. There a cargo of derelicts unloaded two by two, handcuffed together, while a hefty "harness bull" was urging them to hurry along, as he prodded the laggards with the end of his night club. Nixon's face was a study. That venture, in which he and Senator Oliver were sinking considerable cash, might prove a fizzle after all, in spite of the Senator's glowing pictures as to the future.

It was a tense moment, for upon it hinged that all important question: "To be, or not to be!"

The Pittsburgher was not phased, though. He knew what he was doing, as he took Nixon by the arm and escorted him over to the edge of the property: "See that spot across the street, Sam?" he asked.



BARTLEY CAMPBELL, PITTSBURGH PLAYWRIGHT, IS BURIED IN ST. MARY'S CEMETERY, LAWRENCEVILLE. ON HIS MONUMENT ARE THE MOST FAMOUS LINES HE WROTE, "RAGS ARE ROYAL RAIMENT WHEN WORN FOR VIRTUE'S SAKE," FROM "THE WHITE SLAVE." INSERT IS PICTURE FROM PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN SHORTLY BEFORE HIS DEATH IN 1888.

"Um!" replied Nixon, stroking his chin.

"Look this way, then. See that one on the other side of Smithfield Street?"

"Um!" Sam by this time was stroking his beard. Then, "Well, what of it?"

Ere this the derelicts, prodded by the City's "finest," had disappeared into old Number One, and the "Black Maria" was pulling out for another load, waiting somewhere down along the Water Street wharf.

"And I suppose you want me to look up there, too!" Nixon pointed his cane toward Grant Street.

"Yes, Sam, I do. And now listen to me. I predict that each of those three spots will be improved with a fine building before long, and that you and I both will live to see this improvement."

Sam was skeptical, though, and he wasn't a bit backward about telling his companion so. Yet each really did live to see the improvements predicted by Senator Oliver. They are the William Penn Hotel, the Philadelphia Company Building, and the Oliver Building. Senator Oliver was far-seeing in more ways than one, and Samuel Nixon later was forced to admit the fact.

The corner stone for the Nixon Theater was laid in the summer of 1903, and the theater was opened, as "The World's Perfect Playhouse," Monday, December 7, 1903, Francis Wilson appearing as one of the two thieves in "Erminie." In the cast supporting him were William Broderick, Marguerite Sylva, Jessie Bartlett Davis and Madge Lessing. Thomas F. Kirk, Jr., was the first manager, and a brilliant audience graced the occasion by their presence. Other legitimate productions have brought the finest stars in the theatrical firmament to Pittsburgh through the years.

Tom Kirk passed away and was succeeded by Harry Brown, the present manager, who came here in 1915. There are 2,300 seats in the Nixon, which claims the record of all theaters in the United States, for one and two weeks, in the show business. Record receipts of \$138,000 were reported for the night of June 1, 1918, when George M. Cohan and other top-notchers played a benefit for the Red Cross, which received every cent of this sum. On the committee were Mr. Brown, chairman; Lillian Russell, former Mayor Edwin Vose Babcock, and others. At that opening performance of "Erminie" were the elite of the town, many of the ladies dressed in silk, satin, and—ermine. Since then other brilliant audiences have been seen here, naturally.

PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION

Marking the beginning of one of the most important cultural movements in the history of Allegheny County was the inauguration of the Pittsburgh Exposition. The forerunner of this institution, that came to be known as the Western Pennsylvania Exposition, began its career in 1875, on a plot that afterwards was the baseball park, directly across the Allegheny River from the present structure. The Allegheny Exposition was known as the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute, which opened its doors October 7 and brought its season to a close November 6. A. J. Nellis was president, T. S. Mitchell vice president, W. G. Johnston treasurer, J. Vannote recording secretary and James Johnson corresponding secretary. On the Executive Committee were Messrs. Mitchell, chairman; Nellis, Vannote, James Johnson and Columbus Coleman. The building was a three-story frame.

This early Exposition mostly was an out-door affair, very similar to our County Fair of today, with horse-racing, exhibits of live stock, and fruits and other products of the farm. The Tradesmen's Industrial Institute was burned in the early 'eighties, which left the way clear for the Western Pennsylvania Exposition Society which, in 1889, opened its first season in the (then) new group of buildings at the Point, and continued each year with a season of forty days, until 1916. The plant was commandeered by the United States Government during the World War, which brought to a close the Society's activities.

S. S. Marvin, the first president, was succeeded by John Bindley, Francis J. Torrance following him, in turn. Some of the bands that played there were Sousa's, Innes, Seventh Regiment, New York; Pryor's, Creatore's, and Godfrey's (from England). Orchestras included Damrosch, Chicago, Philadelphia, New York Philharmonic and the Russian Symphony. In the Spring preceding the opening of the newer Exposition at the Point a May festival was held in the main building, still uncompleted, with Anton Seidl and his orchestra, and a local chorus of two hundred singers, conducted by Carl Retter. Joseph H. Gittings was at the piano. In that chorus was T. J. Fitzpatrick, manager of the Exposition Society for many years. There were 4,000 seats in the auditorium, and the admission price never went above twenty-five cents, which entitled one to hear four superb concerts a day.

On an inconspicuous monolithic obelisk in St. Mary's Cemetery,

very near to the entrance at Penn Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, one may read this inscription:

"Rags are Royal Raiment when Worn for Virtue's Sake."

Those words, with the alliterative ring, are lifted from a famous old melodrama, "The White Slave." Underneath is the name, "Bartley Campbell." And beneath that obelisk are the remains of all that is mortal of the author, a Pittsburgh playwright whose sonorous and orotund phrases yet linger in the fond memories of those who witnessed this "thriller" from the gallery of the Bijou (now gone), in the days of ranting and roaring disciples of Thespis.

Few ever hear of this famed Irishman (or so we like to think him) these days. But some day there may be a resurrection of his masterpieces, after the theater comes back. Then you will see something worth while.

Bartley Campbell, born in Allegheny on August 12, 1843, received but scant training in the schoolroom. His father operated a brick plant, and while Bartley was very young the family moved over to Pittsburgh, locating near Mercy Hospital. For a time the son worked on different newspapers here, as a reporter, later on migrating to Louisville, thence to Cincinnati, continuing his newspaper work in both cities. Returning to Pittsburgh he devoted considerable attention to play writing, his first effort, "Through Fire," finished in 1871, being premiered at the Pittsburgh Opera House, with marked success.

After that he quit journalistic work to give most of his attention to the drama, bringing out many additional plays. While he was abroad one of them, "Van, the Virginian," was produced in London during the 1876 season. But his first real success as a playwright came with "My Partner" (1879), which showed in every city of consequence throughout the country, and even in Europe, where it had a vogue. Perhaps "My Partner," "The White Slave," and "Siberia," which came later, are best-remembered among old theater-goers here.

Campbell died July 30, 1888, after living a brief, though full life. There are two sons, Robert and John Campbell, living in New York, Pittsburgh relatives being four daughters of his sister, Laura Larkin, Geraldine Larkin, Mrs. John C. Munkittrick and Mrs. Joseph Turney. At this writing there is a fresh wreath at the base of that obelisk in St. Mary's, placed there by a group of younger Pittsburgh dramatists.

Among these younger dramatists thus honoring Bartley Campbell were three who are now residents of Pittsburgh—Albert L. Golden,

who has appeared on Broadway, Rosemary Casey, one of whose comedies had a London run, and George Seibel, dean of Pittsburgh critics. Seibel's social drama, "The Leper," was written before "Damaged Goods," and was first read by the late Edward Bok, of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, who said, "It deals sledge-hammer blows." Eminent critics have placed it with the best work of Europeans like Ibsen and Brieux, and it has had over 300 successful performances during recent years. Seibel began his dramatic work when he wrote a play on "Omar Khayyam" for Richard Mansfield, but the famous actor died before this drama was produced.

Many of the successful dramatists and producers of the present day began their literary and business careers in Allegheny County. Among some of the most famous were George S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly, whose plays today, such as "Of Thee I Sing" and "Green Pastures," are produced throughout the civilized world. Connelly was a local newspaperman. Kaufman was born in Pittsburgh, but began his newspaper career in Washington, D. C. These two writers early combined their talents, producing such great plays as "Beggars On Horseback," "Dulcey," "To the Ladies" and "The Royal Family." Later Kaufman produced "You Can't Take It With You," "I'd Rather Be Right," "Dinner at Eight," "June Moon," "Merrily We Roll Along," and present Broadway plays: "The Fabulous Invalid" and "A Real American." Others who will live in the history of the theater were Theodore Drieser, who worked as a reporter on the *Pittsburgh Dispatch*, and whose "American Tragedy" became a four star movie; Charles Alvin Joslyn, a famous actor, who built the Alvin Theater; Earl Carroll, who worked at the same theater; Maurice Costello, the first glorious heart-thrill of the early movies, who was given his initial opportunity by Dennis Harris in the Harry Davis stock company, and Mary Roberts Rinehart, some of whose novels were dramatized with great success. The list of successful actors and actresses born and educated in this county would make a book in itself, but some of the most famous who point to Allegheny County as their Alma Mater are the late Thomas Meighan, Regis Toomey and Olive Thomas, and still acting William Powell, Adolphe Menjou and Ethel Shutta. We claim the beautiful Ann Harding, as George Sharpe's Pitt Stock Company first brought her fame, and Dick Powell, whose success in Pittsburgh gave him his real cinema opportunity.

HE CHASED THE SUPER

One story that persists in cropping out perennially has associated itself with Edwin Forrest, the eminent tragedian, when he visited Pittsburgh in May, 1848. He was playing at the Pittsburgh Athenæum—then rated as the city's second legitimate theater—depicting such tense roles as "Othello," "Virginius," "Lear," and others. As the tale goes, Forrest became so worked up in the role he was assuming, possibly "Virginius," that he actually lived the part, and woe betide those who crossed his path while his eye was "in fine frenzy rolling." On one of these occasions, it seems, a minor character managed to get in his way. Forrest, not realizing what he was doing, with a grand flourish of his short Roman sword chased the poor supernumerary across the stage. Not satisfied with that he followed him into the alley, meanwhile attempting to slaughter the unfortunate and terror-stricken individual. It may not have been Forrest, and it may have occurred elsewhere. But that's the story, at any rate.

We have spoken of the early efforts of the Thespian Society, and of the many theaters that cropped out here, managing, doubtless, to overlook as many, also, and now we come to another phase. Development of the motion picture industry has been responsible, largely, for the disappearance of the legitimate theater from the amusement field in this sector, as elsewhere.

When pictures were beginning to gain a foothold throughout the country, around the turn of the century, the late Senator John P. Harris, with his associate and brother-in-law, Harry Davis, opened what some assert was the first all-motion picture theater, in Smithfield Street, a door or two east of Diamond Street. Mr. Harris, with Eugene L. Connelly, is said to have coined the name that spread throughout the country, "nickelodeon," for this venture. Harry B. Warner, of Warner Bros., was a salesman in the clothing department of Kaufmann's, across the street from the "nickelodeon," and watched the crowds patronizing that cinema. He determined it was the coming business and his inspiration proved correct. He opened up a little movie at New Castle, borrowed undertakers' chairs, and from that starting point built up a great picture organization. I was one of his early customers in the store. The second motion picture theater was "The Idle Hour" on Fifth Avenue, near Smithfield Street, owned and operated by the late attorney Richard B. Scandrett, Henry Terheyden, the jeweler, and the author of this article.

Twenty-five years ago Senator Harris launched his first combined picture and vaudeville theater in Diamond Street. At his death in 1926 the Harris Amusement Company, outgrowth of a modest first effort in McKeesport forty-four years ago, owned and operated half a hundred theaters in Pennsylvania and other states. Today there is a fine tribute to the founder, known as the John P. Harris Memorial Theater, in McKeesport. Dennis A. Harris took up the reins after his brother's death, as president of the company. In 1930 the greater part of the Harris Amusement Company's theaters were sold, but in 1932 Senator Frank J. Harris, another brother of the founder, with John H. Harris, son of the founder, began the accumulation of the present Harris Amusement Company, consisting of some twenty theaters, of which they are the executive heads. Today there are approximately 150 motion picture theaters in the County of Allegheny, of these about sixty-five being in Pittsburgh proper, according to figures furnished by the Motion Picture Theater Owners' office. Quite a stride that, from the first lone Nickelodeon.

Something unique, as it is new, was started by the present Board of County Commissioners in 1937, and continued this year. This was the establishment of the first municipally-owned summer theater in the United States, it is believed. The theater, which occupies a specially-planned building at South Park, with modern stage and lighting facilities, has seats for hundreds of families where, through the summer months clean and wholesome plays have been enjoyed by more than fifty thousand spectators each of the two seasons. Entrance to this theater costs nothing, and no seats are reserved. Not only does the project serve to develop talent, although it must be understood there is nothing that savors of the amateur or novice in the offerings, but it may be the very means by which the spirit of the living drama can be fostered and kept alive, in a world 'thrilled by an egregious but glamorous and glittering galaxy of screen stars and—"stars."

Since theatricals are given on radio programs we cannot forget that the first broadcasting station in the world, K.D.K.A., owned by Westinghouse, was established in Allegheny County, followed by K.Q.V., the second, and W.J.A.S., the seventh. Also that in modern radio advertising, now a great industry, producing plays as a fulcrum around which advertising seems an incidental, Mr. Robert M. Thompson of W.J.A.S., living in Crafton, was a pioneer.

Among the early and best known theatrical critics on Pittsburgh

newspapers were Erasmus Wilson, the "Quiet Observer" of the *Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette*; James Edward Leslie and Judge Frank P. Patterson, *Pittsburgh Dispatch*; Charles M. Bregg, *Pittsburgh Gazette Times*, and Jackson D. Hagg, *Pittsburgh Post*. Today this most widely read feature is being ably handled by such talented writers as Florence Fisher Parry, Kaspar Monahan and Dick Fortune, *Pittsburgh Press*; Harold Cohen, *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, and Karl Krug, J. G. Shradle and Wm. Lewis, *Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph*.

In closing we must not forget two women, who more than any other individuals, made Allegheny County a successful concert community: Edith Taylor Thomson, now in Hollywood, and May Beegle, still carrying on the good work in Pittsburgh.

CHAPTER XVI

National Defense

By

HARRISON GILMER

ALLEGHENY COUNTY has consistently contributed more than its share of men and materials to the defense of the nation.

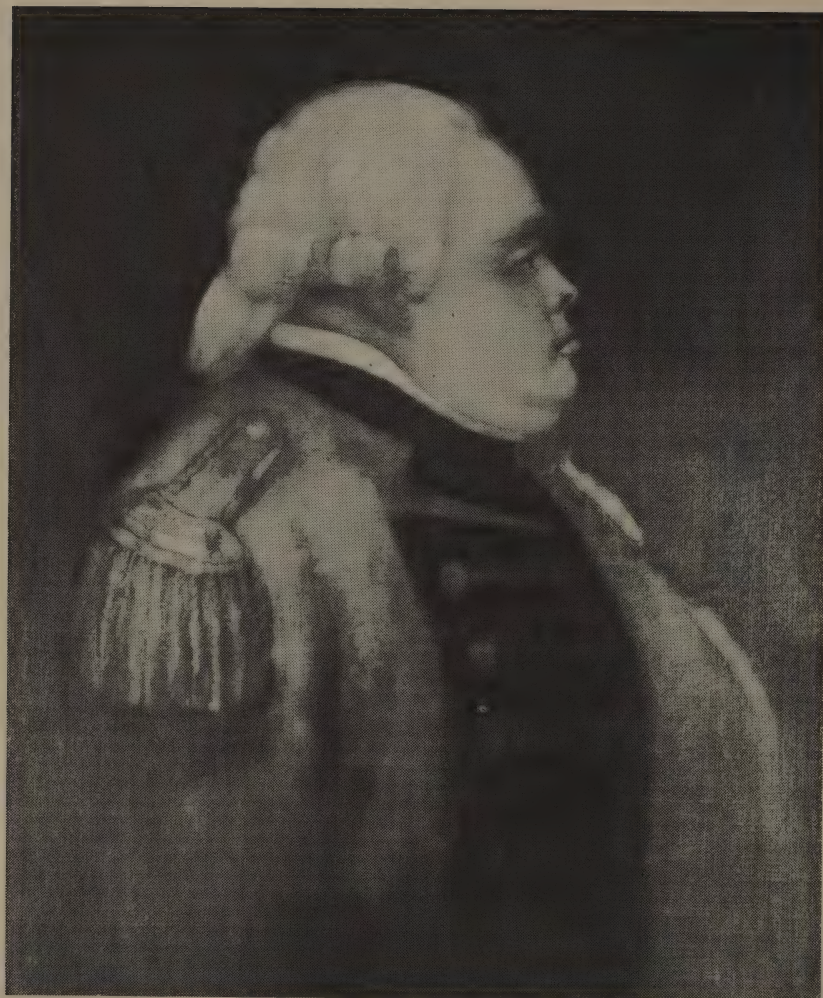
During 150 years of growth and progress it has developed into the greatest potential source of arms and armament on earth, although normally few munitions of war are manufactured here. Today, in 1938, the combined industrial resources and man power of this county make it more important than ever before to the national defense plans of the Army and Navy.

The mighty mills which produce steel and iron for the country's peacetime needs are easily adaptable to the exigencies of war. This was proved two generations apart, in the Civil War and in the World War. Another major conflict involving the United States would find the new chemical and aluminum industries similarly mobilized. The title "Workshop of the World" is never so applicable as when the nation is threatened from abroad.

Allegheny County's potentialities as an armament center are obviously part and parcel of its supremacy in heavy industry. The original proximity of coal seams and iron ore to the three rivers was a matter of fortunate geography, which provided a foundation for the creation of that industrial supremacy. There is no such convenient explanation, however, for the fact that this county has provided more than its share of fighting men to every war in which the nation has taken part since 1788.

EARLIEST CONTRIBUTIONS

The earliest contributions by the people of what is now Allegheny County to the national defense occurred before the county or the nation had achieved independent existence under their present names. At the outbreak of the Revolution the settlers here were organized as part of the Westmoreland County militia. Every able-bodied man would report for duty during an Indian "scare" or other general alarm. Later,



GENERAL GRANT OF BALLINDALLOCH,
1720-1806—HE WAS MAJOR GRANT WHEN DE-
FEATED ON THE SITE OF THE PRESENT COURT
HOUSE.

as the war became a matter of course, the militia was divided into eight "classes" which took turns in manning the forts and blockhouses of the Western Gateway.

Hanna's Town, then the county seat of Westmoreland County which included all the present area of Allegheny County, was the enlisting point for a company of Pennsylvania Riflemen raised in January, 1776. One of those signing up was Peter Geyer, private, whose son John, aged 11, was enlisted as drummer. The wife and mother, Mary Geyer, went along as company "washerwoman." The whole family was discharged two years later at Valley Forge after Peter had been wounded twice in battle.

Later, after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, Congress authorized the organization of a regiment known as the Eighth Pennsylvania to garrison the western forts. Several of its eight companies were composed chiefly of men from what is now Allegheny County. The fighting in the east became so severe, however, that the Eighth was ordered to make a winter march to the battlefields of New Jersey and the militia continued to bear the brunt of the Indian fighting. The Eighth finally returned here late in 1778 and its remainder, diminished by battle, expiration of enlistment and transfer, garrisoned Fort Pitt and took part in frontier expeditions until hostilities had ceased. Its last commander, Lt. Col. Stephen Bayard, remained in Pittsburgh as a business partner of Major Isaac Craig. In 1788 he retired to his lands along the Monongahela where he laid out the town of Elizabeth, named for his wife. He later imported skilled boat builders who constructed there the first vessel to be launched on the Monongahela River.

Of the 500 original members of Morgan's Rifles, popularly supposed to be "Virginia" troops, only 163 were from the old Dominion. The remainder were Pennsylvania riflemen, most of whom transferred from the Eighth.

In 1780, while the Revolution was still in progress, the first rifle was made in this section. Joel Ferree moved his shop from Lancaster to near what is now Dravosburg in that year. Until his arrival all firearms either came over the mountains or from Canada, or were taken from dead Indians.

1788-1812

The first event after erection of Allegheny County in 1788 which involved a general mustering of bodies of militia was the Whiskey Rebellion, in 1794. One of the underlying resentments which made this

Rebellion possible, it is important to add, was the feeling held widely by the inhabitants of Allegheny County and other parts of Western Pennsylvania that this area had borne the brunt of Indian fighting during the Revolution. They felt that their militia had guarded the Western Gateway and that their regular troops had been sent to fight in the east, while the easterners had done nothing in return but leave them alone to take care of themselves.

While the Whiskey Rebellion was directed wholly against the newly created federal authority, it must not be forgotten that all the actual fighting took place between parties of Western Pennsylvanians. Many residents of this county were prepared to lose property and possibly life to the mob rather than go back on their oaths to the infant republic. The rioters, from Tom the Tinker down, were examples of sturdy, if unbridled, independence. By the time the federal troops and the militia from the east had arrived and hot tempers had cooled, Allegheny County had proved once and for all that its citizens were willing to fight for their rights.

During the next 18 years Allegheny County grew tremendously. The first industries began to develop along with the increase in all elements of the population. The iron industry, particularly, grew from a few blacksmith shops to a number of small mills which at first specialized in hardware.

WAR OF 1812

When Commodore Perry built his fleet on Lake Erie, he used Allegheny County hardware. The guns came from the eastern seaboard but at the last moment the emergency ammunition which enabled Perry to renew and win his battle came from McClurg's Foundry in Pittsburgh.

Five battalions of Allegheny County militia were organized during the War of 1812 into the First Brigade of the 15th Pennsylvania Division. At the first call for duty on August 25, 1812, when the governor issued his proclamation, the Pittsburgh Blues and the Peterson Rifles were organized and later were incorporated as companies into the Army of the Northwest. Two additional Allegheny County companies were included in Colonel Joel Ferree's First Regiment, Second Detachment, mustered in for six months' service in October, 1813. The Arsenal, in Lawrenceville, was built during 1813 and 1814 and remained garrisoned by regular troops for more than 100 years. An explosion

there in 1819 made it necessary to call out the militia to help preserve order.

During the struggle of the Republic of Texas for independence from Mexico much of the arms and armament came from Allegheny County, shipped down the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans and from there to the Texas army in the field. The flagship of the little known Texas Navy was a steamboat named *William Robbins* built by Brintnell Robbins at the mouth of Pucketa Creek. When Texas triumphed it continued in the market for Pittsburgh products.

MEXICAN WAR

The first military ball in Allegheny County, it has been said, occurred in 1831. Duquesne Greys were first organized in that year and the officers and men held a dance to raise a company fund. By the time the Mexican War came along in 1846 there were other specially uniformed military companies called Jackson Blues, Pittsburgh Blues, Hibernian Greens, German Dragoons and Pittsburgh Guards. All these organizations volunteered for service and were incorporated in the United States Army as separate companies of various volunteer regiments. The character of their service may be judged by the example of the Hibernian Greens, active at Mexico City and other battles, who left Pittsburgh 97 strong and had only 27 of the original complement left at the end of the war.

During this war Pittsburgh's budding industries assumed increasing importance. The regular army increased its garrison at the Arsenal. Several foundries installed facilities for casting cannon and the boat-building industry received tremendous impetus.

CIVIL WAR

By 1860 Allegheny County had indeed become "the workshop of the world," or, as Abraham Lincoln said, the "great state of Allegheny." It was a Pittsburgh crowd which, by holding a mass meeting of protest, stopped the shipment of arms and munitions from the Arsenal in Lawrenceville to southern armories and arsenals where, as events proved, they would eventually have been used against the troops of the North. The townspeople were aroused when they saw huge cannon being hauled from the Arsenal to the wharves. As an eventual result of the protest here the whole policy of transferring war material from northern to southern depots was cancelled by the

THE "CONFEDERATE SCARE" OF JULY, 1863 AROUSED EVERY CITIZEN OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY. WITHIN A FEW DAYS A CHAIN OF DEFENSES WAS CONSTRUCTED AROUND PITTSBURGH CALCULATED TO HOLD OFF A CONSIDERABLE ARMY OF RAIDERS—WHICH FORTUNATELY NEVER ARRIVED. THIS SKETCH, MADE AT THE TIME AND RECENTLY REDISCOVERED, SHOWS HOW EVERY AVENUE OF APPROACH WAS COMMANDED BY A REDOUBT OR A BATTERY. SOME OF THE FAINT LINES NORTH OF EAST LIBERTY AND EAST OF "TEMPERANCEVILLE" (NOW THE WEST END) INDICATE WHERE EARTHWORKS WERE HASTILY THROWN UP.

—Courtesy of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh

Buchanan administration, although not until after the South had been given what turned out to be an initial advantage in munitions and supplies.

In February, 1861, when President-elect Lincoln passed through Pittsburgh and Allegheny en route to his inauguration, he was escorted in a triumphal march by the Pennsylvania Dragoons, Jackson Blues and Washington Infantry. Less than two months later, on April 17, the Turner Rifles organized from the membership of the German Turner Association were the first troops to leave Pittsburgh to take part in the Civil War.

Within a few months the mills of Allegheny County had increased their capacity and started working on war orders. The casting of cannon, starting slowly, progressed until by the end of the second year of the war the North was far superior to the South. The new Pittsburgh cannon, of improved design, were more accurate than and out-ranged the old cannon which the South had seized from federal armories at the outbreak of hostilities. The high point of cannon manufacture was reached February 11, 1864, when a Rodman gun weighing 80 tons was cast at the Fort Pitt Iron Works. This tremendous weapon, more than 23 feet long and with a 28 inch bore, was the largest in the world at that time. For that matter, only the largest naval guns of today and the freakish "Big Bertha's" of the World War could compete with it in sheer size. Its maximum external diameter was five feet, two inches.

Allegheny County cannon and boats built in Allegheny County were of major importance at Shiloh and other battles during the campaign which culminated in the investment and capture of Vicksburg. It was also Pittsburgh iron, shipped east by railroad, cast into cannon on the seaboard, and mounted on eastern ships, which provided the teeth of Admiral Farragut's fleet and made the blockade of the cotton ports of the South effective.

Altogether, during the Civil War, more than 26,000 residents of Allegheny County were enrolled in the ranks of the Union Army. Many of them, after serving a short enlistment at the beginning of the conflict, reenlisted for the duration because of bounties offered by communities and the county itself. This county was able to provide more than its quota of soldiers without resorting to the draft until nearly the end of the war.

The shipbuilding industry here reached its peak in 1865 when the seagoing monitor *Manayunk* was launched. Other river monitors were

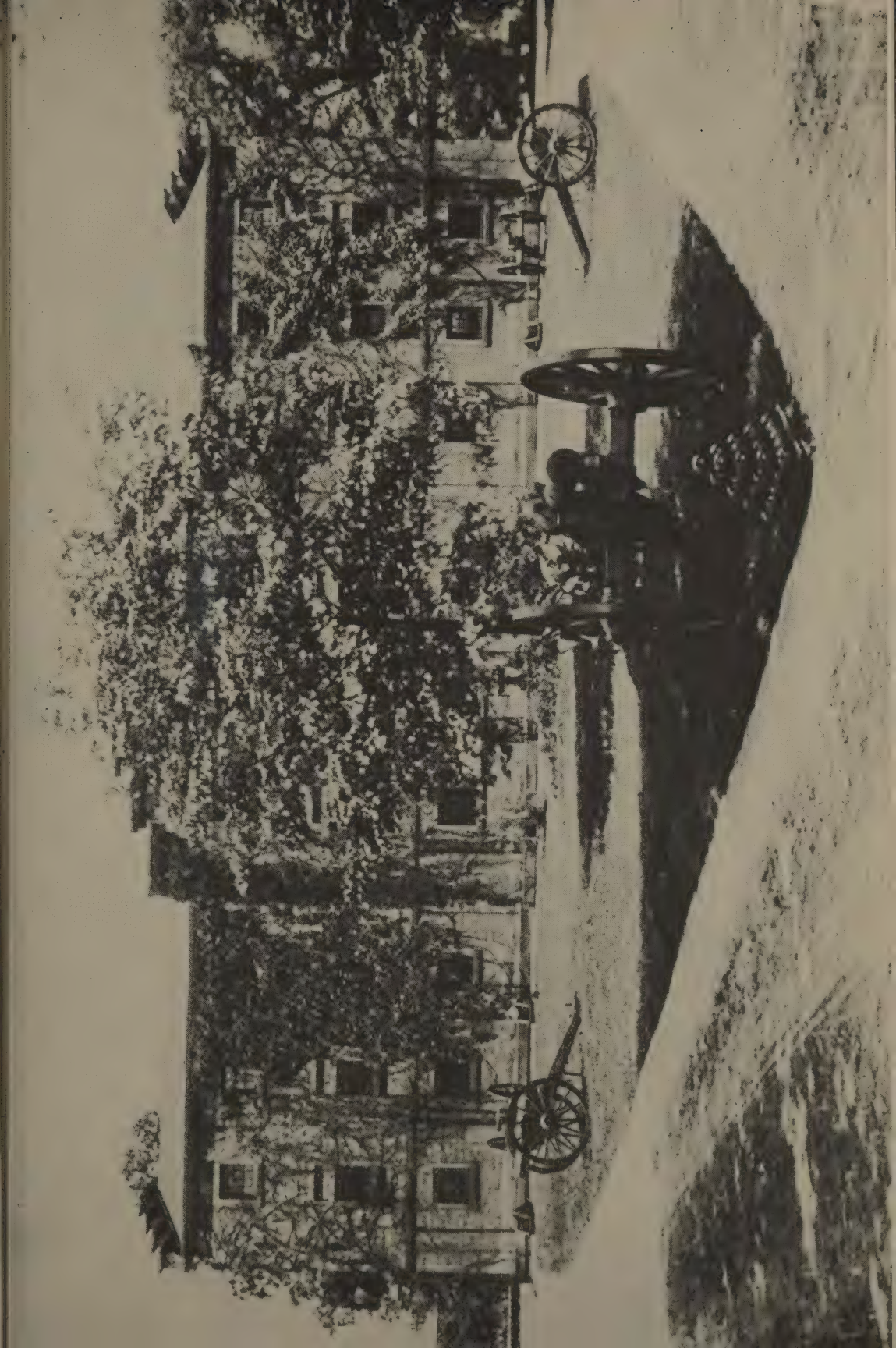
constructed at various times, beginning with the *Umpqua* in 1863. In 1862 alone some 50 boats of various types were built, chiefly for government use.

The chief civilian contributions to national defense here during the Civil War were in connection with the work of the Relief and Subsistence Committee which, financed entirely by private contributions, provided food and other physical comforts to all Union soldiers passing through here to or from service with the Army. Its services are commemorated by a tablet on the New Diamond Market in Pittsburgh. The high point of excitement, however, was reached during the Confederate Scare. Like the Indian "scares" of pioneer days, it aroused every section of the population. Construction of a chain of forts was hurriedly commenced. Contractors loaned their workmen, paying their wages. The Jones & Laughlin Steel Company did its bit by providing the material and workmen for one of the forts. Within a few days, however, accurate information of the Confederate raiding columns' retreat came from the military authorities of the Department of the Monongahela, which had its headquarters at the Arsenal, and the county returned to normal. This was the closest to actual warfare that the county ever came.

ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL GUARD

In the early 1870's the replacement of the old militia by a regularly trained national guard was authorized by Congress. The veterans of some of the more famous fighting organizations of Allegheny County which had formed unit social organizations took part in organizing new national guard units, and authorized them to assume the old names. In this way such famous Civil War names as Washington Infantry, Duquesne Greys, and Hampton's Battery were perpetuated. In each case the new national guard organizations started existence with a nucleus of veterans of the recent war. By a series of changes through the years the Duquesne Greys became first the 18th Regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guard, seeing service as such in the Spanish American War and on the Mexican Border, then the 111th Infantry of the National Guard during the World War, and finally became the 176th Field Artillery of the present Pennsylvania National Guard. The old Washington Infantry first became part of the 19th Regiment, changed later to the 14th Regiment, and is now purely a social military organization. Hampton's Battery B, organized in 1873 and named

CIVIL WAR CANNON AND BAR-
RACKS OF THE OLD FEDERAL ARSEN-
AL, LOOKING THROUGH THE BUTLER
STREET GATEWAY. THIS IS A RE-
PRODUCTION OF AN EARLY PHOTO-
GRAPH.



after the famous Civil War unit, served under Captain Alfred E. Hunt in the Spanish American War. Combining with the personnel of the old 14th Infantry it became the First Pennsylvania Field Artillery in 1915, serving on the Border, and finally during the World War became the present 107th Field Artillery of the Pennsylvania National Guard, now housed in an East End armory named for Captain Hunt.

SPANISH WAR

The quick onset and the brief duration of the Spanish War in 1898 prevented the industrial mobilization of Allegheny County. As has been noted above, its three national guard units were called into federal service. Only Battery B saw actual fighting, however, taking part in the battle of Guayama, Porto Rico. The county's share in the naval engagements was considerably greater, with almost all of the Navy's men of war protected with armor plate produced by the Carnegie Steel Company.

WORLD WAR

Contrasting with the Spanish War, the time lag of almost three years before the United States entered the World War permitted Allegheny County's industries to get a head start on equipping themselves to manufacture munitions. Orders from the allied nations piled up before April, 1917, until this section was turning out more war materials than any community actually behind the Allied lines. After America joined the fray things really began to hum. By the time of the Armistice, little more than a year and a half later, this country was producing more than ten thousand tons of war materials a day and there appeared to be no limit to its ultimate capacity.

More than 56,000 men from Allegheny County, eliminating duplications, served with the United States forces during the World War. This was in addition to thousands of men who would have liked to go but who could not be spared from their key industrial posts or their work benches and who, under the operation of the Selective Service Draft, were ordered to remain at their civilian jobs. The most famous outfits of this period were the 15th Regiment of Engineers and the 28th and 80th Divisions. Troop H of the Pennsylvania National Guard Cavalry served on the Border and its personnel later was assigned to various World War units.

PREPARATION FOR FUTURE WARS

Should war again be forced on the United States, it will not find Allegheny County unprepared. It will be found to be far better prepared than it was two decades ago, primarily because of the better organization of our industries but also because of the remarkable developments in mechanization of all branches, ordnance design, chemical utilization, and production methods in all fields.

Throughout our industries, particularly steel, there are "shadow plants" which, with small educational orders financed by governmental appropriations, are prepared to show manufacturers how to retool machines and shift production from peace to war requirements whenever necessary. Allegheny County is the heart of a "procurement district" in which all the factories with possible utility in time of war have been divided among the Army and Navy. There will be no bidding of the one service against the other as there was in 1917; each has mapped out its own fields now, in advance. Operating under the National Defense Act, the Navy has plans to take one plant and the Army another, or they will share the production of one plant according to a predetermined ratio. If war comes the plants which have had their production allocated will know exactly what each one is to do, and there will be a minimum of waste or delay.

The county's manpower, if we have another war, will be needed just as much as ever before. But plans already in existence will make possible its mobilization without former delays. Within ten days after the declaration of war by Congress it is anticipated that the regular army and the national guard both will be recruited to full strength. On the tenth day the Allegheny County units of the Pennsylvania National Guard should leave their armories in Pittsburgh and Coraopolis to join other elements of the 28th Division and the regular army in the first line of defense. These units are the 107th and the 176th Field Artillery and the 28th Division Signal Company, each of which has its own armory in Pittsburgh, and the Headquarters Battery of the 53rd Field Artillery Brigade and the Service Company of the 103rd Medical Regiment, both of which share the same armory in Coraopolis.

In the meantime, reserve officers of the 99th Division, which has its headquarters in the Federal Building, Pittsburgh, will be called to active duty and assigned variously to training schools and to organization details. By the end of 90 days, when the proposed selective

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

service draft will have had time to be organized, the 99th Division should commence to assemble at a camp for mass training before being sent to the battlefield.

In addition to the above, more than a thousand other reserve officers of this district will have been called to active duty in organizing anti-aircraft troops, services of supply, and the necessary staff work.

Allegheny County has contributed far more than its share to the national defense in the past. Today, better than ever before in its 150 years of progress, it is prepared to do so again whenever necessary.

CHAPTER XVII

The Rivers

By

FREDERICK WAY, JR.

WHEN a person brought up in "foreign parts" comes to Pittsburgh and gets his first glimpse of an Ohio River steamboat he is apt to open wide his eyes and exclaim three things:

"My!" he says. "Why do these boats have such a clumsy paddle-wheel sticking out behind?"

Next he asks, "Why do you call them towboats when anybody can see they don't tow anything? They push their barges: they ought to be called pushboats."

Finally, in complete bewilderment, he exclaims, "How very low these boats sit in the water! They look like they might sink any minute!"

UNLIKE OTHER CRAFT

These three things differentiate the Pittsburgh towboat from the type of craft used on nearly every other waterway. There are no stern-wheel towboats on the Hudson, or the Great Lakes, or the oceans. On the rivers of France and Germany all the barges are pulled along with great cables. The idea of tying barges together into a unit and pushing them from behind does not seem to suit them over there. A lake boat, or an ocean liner, is built high above the water: to keep mighty waves from exploring the decks.

Undoubtedly our steamboats look "funny" to other people. But there is no denying that the plodding river towboat with its paddle-wheel throwing a great mountain of water behind, and its twin smokestacks belching smoke, and its barges hitched out in front, is the best and most satisfactory solution to the peculiar conditions of the Ohio River and its tributaries.

Rivermen are proud of their steamboats for the simple reason they invented them. The steamboat was not imported from anywhere in the world; it grew up—and Pittsburgh is the place where it largely developed. Virtually all the mechanical details of a steamboat were originally Ohio River experiments.

Boiler pressure developed west of the Allegheny Mountains. It was not so long ago that a captain came over from Baltimore and took passage on a steamboat at Wheeling for Cincinnati. He ambled down to the engine-room and nearly fell in a faint when he glanced at the steam gauge and saw it idling at 180 pounds pressure, and the engineer was not even in sight! This eastern captain ran upstairs, corralled his wife and children, and hurried them ashore—fully expecting the steamboat to blow up at any moment! He was used to a maximum of 90 pounds. Yet the steamboat at Wheeling was safe enough—for high pressure boilers developed on the Ohio River.

PADDLEWHEEL REMAINS

The paddlewheel persists because it is easily built, is simple to operate and repair, and delivers quite satisfactory work. Lately, with the spirit of pioneers, rivermen have been directing attention to the propeller. Quite a number of boats have been built on this plan—with signal success. There is indication that some day soon the paddlewheel may disappear from the rivers.

I don't know how our towboats got to be called "towboats." Of course they don't tow anything—they push. The biggest paddlewheel towboat ever built for the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers has 1,600 horsepower. Already this figure has been eclipsed by modern diesel boats with propeller drive; one lately built delivers 2,200 horsepower.

It would be very possible to build steamboats much larger than at present—with double or treble the power—but rivermen have learned by experience that such big power does not pay dividends; rather it seems advisable to build boats of moderate power and dimension.

FOCUS ON "POWER PLANT"

The chief concern of the Pittsburgh riverman for the past score of years has been in developing the steamboats' "power plant." This one feature has had the focus of attention. Sometimes folks who have watched the rivers for the past twenty or thirty years say: "Why aren't there big boats on the river like there used to be?" and the answer is right in this direction: many of the modern boats could push the mightiest of the "old-time" boats around in circles—yet the modern boats are small in comparative hull dimension! Compact power. That has been the watchword.

When you look at a river steamboat pushing its tow of barges along, you may share the pride of the river fellows; you are looking at a very highly developed power plant for which we need thank nobody from north, east, south, or west. It belongs to the Ohio River—was born here, grew up here, and remains in business here.

FIFTY-FIVE TONS PER MINUTE

The Monongahela River at Pittsburgh is a sleepy looking stream. Its cobblestone wharf from Smithfield Street Bridge on out to the "Point" is chiefly occupied by parked automobiles. In summer an excursion boat dozes at the foot of Wood Street. Several dredges, a barge or so, and a "gas" boat nestle in the lee of the Wabash Bridge piers. Kite-tail fashion another fleet of barges hangs from the extreme end of the Point. A lazy steamboat, crawling along at a snail's pace, occasionally ruffles the reflections. Yet if you could place a special stethoscope on several vital spots of this lethargic waterway you would discover some surprising activity. You would find in 1929, the peak commercial year for the Monongahela River, that 55 tons of freight originated on it every minute, every hour, every day, every week, every month—for an entire year.

Fifty-five tons of freight a minute! The average freight car holds less than that; it would take something like a string of freight cars 3,500 miles in length to hold the 25,000,000 tons of cargo which floated up and down the diminutive Monongahela River in 1929! Coal, sand, gravel, gasoline, oil, steel, sulphur, manufactured steel products—rice and molasses from New Orleans—a list of diversified products a yard long!

My! you exclaim, and likely conclude the Monongahela must be the busiest river in America. And it is—unless we include the Detroit River in our list, and the "Soo" locks; these "spots" are bottle-neck points for the enormous traffic over the Great Lakes; their astonishing tonnage figures reveal a flow of business. Practically no tonnage at all originates on Detroit River. The 300 tons that go through the "Soo" locks every minute for eight months a year reflect traffic which originates and is destined elsewhere. And therein the Monongahela River scores—all of its tonnage either originates or is destined to some point along its course! Truly, without dispute, it is the busiest river in America—likely the world.

In 1903 the little Monongahela River started carrying more annual traffic than the Ohio! It has consistently done so ever since! It carries more than the Mississippi! It carries more than the Panama Canal! More than the Suez Canal! Twice as much as the Welland Canal!

The tonnage cleared from the port of New York in 1926 amounted to 20,427,000. The Monongahela had quietly piled up a record of 23,716,121 the year before. London, the "world's greatest port," had better look to its laurels; for the little "Monon" is creeping up on it steadily.

ALLEGHENY "BIG SISTER"

The Allegheny River is the Monon's "big sister" in terms of water flow, length—but decidedly a little sister when it comes to traffic. While the Monon handed in nearly 25,000,000 tons in 1937, its partner, the Allegheny, carried but 3,377,108 tons. There is a reason for this: in a nut shell it has to do with the improvement of the two streams and the development of their resources. At the present time locks and dams are being built up the Allegheny and the river world freely predicts the day may soon come when the Allegheny will come into its own.

The older generation of Pittsburghers who remember the vast coal fleets which formerly went south in parades, and who remember when the Monongahela wharf from Smithfield Street to Water Street teemed with a lively packet traffic, are usually skeptical about tonnage figures. It seems impossible that tonnage has consistently gained from year to year despite the fact that such coal-pushers as the *Raymond Horner* and the *Jim Wood* and the *Joseph B. Williams* and the *Sprague* and the fleet of Brown boats and a host of others are gone and already forgotten to the oncoming generation. Yet it is so—and we must realize there has been a transition. Formerly traffic moved in "spurts" when there came a rise in the river; now it moves uniformly all twelve months a year. The Ohio River in the Pittsburgh district handled 14,196,888 tons in 1937.

COUNTY'S TONNAGE AMAZING

In order of rank, more coal is handled on Pittsburgh's rivers than any other commodity. Sand and gravel takes second place. Iron and steel comes third. Oil and gasoline has recently sprung into fourth place, and may soon advance to third—from the present indications of its phenomenal advance in the past ten years.

THE RIVERS

Here is a record of the amazing tonnage of the Monongahela:

| | |
|-----------|----------------------|
| 1845..... | 222,631 tons |
| 1855..... | 777,213 |
| 1865..... | 1,640,815 |
| 1875..... | 2,712,413 |
| 1885..... | 3,648,756 |
| 1895..... | 4,498,494 |
| 1905..... | 9,211,752 |
| 1915..... | 11,815,085 |
| 1925..... | 23,716,121 |
| 1929..... | 28,907,614 (maximum) |
| 1935..... | 17,940,832 |
| 1937..... | 24,927,507 |

The Rivers

(PART TWO)

HOW THE STEAMBOAT GREW

By

MRS. SAREPTA KUSSART

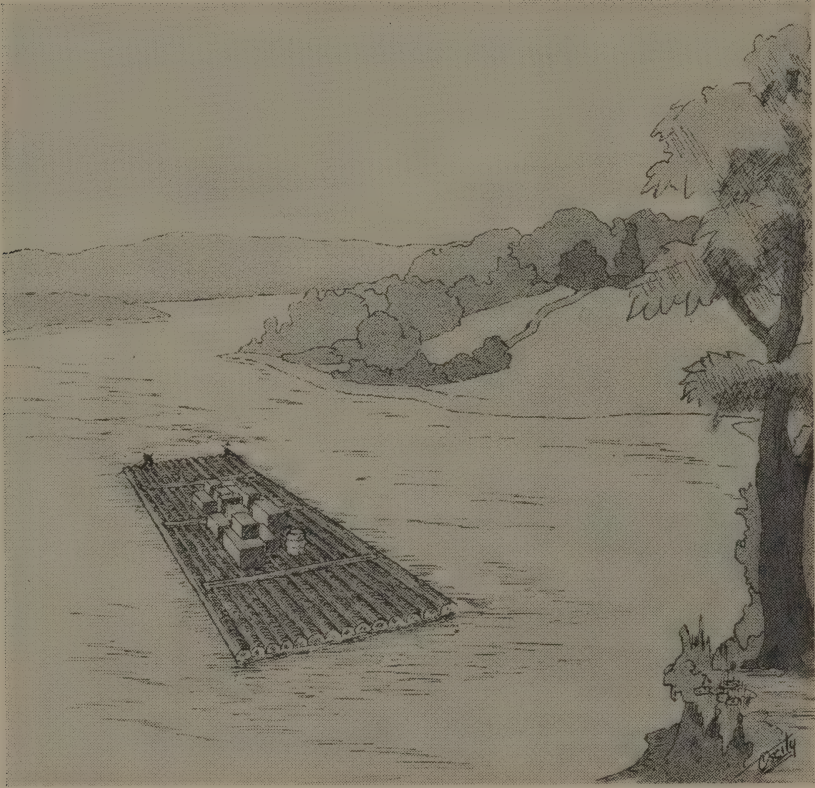
with original drawings by

PAUL OSCITY



THE BIRCH BARK CANOE

THE Indian, long before the days of the white man, learned how to hollow out a log and make it stay right side up in the river. He fashioned a paddle to push it along. It became known as a canoe, or "dug-out." The Seminole Indians in Florida use them today in the very same primitive form. Likely the highest developed canoe was the "birch bark": an amazing piece of skilled workmanship. The Indian had a fine eye to beauty of design. He perfected the canoe—it has not been improved in line or form since early days.



THE LOG RAFT

WHEN the Indian desired to move "down the river" he tied logs together and found he could load a considerable weight on them: he could move his wife, children, cattle, and belongings, and even set up his tent, and cook his meals, and go to other extravagances. So the log raft is doubtless the first form of barge which appeared on the Ohio River. It had the double advantage of being buoyant and impervious to snags and obstructions. The white man floated many log rafts down Pittsburgh's rivers with the idea of using the lumber in later years.



THE BATEAU

BUILT of plank, the bateau had a flat bottom and square ends. It was pushed with poles and oars. Introduced by the white man, it was a clumsy thing, but of very light draught, and capable of floating downstream in extremely shallow water. It was the white man's improvement on the Indian's log raft.



THE FLATBOAT

EVERYBODY took a notion to go west. The easiest method, by far, was to leisurely float down the river. The flatboat was developed, clumsy, crude, flimsy—but capable of carrying a big load and affording shelter. It was used long after the arrival of the steamboat. There are many persons living today whose fathers poled such a craft as this to New Orleans with a cargo of miscellaneous freight—and walked back!



THE KEELBOAT

A KEELBOAT served much the same purpose as a flatboat, except that it was better built, and often kept in business for several years. Keelboats could be pulled upstream, and early "packet lines" employed them. Sails were provided, when the wind was right. The men who made a living running these keelboats were a rough and ready bunch. "Mike Fink" was one of them: he said he was half alligator.



THE CLERMONT

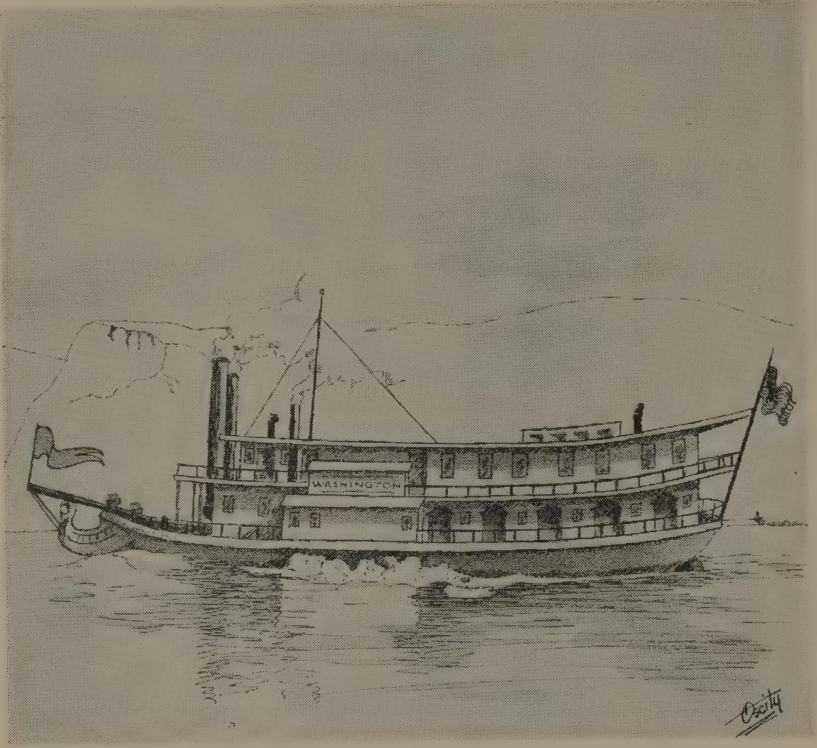
IN 1807, Robert Fulton steamed up the Hudson River in the *Clermont*, the world's first commercial steamboat. Four years later, in 1811, Mr. Fulton's company, managed by Mr. Nicholas J. Roosevelt, built a similar boat at Pittsburgh. On October 20 they left the Pittsburgh wharf for New Orleans, and got there after a long and perilous voyage—the first steamboat trip on western rivers.



THE "NEW ORLEANS"

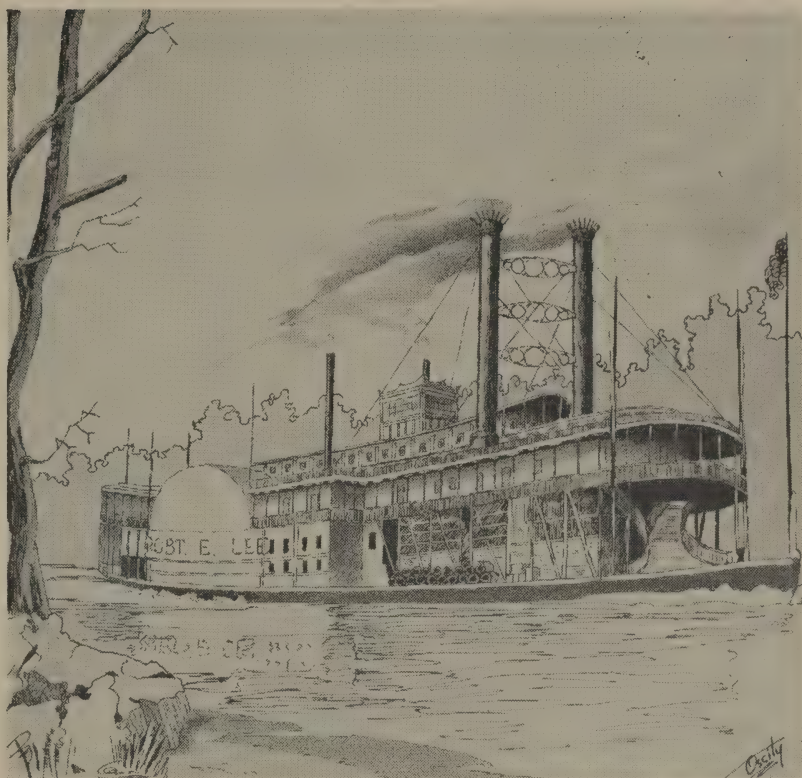
FOR some peculiar reason there is no authentic picture or drawing of the original "New Orleans" as the first Pittsburgh steamboat was named. It is known to have been a sidewheel boat, some 116 feet in length, equipped with masts, and two cabins.

In the spring of 1813 a little boat of 25 tons burden was built near Pittsburgh. It was called the *Comet*. A man named French built her. She went to New Orleans, ran in the Natchez trade for a time, and was consigned to a junk heap. Her engine did service for a while in a cotton gin. This was the pioneer *sternwheel* steamboat; very experimental. In later years, the sternwheel steamboat became the "pride" of Pittsburgh, taking thousands of tons of coal to market down the rivers.



THE FIRST FLAT BOTTOM STEAMBOAT

THE *New Orleans*, the *Comet*, and other early boats "aped" the general construction of ocean boats: deep hulls, masts, port holes, and very heavy construction. In 1816 Capt. Henry Miller Shreve, a native of Perryopolis, Pa., built a steamboat on the river bank at Wheeling. He gave her a shallow hull, set the engines on deck, and built a second deck for passenger quarters. This boat, christened *Washington*, was the pioneer of the vast fleet of similar boats which were built for all the rivers in the western country.



THE "ROB'T E. LEE"

THE most famous of sidewheel passenger boats is undoubtedly the *Rob't E. Lee* which, in 1870, raced with a similar boat named *Natchez* from New Orleans to St. Louis, and established a time record which *has never been broken*. All attempts of modern speed boats have failed to take down the record of the *Rob't E. Lee*. Although she was built at New Albany, Ind., much of the material for her construction came from Pittsburgh; notably the boilers, shafts, heavy forgings, and iron work.



A MODERN TOW

STEAMBOATS did not start pushing barges around until about the time of the Civil War. Prior to that time all the cargo was loaded directly on the steamboat. Of late the trend has gone completely the other way—now barges carry all save a minute fraction of the river commerce. Biggest fleet of barges ever handled by a steam towboat was when the Pittsburgh owned *Sprague*, in 1907, hitched into 56 coal boats (a wooden type of barge) at Louisville and delivered them safely to New Orleans. The coal in that shipment, if loaded into railroad cars, would have made a solid string of cars some fifteen miles long. It was, by far, the largest tonnage ever managed by one steamboat in the history of transportation.



A MODERN SCREW PROPELLER TOWBOAT

RECENTLY a number of Diesel towboats have been built, largest of which is the *Herbert Hoover*, in use today on the Mississippi River. The *Sprague*, largest sternwheel towboat, is 276 feet long. The *Herbert Hoover* is merely 215 feet long—but she packs 2,200 horse power into her pushing ability, compared to the big *Sprague's* 1,600 horse power. The propeller on a river boat is usually built up in a tunnel of ingenious design. They have proved very practical and the economy of Diesel operation is attracting much attention among rivermen.

CHAPTER XVIII

Sesqui-Centennial, 1938

By

CLIFF J. RYAN

HOW from the birth of an idea there grew an ideal probably best epitomizes the inception, the development and the culmination of the County of Allegheny's great Sesqui-Centennial.

No one can tell just who might have advanced the first hint that gave an impetus to the undertaking. It may have been a careless word, spoken half in jest by some obscure individual, a word that since has germinated into an event which, like the origin of Allegheny County itself back in 1788, will live in the annals of the community, long after myriad thousands fortunate enough to witness the bewildering series of episodes that marked it have passed away.

Those familiar with the history of our County—like the astronomer who can foretell by his calculations the exact fraction of a second a comet is due—knew that the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the County would fall on the twenty-fourth day of September, 1938. Others, not quite so familiar with the County's history as they are today, likely never even thought of it. But there was one, at least, who did think of it; who whispered it in the ears of someone—in the form of a suggestion.

The first tangible and authentic result of this hint that comes to light was in the form of a proclamation issued "to the people of the County of Allegheny," August 19, 1937. This document, signed by County Commissioners John J. Kane, George Rankin, Jr., and John S. Herron, in behalf of the County, urged all citizens of the community to join in a celebration "to pay tribute to the founders and to the name and fame of the County," by observing the Sesqui-Centennial of the County's creation. It was duly broadcast, and, to use a trite phrase of vernacular, immediately "started the ball rolling."

For a time very little further was accomplished, although many across-the-table discussions were held in which plans for the Sesqui-Centennial came in for a share of attention. Then, on November 29,

1937, the first meeting was held, followed by another two days later, December 1. At this second meeting were Wilmer M. Jacoby, publisher of the *Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph*, who acted as temporary chairman; the Hon. John J. Kane, representing the Board of County Commissioners; Dr. James H. Greene, Frank R. Phillips of the Philadelphia Company; Gerald O'Neil, manager of the William Penn Hotel; Walter Rosenbaum, a leading merchant; Gregg R. Neel, and this chronicler, as chief clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, who was named temporary secretary.

At that gathering, more in the nature of a conference, plans for the celebration began to shape up, the next meeting being scheduled for December 13, 1937, at which time it was the intention to elect a permanent chairman. The three Commissioners attended the December 13 meeting, with the temporary chairman, the temporary secretary, and Messrs. Phillips, Greene, and Neel, who were at the first meeting. Others appearing were F. F. Holbrook, J. W. McGowan, P. W. Sullivan, F. J. Chesterman, Bell Telephone; David Olmstead, John McDowel, Harmar D. Denny, J. H. Bradfute, Col. W. R. Dunlap, Carnegie Steel; Harry Bastow, C. B. Nash, R. M. Sherrard, L. H. Gethoefer, Peoples-Pittsburgh Trust; Edward J. Priddey, D. A. Garber, and Senator William B. Rodgers, river man. Two women also attended, Mrs. H. D. Stark and Miss Helen Donnelly.

An impressive list of names, that, including leaders in industry, commerce, and transportation, and descendants of pioneer Pittsburgh families. It was moved and seconded that the form of organization drawn up at a commissioners' conference be approved. Mr. Phillips then moved that Mr. Denny be appointed general chairman of the Sesqui-Centennial Commission, Mr. Gethoefer seconding the motion, which was carried.

Right here, though, might be a good place to set forth the provisions of the first proclamation that gave an impetus to the celebration. And, inasmuch, as this was the opening step, in a material way, towards launching an event of such historic significance, it is deemed of sufficient importance to be given verbatim, in its complete textual form. This is the exact wording:

C
ELEBRATING ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY
YEARS OF PROGRESS IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
AN ENTIRE COUNTY, COMPOSED OF 747 SQUARE
MILES AND WITH A POPULATION OF MORE
THAN 1,400,000 PEOPLE, REFLECTED THE SPIRIT
OF THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION,
OFFICIALLY DESIGNATED TO BE HELD DURING
THE PERIOD SEPTEMBER 2 TO 24, INCLUSIVE.
THE PHOTO ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE SHOWS
THE COUNTY SEAT, PITTSBURGH, OUTLINED
IN LIGHT AGAINST A GLOWING SKY.



PROCLAMATION

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY

[DATED: AUGUST 19, 1937]

WHEREAS, the County of Allegheny was created on the 24th of September, 1788, by Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and,

WHEREAS, on the 24th of September, 1937, the celebration of our Sesqui-Centennial anniversary will then be but one year removed; and,

WHEREAS, within the borders of the County of Allegheny have taken place some of the most important and pivotal events in the history of the American people; and,

WHEREAS, there here began, on the occasion of General Braddock's campaign and defeat at Braddock's Field, the seven years' war between France and England for supremacy on this North American Continent, a struggle which changed the map of the world and affected the whole of Europe; and,

WHEREAS, the great hills of this County formed natural portals which became the Gate of Empire as emigration poured Westward through them exclusively for a period of seventy-five years; and,

WHEREAS, here were discovered the most accessible, valuable and extensive bituminous coal fields and natural gas stores in the world; and,

WHEREAS, the steel and iron industries first gained impetus and prospered within this territory, making the City of Pittsburgh and the County of Allegheny world-renowned therefor; and,

WHEREAS, the climate of the County of Allegheny is healthier and less given to dangerous and extensive changes than that of any other portion of our country; and,

WHEREAS, our County has a fertile and tillable soil which has provided the fruits of agriculture these many years within its borders; and,

WHEREAS, commerce of all kinds has prospered herein and the learned professions advanced hand in hand with the quick and steady growth of religion, culture and education in the community; and,

WHEREAS, civic pride having been as steady in the advance of the community welfare as patriotism quick to defend against every foe, this County has been peculiarly and abundantly blessed by Almighty God these many years; and,

PROCLAMATION—*Continued*

WHEREAS, a fitting observance of our one hundred fiftieth anniversary will require the unified attention and coöperation of all the citizens of this County, both as individuals and as members of civic, professional, educational, cultural, social and commercial groups;

THEREFORE, WE, THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, call upon our citizens to pay tribute to the founders and to the name and fame of the County of Allegheny in the observance of the Sesqui-Centennial of its creation, and request that such observance take place prior to and including the date of September 24, 1938.

Attention is further called to the fact that members of all groups composing the community and whose membership is comprised of citizens of this County, should consider the form and extent of the Sesqui-Centennial anniversary observance, and formulate plans to that end.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and caused the seal of the County of Allegheny to be affixed, this nineteenth day of August, nineteen hundred thirty-seven.

COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY

By JOHN J. KANE, *Chairman*,
GEORGE RANKIN, JR.,
JOHN S. HERRON,
Commissioners.

ATTESTED:
CLIFF J. RYAN,
Chief Clerk.

County Commissioner Kane was elected honorary chairman at the December 13 meeting, the following list of other officers being chosen:

Honorary vice chairmen: Commissioners Rankin and Herron, Mayor Cornelius D. Scully (Pittsburgh), Mayor George H. Lysle (McKeesport), Mayor Elmer J. Maloy (Duquesne), Mayor John J. Mullen (Clairton), Senator William B. Rodgers, Mrs. Henry R. Rea, Mrs. R. B. Mellon and the burgess of each of the boroughs in the County.

Vice Chairmen: Edgar J. Kaufmann, Charles Lewis, Phillip Murray, William L. Munro, Mrs. John M. Phillips, Mrs. H. D. Stark and Miss Marie Dermitt.

Treasurer: Arthur E. Braun.

Secretary: Cliff J. Ryan.

Executive committee: Commissioner Kane and Messrs. Oliver, Greene, Olmstead, O'Neil, Braun, Phillips, Neel and Rosenbaum.

Publicity committee: Oliver J. Keller, chairman; Wilmer M. Jacoby, Edward T. Leech, Leonard P. Kapner, A. E. Nelson, Robert Thompson and Frank Smith.

Finance committee: L. H. Gethoefer, chairman; A. K. Oliver, C. Stanley, A. E. Braun, J. C. Chaplin, L. Iverson, S. E. Hackett, C. V. McKaig, L. F. Rains, Leo Lehman, D. L. Lawrence, F. F. Brooks, H. S. Wherrett, H. H. Robertson, A. W. Robertson, F. J. Chesterman, Howard Heinz and G. P. O'Neil.

Historical committee: J. S. Fisher, chairman; Franklin C. Irish, John Herron, Bayard Foster, Henry Oliver Evans, Julia M. Harding, Dr. Leland D. Baldwin, Mrs. John E. Nelson, Rev. Clarence E. Macartney, Miss Rose Demorest, John Haudenshield and Daniel G. Krause.

Transportation committee: H. S. Crawford.

Program committee: William Benswanger, Frank J. Harris and Louis C. Schroeder.

Historical Parade: Chief marshal, Robert G. Woodside; chief of staff, Col. John H. Shenkel; adjutant, George Grimm; music, Ben H. Giffen; parade secretary, Margaret R. Russell; military aides, Capt. George C. Harness, Rodney R. Burns and Lt. Milton H. Weisman; aides to chief marshal, war veterans, with Maj. James Hood Miller.

First division: Marshal, Col. George E. A. Fairley; chief of staff, William B. Shafer, Lt. Gordon L. Clawson, Blair Wilson and Lt. Theodore K. Bower.

Second division: Marshal, Ronald Thompson; William P. Yocum, Lt. Harry Cohen, Jr., Chauncey Means and Lt. William C. Rehrenberg.

Miscellaneous division: Marshal, Stephen A. Bodkin; Leo Ivory, Lt. James A. Kendrick, Harrison D. Keller and Lt. Hugh A. Grant.

Fourth division: Marshal, John Heinz; John P. Ladesic, Zigmunt M. Starzynski, Roy Clunk and Lt. Newton H. Miller.

Executive Committee for Pageant, "The Western Gateway": Director general, J. W. McGowan; drama director, John DeWitt Beattie; scenario and script, Larry Cooney; technical director, James W. Lindsay; assistant technical director, John J. McKee; music director, Homer Ochsenhirt; ballet master, James Bruff; associate directors, Miss Marie Mooney and Dr. Lester Pierce; production manager, Mr. McGowan; business manager, Louis C. Scott; costume master, Peter Wetzler; music arrangements, Charles Pallos; dance routines, Gene Kelly; choral direction, O. E. Groskopf and James Mace; properties, William Taylor; costume design, Annabel Meyer.

(Produced through coöperation of the Allegheny County Commissioners and the National Youth Administration and the Works Progress Administration.)

Invitations were extended to numerous individuals and business organizations to join with the various committees, as constituted, for the purpose of participating actively in the Sesqui-Centennial plans, yet in an embryonic stage. For a time meetings were held each week, and some progress was reported. However, conditions seemed to be so uncertain and chaotic that many who had been attending these meetings gradually dropped out, the result being that only a handful of those interested could be mustered.

Enthusiasm, which had been rife from the start, began to wane, which acted as a damper to further advancement. It was altogether disheartening, the response for funds to carry out plans for a Sesqui-Centennial worthy of the great County of Allegheny—the first in importance in the State, in many ways, and the second in population only—being almost nil. Matters came to such a pass that in March Mr. Denny wrote to Commissioner Kane, withdrawing as general chairman. So we find the following letter in the archives:

“At a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Allegheny County Sesqui-Centennial Commission held on Saturday, March 5th, it was definitely decided that it would not be possible to proceed with the plans for the celebration. This meeting was well attended by a representative group. The reason for the action was primarily on account of business prospects at the present time, and the apparent lack of financial interest among the larger givers for this reason.

“Of course, it is with regret that I advise you of this action and it is the hope of the Commission that the County Commissioners will be able to proceed with their plans for an enlarged County Fair to celebrate this occasion. The members of the Commission feel that the Commissioners have done everything that they could do in order to coöperate, and their assistance has been greatly appreciated by all of the members, and particularly by the chairman.”

Such action on the part of the Sesqui-Centennial Commission, while it was to be regretted, in addition meant only one of two alternatives: Either the abandonment of plans for the Sesqui celebration, or the charting of a new course to provide for observance of the Sesqui-

AS COUNTLESS THOUSANDS JAMMED
THE STREETS TO WELCOME DOUGLAS
(WRONG-WAY) CORRIGAN, THE SOLO
TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIER WHOSE "BY
MISTAKE" HOP FROM NEW YORK TO
DUBLIN CAPTURED THE FANCY OF
THE WORLD. CORRIGAN ACCEPTED
THE INVITATION OF THE COUNTY
COMMISSIONERS TO PARTICIPATE IN
THE OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE
SESQUI-CENTENNIAL.



Centennial. The latter alternative was the one chosen. That it was a fortunate decision has been proved by the results since attained. So those dark clouds that had begun to settle over the project proved only transitory, after all, for a ray of sunshine was peeping through.

One thing was evident, at least, that the County Commissioners would refuse to entertain any thought of giving up. So, with the collapse of the Finance Committee in March, which certainly was a blow to the undertaking along the original tack, the Commissioners immediately put their collective thinking cap on, to cogitate over ways and means for a furtherance of the Sesqui celebration, following the scrapping of initial plans. After seriously discussing the subject in all its phases, the Commissioners agreed to make an appropriation of \$100,000 for the purpose of financing the undertaking. Of this \$100,000 the Commissioners later earmarked \$20,000 for the County's Sixth Annual Fair, leaving \$80,000 to defray costs of the Sesqui celebration. It was their candid opinion that a County with the resources of Allegheny could not afford to see the project fall through. Their reasoning was to the effect that a Sesqui-Centennial does not come every year, and it would never do to pass up the opportunity to celebrate such an event in a fitting manner, and one worthy of the community.

Our County had gone through a century and a half of steady advancement, in the face of many vicissitudes, progressing from a mere "dot in the wilderness" to a position of commanding importance in the world of business and industry; expanding from a few straggling settlers menaced by a group of hostile Indians, to a County boasting of a million and a half population (which meant exactly an average gain of 10,000 souls each year of its one hundred and fifty years of existence); from a small trading post or two, to thousands of the finest merchandising establishments in the world; from a poor smithy, utilizing perhaps a few pounds of iron a day, to achieve distinction as the iron and steel center of the world; from . . . But why go on! Everybody who has made a study of the County's history is familiar with all this, and it would be only redundancy to dwell upon it further.

With this stage reached the Commissioners, nothing daunted by the catastrophic shattering of original plans, immediately decided there should be no turning back; that they should go ahead on their own initiative. New preparations were made accordingly, but along a different path. This was that the Sesqui-Centennial must be held

under the direct sponsorship of the Commissioners, which meant the backing of the County of Allegheny.

Particularly heartening was the response from the County's four cities and its many boroughs and townships, all of these, without exception, coming forward with offers to aid in any way they could, to make the celebration one worthy of the occasion. With such encouragement, it required only the united efforts of all to assure the success of the undertaking. And success already was assured by the offers of help that were pouring in, so there could be no question of failure.

For example, the City of Pittsburgh allocated \$25,000 to decorate its thoroughfares, and the boroughs and townships were generous in providing for their own gala attire. Thus, even before the celebration started, the entire County presented a holiday appearance, dressed up in its Sunday best. Many of the merchants coöperated by trimming their buildings in gay colors, which action certainly was appreciated by the Commissioners and the Sesqui-Centennial body.

By this time the Commissioners had become convinced that the opportunity was ripe for appointing a new Sesqui-Centennial Commission, "to organize and conduct such a celebration as would appropriately mark the anniversary." This commission was to be composed of representative citizens of the County, the Commissioners feeling that the more outstanding the commission, the more objective would be the result. It was only natural that the next logical step should be the naming of this Commission. First of all, though, on April 1, 1938, the following resolution, on a motion of Chairman Kane, seconded by Commissioner Rankin, was approved and adopted:

"WHEREAS, September, 1938, is the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of the creation of the County of Allegheny and the fiftieth anniversary of the erection of the Court House; and

"WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners believes that such anniversary is of great historical importance to all the people of the County and that the same should be fittingly commemorated;

"NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that a Sesqui-Centennial Commission be appointed by the Board of County Commissioners; that such Commission be composed of representative citizens of the County and that the Commission be empowered to organize and conduct

such a celebration as would appropriately mark the anniversary;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Law Department be directed to take such steps as may be necessary to incorporate such commission as a corporation of the first class."

Thus the situation appeared when your chronicler, who had been temporary secretary of the old Sesqui-Centennial Commission, was persuaded to take over the entire directorship of the Commissioners' new Sesqui-Centennial Commission. He fully realized that time was an important element, if arrangements were to be completed, so, early in April of the present year a skeleton force had been hastily assembled, with the object of starting out anew, after discarding plans of the disbanded Commission. Soon things began to shape up, genie-like, from an apparently formless void. Letters sent out on the suggestion of the Commissioners, as to the general feeling toward the undertaking, brought favorable response from all; and offers from individuals, who were willing to sacrifice their time, if not their money, to advance the cause of the celebration in any way within their power, surely warmed the hearts of the Commissioners.

While the original commission had scattered, many of the members, along with City and County officials, gave assurance of their whole-hearted support and coöperation, toward making the Sesqui-Centennial celebration one that would go down in history as the greatest event since the creation of the County, back in 1788. To further the project the County Commissioners named H. D. McDonald promotional counsellor. He, with George Kelly, chief clerk of the Department of Parks, and David T. Jones, Personnel Secretary, drew up a tentative program for the celebration which, it was intended, should begin September second and come to a close September twenty-fourth, the County's charter day, after running through the full course of twenty-three days.

Inspired by the enthusiastic reception the new arrangements were accorded, other action followed swiftly. J. W. McGowan, Western Pennsylvania NYA head, agreed to direct a Historic Pageant depicting the progress the County of Allegheny has been making during the century and a half of its existence as an entity. This pageant, titled the Western Gateway, was written by Larry Cooney. Meanwhile, Harry Keck, veteran sports editor of the *Sun-Telegraph*, was drafted to promote the motorboat regatta. Another important assignment went

to Nathan H. Kaufman, who agreed to direct the Aqua-Ballet, an outstanding feature, the script of which was written by Haydn Bodycombe. James Lindsay and Jack McKee of the Pittsburgh Playhouse were engaged as technicians for the Pageant and the Aqua-Ballet.

When it came to naming a chairman for the Marine Day activities, which were to be one of the important events, on account of the paramount position our County occupies in river transportation, there seemed to be no hesitancy in coming to an agreement in regard to one man, Captain William B. Rodgers.

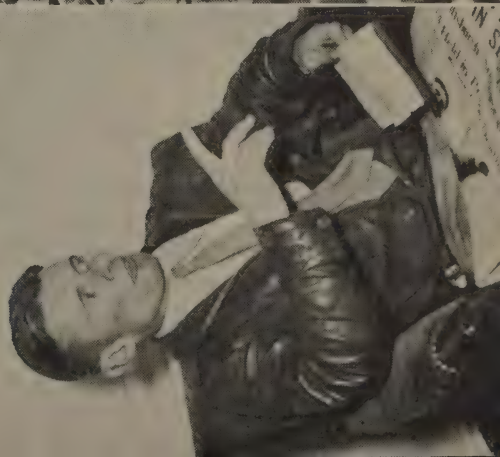
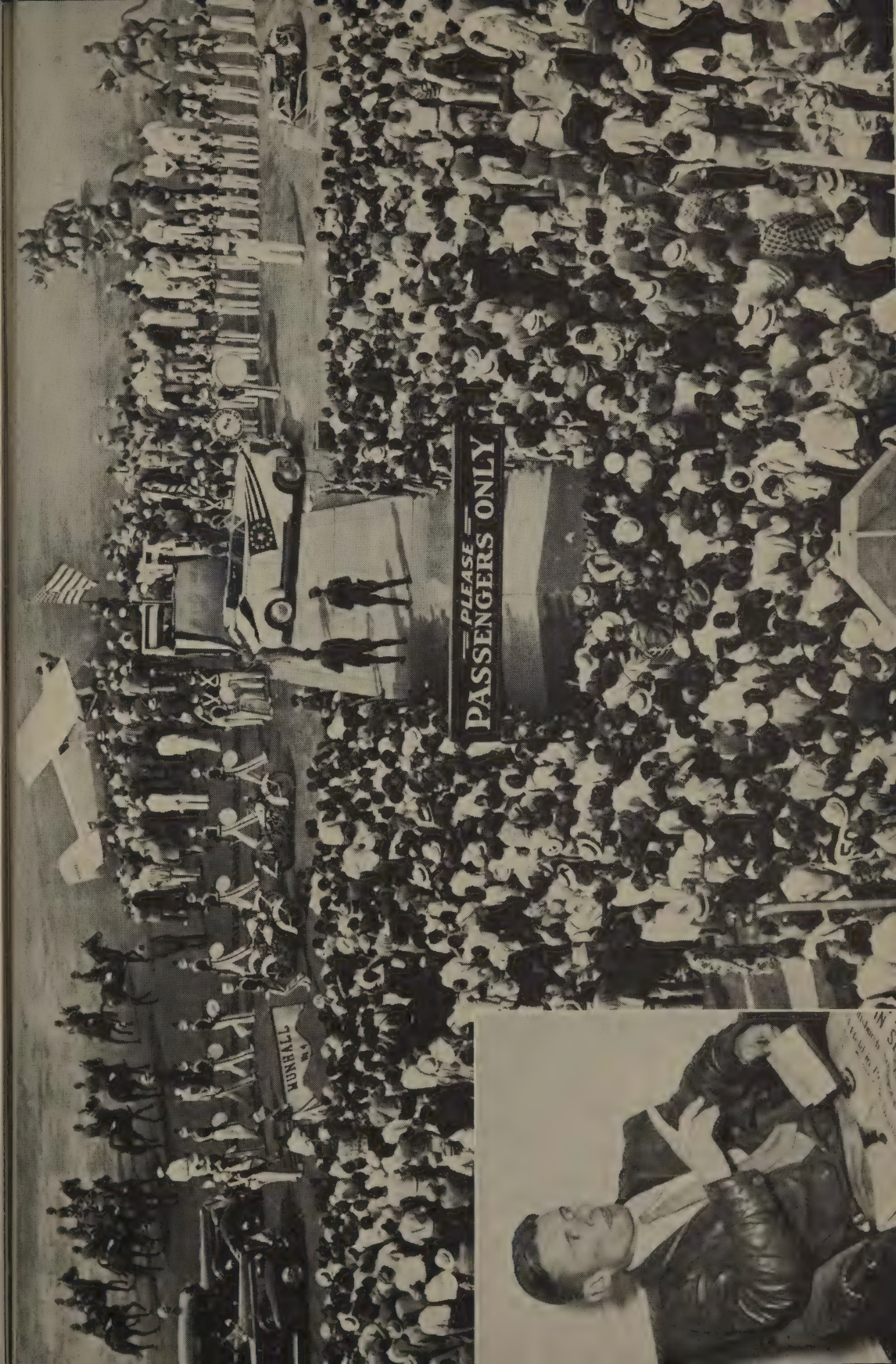
There is a story associated with this that will bear repetition. During the discussions and conferences relating to the different appointments Commissioner Kane, or somebody else, happened to recollect that bronze plaque embedded in the wall of the Court House as you enter the east door from Grant Street. The plaque, which speaks for itself, has the following inscription:

This memorial erected by the people of Allegheny County upon the completion of the locks and dams between Pittsburgh and Cairo on the Ohio River, providing a navigable channel of nine feet of water at all seasons of the year, and in further commemoration of the activity of the late Captain William B. Rodgers, one of Pittsburgh's most ardent pioneers in the improvement of the harbors and waterways at the headwaters of the Ohio. (October, 1929)

Captain Rodgers was dead, of course, but his family has been associated with waterways' problems for a generation or more. So why not ask his son, also Captain William B. Rodgers, to act as chairman of the Marine Day activities! The invitation accordingly was extended and Captain Rodgers, an enthusiast, accepted. That problem, at least, was solved, and it was a big one.

Charles Arbuthnot III, civic-minded Pittsburgher, was chosen as chairman of the Parade of Progress, scheduled for September 24, the closing day, and charter day of the County of Allegheny. For the Labor Day program of Monday, September 5, the Central Labor Union assumed charge, and the *Pittsburgh Press* volunteered to schedule its great flying show at the County Airport, September 11, as its contribution toward the success of the celebration, while the Allegheny County Volunteer Firemen's Association applied for, and was given, permission to stage a parade during the Golden Triangle Mardi Gras festivities.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY GREETED
DOUGLAS CORRIGAN (INSET, LEFT)
AS HIS "CRATE" LANDED AT THE
COUNTY AIRPORT. THE FAMOUS
FLIER IS SEEN EXPLAINING WHY HE
EXPERIENCED NO DIFFICULTY IN
FLYING THE NORTH ATLANTIC; HE
FELT HE WAS EN ROUTE TO CALI-
FORNIA (?)



An important announcement, received with universal acclaim, was made on May 13, 1938. This was to the effect that no one should be authorized to either solicit or accept advertising for the official program. What led to this action was that in many public celebrations high-powered agents are in the habit of approaching business men under the guise of representing the community officially, to sell advertising (on a heavy percentage basis) for the program used in connection with such a celebration. The May 13 manifesto meant that not only would the County's official program be freed from the least taint of commercialism (in its opprobrious sense), but that the merchants would not be annoyed by these solicitors. That this action upon the part of the Commissioners was popular, and that it met with general favor, was indicated by the many expressions of commendation from all quarters.

Of the public-spirited citizens of the County who expressed their willingness to coöperate with the Commissioners in making the Sesqui-Centennial a success, the Sesqui director and the three Commissioners experienced no difficulty in choosing representative individuals in the various enterprises that have made the County what it is today, to form the personnel of the different committees. These committees, are here set down, in alphabetical order:

General committee: Cliff J. Ryan, director; Hon. Charles Anderson, Jacob J. Arenth, burgess; E. V. Babcock, Nicholas J. Baker, burgess; John M. Bash, burgess; William A. Baurle, Jacques Blum, H. A. Bostwick, Chancellor John G. Bowman, Robert K. Boyer, A. E. Braun, Dr. A. P. Braun, G. W. Brawner, Jr., burgess; Joseph F. Brooker, Milton Budd, L. H. Burnett, Rev. J. J. Callahan, James P. Campbell, John W. Carthew, burgess; John F. Casey, James C. Chaplin, F. J. Chesterman, Miss Rose Demorest, C. E. Dickey, Robert E. Doherty, William H. Dougherty, burgess; Col. J. Frank Drake, Joseph F. Duddy, Timothy F. Dunn, burgess; Hon. George Evans, Patrick T. Fagan, William A. Fischer, burgess; John S. Fisher, Hon. Thomas Gallagher, Hon. Robert Garland, L. H. Gethoefer, Raymond C. Giles, Malcolm Goldsmith, Dr. Ben G. Graham, W. D. Graham, James H. Greene, Frank Hartle, Jr., C. H. Hathaway, Miss Anna B. Heldman, Joseph P. Henke, burgess; Michael Hertz, John Heughbaugh, James F. Holahan, burgess; F. F. Holbrook, C. P. Howe, William L. Howell, A. L. Humphrey, Lorenz Iverson, Nathan B. Jacobs, Wilmer M. Jacoby, P. L. Jarrett, burgess; Mrs. Charles Alvin Jones, Leonard Kapner, A. G. Kaufmann, burgess; Oliver J. Keller, Frank Kelly, Albin Klemen, burgess; Bert F. Kline, editor; Albert L. Koch, Ernest Kocher, T. L. Lawry, burgess; Edward T. Leech, editor; Leo Lehman,

Leo J. Leppold, Louis M. Likavec, Lee Llewellyn, burgess; Raymond L. Manning, W. D. Mansfield, editor; Hon. P. J. McArdle, Charles McCue, Jr., Thos. A. McGinley, burgess; Harry McWilliams, Orrie F. Murray, Phillip F. Murray, Gregg L. Neel, A. E. Nelson, David Olmstead, Hon. James O'Toole, E. B. W. Pfischner, burgess; Frank R. Phillips, Henry M. Reed, Geo. B. Reinhart, William R. Rhodes, burgess; Lucas Rippel, Andrew Robertson, Senator W. B. Rodgers, Albert E. Rojohn, Walter Rosenbaum, A. J. Russ, burgess; Frank Schang, Mrs. Louis C. Schroeder, Mrs. Cornelius D. Scully, John T. Small, burgess; E. W. Smith, Frank R. Smith, Jr., Mrs. Henry Davis Stark, Wilbur Raymond Stoop, burgess; Robert M. Thompson, Aloysius Totter, Joseph C. Trees, Robert L. Vann, Andrew W. Visnansky, Daniel Waldschmidt, burgess; Thomas D. Watkins, burgess; Fred W. Watson, John W. Watson, burgess; Hon. Thomas Weir, H. S. Wherrett, P. Gates White, William G. White, burgess; E. H. Wicks, Dr. Albert I. Wise, I. D. Wolf, Hon. A. L. Wolk, and Charles A. Woods, burgess.

Marine Day Committee: Captain William B. Rodgers, chairman; Leo Aretz, Andrew T. Benson, E. G. Binder, J. C. Bradley, W. E. R. Covell, Lieutenant-commander J. H. Cox, Edward F. Crowley, C. E. Dickey, Oliver K. Eaton, Captain R. F. Eberhart, W. Y. English, John F. Flood, Ben G. Graham, George T. Griffiths, Scott F. Harvey, Captain James A. Henderson, G. E. Holmes, Captain John L. Howder, V. L. Huntsberger, Leo A. Ivory, Harry Keck, Walter A. Klitgaard, Captain Phil Kussart, George M. Lehman, Mrs. George Lewis, E. P. Lips, Ken May, Robert McCullough, C. D. O'Connor, A. S. Osbourne, Robert Parkins, Mrs. William J. Powell, William E. Quinby, Captain Charles Ritz, H. Clay Rodgers, Miss Jean C. Rose, Dr. J. Staunton Saling, Captain Fred Way and George Zerr.

Parade of Progress committee: Charles Arbuthnot III, chairman; M. W. Cook, Carl S. Coler, Capt. Charles W. Cramer, Capt. K. W. Curtis, Col. William R. Dunlap, Samuel D. Foster, Ben Giffin, George E. Grimm, Dr. James H. Greene, E. J. Priddey, Capt. P. H. Root, Walter Rosenbaum, Lieut. Col. A. P. Schock, Lieut. J. T. H. Speer and Edward O. Tabor.

A committee that worked right valiantly through the preliminary stages, and which continued to function in an extraordinarily capable manner up to the very end, was the Flower Show Committee, of which Mary Louise Davison was the head. This committee, made up entirely of women, in addition to Miss Davison who acted as chairman and supervisor of the horticultural exhibit, assisted by Miss Betty Master-son, contained these names:

Mrs. Walter Brossman, Miss Evelyn Gardner, Mrs. K. C. Gardner, Mrs. J. D. Hailman, Mrs. Alfred B. Harlow, Mrs. John S. Herron, Mrs. Charles Alvin Jones, Mrs. John J. Kane, Mrs. Allen Kerr, Mrs.

George Ketchem, Mrs. Strikland Knease (with two aides), Mrs. Alex P. Lindsey, Mrs. William H. Mercur, Mrs. A. P. Meyer, Miss Catherine Miller, Mrs. J. B. Montgomery, Miss Lillian Painter (with five aides), Mrs. Smith Painter, Mrs. George Rankin, Jr., Mrs. Louis C. Schroeder, Mrs. Cornelius Decatur Scully, Mrs. Edward O. Tabor and Mrs. Lester Von Hofe.

Drafting of the official program was a stupendous undertaking that required much planning and serious study, but it was finally accomplished. This program, checked and re-checked, was submitted to the Sesqui director, and in its final form by him passed on to the County Commissioners, who accepted and approved it forthwith. Here is the way it was set up:

OFFICIAL PROGRAM

- Sept. 2, Friday—Historical Parade and speaking program at Point.
- Sept. 3, Saturday—Afternoon: Boat Races and Stunt Performances,
North Park Lagoon
Evening: Same.
- Sept. 4, Sunday—Afternoon: Boat Races and Stunt Performances,
North Park Lagoon.
Evening: Opening of North Park Aqua Ballet, North Park
Swimming Pool.
- Sept. 5, Monday—Afternoon: Labor Day Program, South Park Fair
Ground.
Evening: Aqua Ballet, North Park Swimming Pool.
- Sept. 6, Tuesday—Evening: Aqua Ballet, North Park Swimming Pool.
- Sept. 7, Wednesday—Evening: Aqua Ballet, North Park Swimming
Pool.
- Sept. 8, Thursday—Evening: Aqua Ballet, North Park Swimming
Pool.
- Sept. 9, Friday—Evening: Aqua Ballet, North Park Swimming Pool.
Evening: Judge Musmanno's New War Drama, "Last Full
Measure," South Park.
- Sept. 10, Saturday—Evening: Aqua Ballet, North Park Swimming
Pool.
Evening: Judge Musmanno's New War Drama, "Last Full
Measure," South Park.
- Sept. 11, Sunday—Annual Air Show.
- Sept. 12, Monday—Opening of Allegheny County Fair, South Park.
Evening: Judge Musmanno's New War Drama, "Last Full
Measure," South Park.
- Sept. 13, Tuesday—Fair, South Park; Opening of Agricultural Exhibit.
Evening: Judge Musmanno's New War Drama, "Last Full
Measure," South Park.

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL

- Sept. 14, Wednesday—Fair, South Park.
 Evening: Judge Musmanno's New War Drama, "Last Full Measure," South Park.
- Sept. 15, Thursday—Fair, South Park.
 Evening: Judge Musmanno's New War Drama, "Last Full Measure," South Park.
- Sept. 16, Friday—Fair, South Park.
 Evening: Dramatic Historical Spectacle, South Park.
- Sept. 17, Saturday—Fair, South Park.
 Evening: Dramatic Historical Spectacle, South Park.
- Sept. 18, Sunday—Fair, South Park.
 Evening: Dramatic Historical Spectacle, South Park.
- Sept. 19, Monday—Evening: Dramatic Historical Spectacle, South Park.
- Sept. 20, Tuesday—Evening: Dramatic Historical Spectacle, South Park.
- Sept. 21, Wednesday—Downtown Celebration; Firemen's Night Parade.
- Sept. 22, Thursday—Downtown Celebration.
- Sept. 23, Friday—River Pageant.
- Sept. 24, Saturday—Charter Day. Parade of Progress and Re-dedication of the Court House with appropriate ceremonies.
 Exposition Building at Point—Marine Exposition.
 House of Flowers, South Park—Flower and Garden Show.

Program at Point Park following opening day's Historical Parade:

| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| Invocation..... | THE REV. D. A. LAWLESS |
| Formal opening of Sesqui-Centennial celebration | |
| | COMMISSIONER JOHN J. KANE |
| Beautiful Ohio (song)..... | ALICE FREE MATTHEWS |
| French occupy Fort Duquesne in 1758 (narration)..... | MARGARET RUSSELL |
| French evacuate Fort Duquesne (Marseilles)..... | HERBERT RINEHART |
| British Approach (English Marching Song)..... | GIRLS' ORCHESTRA |
| French Flag replaced by British Flag (God Save the King) | |
| | MICHAEL STRANGE |
| British Flag replaced by American Flag (Star Spangled Banner) | |
| | ALICE FREE MATTHEWS |
| America..... | ENTIRE AUDIENCE |
| Benediction..... | THE REV. CARL AUGUST VOSS |

It was the duty of the technical staff, formation of which was begun in April, to arrange details of the different events in mind; to take care of the parade entries, and to aid generally in allotting space and the planning and placing of exhibits. It was one of the staff's duties, also,

to prepare programs, write copy for the newspapers and magazines, and attend to the publicity work in general. All Pittsburgh and community papers throughout the County, and important papers in every County in the State, were generous in space allotments for the Sesqui, and it was not long before everybody who can read was being kept informed as to the progress of plans for the celebration that was scheduled for September.

Some faint idea of what was accomplished by this staff may be had when it is on record that good copy was going out each day, the radio stations receiving, and bearing, their share of the burden, in a fine spirit of coöperation. And it is a noteworthy fact that very little of this copy, prepared by experts, was relegated to the waste basket. Spot and time news items, always pivoting about the Sesqui-Centennial, were sent out by mail, messenger and telephone, along with special photographs and feature articles of general information, such as usually find favor with the editors.

That staff, headed by Lee Curran, and working in close coöperation with the Director, consisted of Horace G. McCullough, William J. Edwards, Joseph Riley, Robert F. Beech, Miss Margaret R. Russell, William Reed Mitchel and Martin B. Fallon, the highly-efficient corps of stenographers and clerks including Mrs. E. Beymer, Henry W. Danver, Margaret K. Dickinson, William S. Flanagan, Mary E. Holloran, Jane Lynch, Mrs. Nora O'Donnell, Jenny Rossi, June Smith and Mrs. Nettie C. Williamson. Such an organization was fully capable of getting out an entire newspaper, had this step been contemplated.

Two hundred and twenty-five newspapers throughout the State received timely and informative articles and news items worthy of publication, including six dailies in the County of Allegheny and thirty-nine weeklies. In all upwards of 1,000 periodicals were fully serviced, a number of these, in Ohio, West Virginia, Maryland, and other States, receiving releases as were deemed of sufficient importance. The United Press, Associated Press and International News also were kept advised as to the progress of the Sesqui activities, while many farm journals and miscellaneous trade papers were not forgotten. One newspaper in Cincinnati (printed entirely in German) devoted columns to the County's celebration, and other foreign-language organs followed suit. Bulletins, programs, and similar matter were sent out in quantities, almost hourly, and no efforts were spared to publicize the event. Some members of the staff also wrote songs, including words

and music, as required, their versatility being wide. Others were on call for talks to different organizations.

Excellent service was given on the public address system by radio announcers whose services were engaged for that purpose. Under the supervision of Carl Dozer of Station WCAE, who acted as Chief Announcer, expert and entertaining accounts of all events were given by four announcers. These included, in addition to Dozer, Billy Hines of KDKA, Kieran Balfe of WWSW, and Mrs. Dorothy Mitchell, also of WWSW. Mrs. Mitchell was commentator on events from the woman's viewpoint.

Perhaps it is not within the province of this brief sketch to detail the events that transpired here during the progress of the festivities; that has been delegated to others better equipped for the purpose. But one who has spent some very delightful moments with a certain doughty little Irishman who spanned the ocean in a crate, Douglas Corrigan, cannot desist from inserting a word or two here. Corrigan, whose name will not be found in the official program of the Sesqui, must have been kissed by a kindly fairy, as well as his mother, when he was born. He arrived in Pittsburgh on the opening day of the Sesqui-Centennial, as a special guest of the County of Allegheny, his popularity being so widespread that it is estimated even more people than witnessed the Historic Parade, which ushered in the Sesqui celebration, lined up to greet him along the various thoroughfares he traversed, coming from the County Airport to downtown Pittsburgh. It seemed to be one man (a small one at that) against a million. And one man was the conqueror, for he captured the hearts of the spalpeens as well as the colleens, and carried them away to his fairy castle in chains, locked by a "bent" key. One hopes his fame will ever live; that he will never die.

Skeptical ones there are, doubtless, who would question the propriety of holding a Sesqui-Centennial. They may ask, what lasting good can result from such an event! They may even scoff. But when it is pointed out that the fame of our great County has been heralded to the remotest corners of the globe, again; that we now are better known than ever; that our achievements in the different lines of endeavor during a period of one hundred and fifty years, not only in industry and commerce, but in those more idealistic forms such as music, painting, sculpture and literature—plastic though they be—have been trumpeted far and wide, as a result; that fourfold the million

THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS LED THE THREE-HOUR PARADE, OFFICIALLY OPENING THE 1938 SESQUI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION ON FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2. IN REAR SEAT (LEFT) HON. JOHN J. KANE, CHAIRMAN; (RIGHT) HON. GEORGE RANKIN, JR., AND (IN FRONT SEAT WITH DRIVER) HON. JOHN S. HER-
RON.



and a half population of which we so proudly boast derived unmitigated pleasure from witnessing the spectacular pageants and historic episodes that have taken place here, and have gone forth feeling they are more familiar with that history now than from the knowledge to be gained in books only; these incontrovertible facts alone should put an effectual stoppel on those same scoffers.

Certainly it cannot be gainsaid that the County of Allegheny has benefitted in other ways as well, for during the progress of the Sesqui-Centennial the increased business that accrued, as a result of the celebration, more than offset the time, effort and money that it cost to propagate it. While that may be worth considering, too, yet, the supreme satisfaction that comes from the achievement of something worthwhile, in a dramatic reliving of our County's fruitful history since its creation, will amply repay those who participated, in the realization that the event will go down in ages to come, just as the creation of Allegheny County itself, a century and a half since, has been brought down across the bridge of time, to us. It might be well to ponder over this, and to keep it in mind.

CHAPTER XIX

Religion

THE contribution which religion has made to the welfare of Allegheny County was described by a Protestant minister, a Catholic priest and a Jewish rabbi at a public meeting held at the stadium in South County Park, Sunday afternoon, September 18, 1938, in connection with the observance of the county's 150th anniversary. The program included orchestral and vocal selections as well as the addresses of the three clergymen.

The first 50 years of church history was discussed by Rev. Clarence Edward Macartney, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh; the second 50 years was reviewed by Rev. Andrew J. Pauley, secretary to the Most Rev. Hugh C. Boyle, Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Pittsburgh; while the third 50 years was the subject of the address of Dr. Solomon B. Freehof, rabbi of Rodef Shalom Congregation, Pittsburgh.

The invocation was given by Very Rev. J. J. Callahan, president of Duquesne University, and the benediction by Rev. N. R. H. Moor, dean of Trinity Episcopal Cathedral. The orchestra was directed by Dr. Joseph Rauterkus, and choral numbers were sung by the Pioneer Quartet, the Mary Caldwell Dawson Singers, and the Y. M. and W. H. A. Choral Society.

THE HALF CENTURY OF CHURCH HISTORY IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY, FROM 1788 TO 1838

By

DR. CLARENCE EDWARD MACARTNEY

IN ONE of his famous novels, Sir Walter Scott tells of a Scottish school master who, wandering one evening in a glen near his school, and where were a number of abandoned graves, came upon an old man, his gray locks covered with a blue bonnet, who with chisel and hammer in his hand was renewing the inscriptions upon a grave where slept the dust of Covenanters who had perished in the persecutions of Charles II. It was Old Mortality, who, mounted on his white pony, went up and

down Scotland searching out the graves of the martyred Covenanters in lonely glens and on wind-swept moors, and with his hammer and chisel renewed the epitaphs which pronounced the blessings of Heaven upon the dead and called down anathemas upon their persecutors.

It is altogether fitting that at this Sesqui-Centennial Celebration of the founding of Allegheny County we should renew with the chisel of historical investigation and reminiscence the inscriptions upon the graves of those who gave us our religious inheritance and founded this Commonwealth west of the mountains.

There is little doubt that the first services of Christian worship in this part of Pennsylvania were conducted by Roman Catholic priests. Father Joseph Peter Bonnecamp passed through this section with Louis de Celeron, who went down the Ohio burying his leaden plates. Father Bonnecamp celebrated Mass at what is now Springdale, and also at Logstown, in Beaver County. The Recollect, Rev. Denys Baron, was the Chaplain with the French forces under Contrecoeur, which in April, 1754, took possession of the Point and built Ft. Duquesne. On the wall of the First Presbyterian Church, facing on Oliver Avenue, is this inscription:

"Under the golden lilies of France
this street was dedicated to
the last mortal journeys
of those who perished in
the defense of Fort Duquesne
and was reverently named
L'Allee de la Vierge."

It was this priest, no doubt, Denys Baron, who conducted the last rites for those who were carried up Virgin Alley to their last resting place. There were few Roman Catholics on this part of the frontier, and it was not until 1808 that Father W. F. O'Brien became the first settled priest. The See of Pittsburgh was erected in 1843. The First Catholic Church was built in 1811, on a lot at the corner of Liberty and Washington Streets, donated by a prominent Presbyterian, Col. James O'Hara.

The Gentle Moravians, descendants of John Huss, who was burned at the Council of Constance, came very early into Western Pennsylvania. It was one of their Missionaries, Christian Frederick Post, who in July, 1758, held a conference with the Indians at Kisakunk on the Beaver River. This was when the expedition of Gen. Forbes was on

the march towards Fort Duquesne. One of the results of this Conference was the detaching of many of the Indian Tribes from their alliance to the French, and thus making inevitable the fall of Fort Duquesne.

The oldest Baptist Church in Allegheny County was that established on Peter's Creek, at what is now Library, Snowden Township, in 1773. David Phillips was one of the first pastors. The first Baptist church organized in Pittsburgh was in 1812, with Samuel Williams as the pastor. One of the early pastors of the First Baptist Church was Sidney Rigdon, afterwards a convert to Mormonism, and who is generally thought to have been the link between Joseph Smith's Book of Mormon and a Romance of Ten Lost Tribes, written by a Congregational minister, Solomon Spaulding, whose dust now sleeps in the little churchyard of the Presbyterian Church at Amity in Washington County.

On a tablet on a building in Smithfield Street you will read the story of the two German churches, of the Evangelical Protestant order, which were built on that property deeded to these churches by the Penn heirs in 1787, who at the same time deeded lots and burial grounds to the Presbyterian and Protestant Episcopal churches. As early as 1782, a congregation of German Protestants assembled to worship God in Pittsburgh. The German Church built in 1833 was adorned with a cupola and a bell. This was the first bell that rang out the overtures of the Gospel of Christ in the western wilderness.

The oldest Protestant Episcopal Church was St. Luke's, built on the property of Gen. Neville, on Chartiers Creek. This church was standing when Gen. Neville's house was burned by the mob during the Whiskey Insurrection. It was not until 1805 that an Episcopal Church was built in Pittsburgh, on a lot bounded by Sixth, Wood and Liberty Streets, and called the Round Church.

Among the last of the great Protestant denominations to establish their worship in Allegheny County were the Methodists. In 1788 the Pittsburgh Circuit was constituted, including Westmoreland, Allegheny, and parts of Fayette and Washington Counties. The Rev. Charles Conway was the first Circuit Rider in this part of Pennsylvania. The famous Bishop Asbury preached here in 1789 and in 1803. The first church to be erected was a stone building in 1810. In 1817 the Smithfield Methodist Church was established at the corner of Smithfield Street and Seventh Avenue. Though the Methodists were the last on the field, to them falls the distinction of having given to Pitts-

burgh its greatest preacher, Bishop Matthew Simpson, who for a brief period, was pastor of the Smithfield Street Church and after that, of the church at Williamsport, now Monongahela City. Bishop Simpson was a preacher who brought great throngs to their feet with cheers and tears during the stirring days of the Civil War, and who, by general consent, was chosen to speak the last words over Abraham Lincoln when he was laid to rest beneath the oaks in the hilltop cemetery at Springfield, Illinois. This he did to a noble music.

Although the Catholics conducted the first Christian services in Allegheny County, in the providence of God it fell to the Presbyterians, because of the prevailing religious and racial strain of the early settlers, to be the real architects and builders of the religious, moral, and intellectual life of Western Pennsylvania. An unnamed Chaplain, probably Presbyterian or Church of England, was wounded in the disaster which befell Braddock's army on the banks of the Monongahela in July, 1755. On November 26, 1758, the Sunday after the taking of Fort Duquesne by the British Army under Gen. Forbes, a Presbyterian Chaplain with the Army, the Rev. Charles Beatty, a graduate of William Tenant's Log College on the banks of the Neshaminy, preached a Thanksgiving sermon over the taking of Fort Duquesne. We have no record of that sermon, but there is no doubt that it expressed much the same sentiment that the greatest of the Colonial preachers, Samuel Davies, did in his sermon at the Hanover Presbyterian Church in Virginia, when he heard of the fall of Fort Duquesne: "Fort Duquesne, the den of the Savages who have ravished our frontiers, captured and butchered so many of our fellow subjects; Fort Duquesne, the object of Braddock's ever tragical and unfortunate expedition! Fort Duquesne, the magazine which furnished our Indian enemies with provisions, arms and fury, is abandoned and demolished, demolished by those hands that built it, without the loss of a man on our side. The terror of the Lord came upon them and they fled at the approach of our army."

In the summer of 1766, this same Rev. Charles Beatty and the Rev. George Duffield were sent out by the Synod of New York and Philadelphia to preach the Gospel on the frontier, and, if it was safe, to visit the Indians. They came to Fort Pitt in the summer of that year where they were courteously entertained by the commanding officer and by the Chaplain of the 42nd Regiment, the Rev. Mr. McLaglan. This Regiment, the Black Watch, was the regiment that more than

any other military unit in the British army held the frontier for the British and for Anglo-Saxon civilization against the French and the Indians. I would like to see the day when here on the Point, or on one of the mountain tops of Western Pennsylvania, a monument shall be erected to the Soldiers of the 42nd Regiment.

James Finley, the great grandfather of the present editor of the *New York Times*, John Finley, crossed the mountains in 1765, and was undoubtedly the first minister, save an army Chaplain, to preach the Gospel west of the mountains. He established the church at Round Hill in Elizabeth Township. The first settlement there was in 1772, and the organization of the church in 1788. James Finley now sleeps in the churchyard of Rehoboth Presbyterian Church.

There is no doubt that the oldest church in Western Pennsylvania, and the first gathering place of Protestants for the worship of God was what is now the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh. This church appears first in the minutes of the Donegal Presbytery for 1773, when the congregation at Fort Pitt, or Pittsburgh, petitioned the Presbytery to send a minister to preach and catechise. There is no doubt that some years before this even, there had been Presbyterian services in Pittsburgh. In 1787 the famous Log Church was built on the tract of land on which the church now stands. The tract was deeded to the church "in consideration for the laudable inclination which they have for encouraging and promoting morality, piety and religion in general." The first pastor was Samuel Barr, who came to the church in 1784. A graduate of the University of Glasgow, and a licentiate of the Presbytery of Londonderry, Ireland, Samuel Barr, the first of the nine pastors of this church, was a man of great energy and enterprise. In the sermon preached on the occasion of the dedication of the Log Church in 1787, Barr said, after lamenting the great indifference to religion which prevailed around Pittsburgh since the taking of the Fort in 1758: "But, my audience, the dark cloud of folly seems now to be passing by. The Sun of Righteousness deigns to lift his healing wings and a ray of Gospel light has appeared unto us by the blessing of heaven. Witness this dome! where the servants of the Most High may assemble to bless his Name! Happy Reformation! Pleasing Prospect! O, how comfortable to reflect that the place where not long since the wigwam was erected and the tomahawk wielded, and where nothing but the screeches and cries of savages were heard, how pleasing, I say, in the place of infidels and idols, to behold the temple of

God and His devout worshippers assembled to bless and praise his Name!" With that beginning the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh under the hand of God in this first half century of our history became the fountain and source whence flowed forth the refreshing streams of religion and education in Pittsburgh. This church was the fostering mother of practically all the religious and educational institutions, and charitable, too, of Pittsburgh. The history of the University of Pittsburgh, of the Western Theological Seminary, of the Pennsylvania College for Women, and other notable institutions of Pittsburgh, cannot be told without telling the history of the First Presbyterian Church.

The history of religion in Western Pennsylvania must be written about great personalities. Of these were John McMillan, who crossed the mountains in 1775 and became the pastor of the Hill Church, where he labored for almost half a century. In 1791 McMillan founded the Log College at Canonsburg, afterwards Jefferson College, and the cradle and nursery of the religious and intellectual leaders of the country beyond the mountains. Another was Elisha McCurdy, pastor of the Cross Roads Church at Florence, and the chief herald of the Great Revival, the great religious awakening of the first decade of the Nineteenth Century, which wrought a social and religious revolution. Another great builder of the early period was Francis Herron, for almost forty years pastor of the First Church of Pittsburgh. It was of him a visitor to Pittsburgh wrote, "There seem to be just two things in Pittsburgh—Dr. Herron and the Devil." Time would fail to tell of Joseph Smith of Old Buffalo; and the scholarly Thaddeus Dodd of Amity, founder of Washington College; and John Anderson, of the South Side of Beaver County, who established on Service Creek the second oldest Theological Seminary in America; and Thomas Hughes of the Mt. Pleasant, or Darlington, Church in Beaver County; the minister who heard a woman praying in her cottage one night that the boy at her knee might get an education. Hughes answered her prayer and took the boy to his Stone Academy at Darlington. The boy was William McGuffey, author of the famous McGuffey Readers.

These and many others did their work well. They laid broad and deep our foundations. But if the foundations be destroyed what shall the righteous do? Everywhere today we see an assault upon the foundations of morality and religion and a decline in the religious earnestness and devotion of our people. The experiment of civilization without

religion leads to tyranny and absolutism in the State and to corruption in morality. The foundations of Allegheny County were well laid. But if we abandon God and the great principles of righteousness which are laid down in the Holy Scriptures, the history of the next One Hundred and Fifty years will be one of corruption and decay. What was said ages ago by the Hebrew Psalmist still stands, "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it; except the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh but in vain."

Under the leadership of great men, great intellectually and spiritually, great in courage, great in a consuming zeal to build Christ's Kingdom in the western wilderness, religion and morals were established upon firm and broad foundations. Our fathers built an academy under every green tree and reared their churches on every high hill. They transplanted the geography and history of the Old Testament into Western Pennsylvania and called their churches Pisgah, whence Moses viewed the Promised Land; and Hermon, whence descended the dew; and Carmel, where Elijah slew the prophets of Baal; and Tabor with its memories of Deborah and the overthrow of Sisera; and Rehoboth, where they made room for God; and Bethel, where Jacob dreamed his dream and saw the ladder set up upon earth; and Isaiah's Beulah whence they had visions of the better country, even the Heavenly.

But what of tomorrow? "Watchman, what of the night? The morning cometh; also the night." There is thunder on the horizon as well as dawn.

In many places today the Philistines seem to have captured the ark of Worship and the Divine Presence. The highways are lined with the procession of the people on the Sabbath morning, but it is a procession which is not bound for Pisgah, or Beulah, or Carmel, or Bethel. We line our highways with huge flaming advertisements, inviting all our people to smoke and to drink and to dance. The wreckage of broken homes strews the land and gangsters and criminals swarm in our midst. We vehemently denounce the dictators of Europe, and yet seem to be little disturbed at what is far worse, a dictatorship of crime, and an alliance of crime and government in our great cities, as revealed by the recent Hines mistrial in New York. These are some of the signs of the times, some of the conditions which make us wonder if our glory is departing, and if we can do anything to stay that departing glory.

Yet there is another side. The foundations still stand, the true glory of human life and of national life, reverence and the fear of God,

and faith in Jesus Christ, still remains. The Church of God is indestructible; true worshippers can never be destroyed. Elijah thought that he was the only one left in his day who had not bowed the knee to Baal and forsaken the God of Israel. But God showed him that there were still 7,000 left who had not bowed the knee to Baal nor kissed him. In every age God preserves His witness and maintains His truth and guards His faithful remnant. They are here today as they have been in every age; and they will be here to the end of the age.

The practical thing for you and me is not pessimistic surmises as to the future of religion and civilization, but to search our own hearts and examine our own lives, and see if the Glory of God, the glory of worship, the glory of the unseen world, the glory of faith in Jesus Christ, is departing out of our own life. If so, now is the time to turn back to God, to seek His grace and forgiveness, to discover anew His power and His love and to know again the joy and thrill of that hope which we have in Jesus Christ, the only Saviour of the world and whose Kingdom will come and whose will be done on earth as it is in Heaven.

THE SECOND HALF CENTURY OF CHURCH HISTORY IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY, FROM 1838 TO 1888

By

REV. ANDREW J. PAULEY

MY ASSIGNMENT is the half century between 1838 and 1888, and to show just how far back into modern, ancient history we are reaching, let me cite a fact or two.

The first gas light appeared in Pittsburgh only one year before the curtain rises upon our scene. Pittsburgh's population was in the neighborhood of 18,000, less than half of the crowd that appeared in Forbes Field for the double header between the Pirates and the New York Giants recently.

Pittsburgh was known as "The Iron City." One is almost shocked to learn how evanescent is glory, and how fleeting is fame. Did you ever hear of William Little, James Thompson, Alexander Hay, Joe Barker? These are four of the mayors of Pittsburgh, in the early, second half century. This period had well worn away before a bridge crossed the

Allegheny River. In 1845, was the great fire. Forty-five acres of Pittsburgh were consumed. There was one hospital, The Mercy, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy.

In 1842, that is less than a century ago, there were seventy-six churches in the Pittsburgh district, forty of them Presbyterian, five Episcopalian, three Catholic, two Lutheran, two Congregational. This number, seventy-six, was a 400 percent increase within twelve years, so that just eight years before this last century began, there were only nineteen churches in the city. But the church came up through the decades, gaining force and momentum to a point where Pittsburgh became known as the city of Churches. These nineteen churches within fifty years became 361. Of these, sixty-three were Presbyterian, thirty-seven Methodist, twenty-six Lutheran, nineteen Baptist, nineteen Episcopalian, ten Reformed Lutheran, eight Methodist Protestant, seven Jewish Synagogues, four Free Methodists and seventy-two Catholic churches with a combined membership of 100,000. That, in a very small nutshell, might be regarded by short-sighted persons, as the history of the churches in Allegheny County during the middle fifty years of the century and a half, which we are commemorating. That would be a very shortsighted view of things, indeed. It would be a little short of silly to say that the church's growth can be measured in buildings and communicants. The church is not a structure of brick and mortar, nor is it a mass of flesh and blood and bones. "The Kingdom of God is within," Christ said, and if the church does not rule hearts, make men more kind, more honest,—and if the church fails to make men less greedy, less lustful,—the church is dead, though it points to millions of shrines and massive cathedrals. If homes shatter on the rocks of infidelity; if nations engage in mass slaughter for greed; if mothers "out herod" Herod, and slaughter the unborn that have not a chance to lift their arms or even their voices in self-defence, the church is non-existent, though it count its communicants by hundreds of millions.

If on the other hand, men's hearts swell with charity, with love of God for God's sake, and of men for the sake of God; if there are fewer poor because there are fewer misers; if fathers are fatherly to their children and manly protectors to their wives, and if mothers are motherly to their children and affectionate to their husbands; and if both fathers and mothers father and mother their children's souls, if children and young men and young women give to their parents an

uncommon love and loyalty, reverence and obedience; if the young are uncommonly clean; if the home is such as their mothers and fathers knew, and if they learn discipline and reverence for God, merely by dogging the footsteps and hanging upon the lips of their God-given mothers and fathers; if nations are in harmony, one with another,—then can the church intone its bells and announce to the world that it has grown mightily, though it hold its services in cow stables or in the bowels of the earth, in catacombs.

Has the church made a real contribution and what is the measure of this contribution, during the fifty years of Allegheny County's history from '38 to '88? Has the church made a distinct contribution? Only a rabid, raving maniac will deny it. It must be remembered that human kind is on an incline pointed down. As the result of original sin, man's will has been weakened and he finds himself leaning in the direction of moral savagery. If the church can merely keep men as they are, it is doing a mighty thing.

I'm firmly convinced that if it were not for the upward pull of the church, its insistence upon moral, divine and ecclesiastical law, in this County, as in the world, cannibals would be archangels by comparison with the brand of human being that would stalk the earth; So that if men are as good as they are, and as kind as they are, and as charitable as they are, and as tolerant as they are,—thanks be to God for the church.

We need not worry unduly if things are pretty much the same. During the fifty years we are discussing, Joe Barker for several months disturbed the quiet of the city by his popular eloquence, almost literally barking at Catholics. He participated in several riots, was jailed and was elected Mayor of Pittsburgh while a prisoner in jail. The rest of the nation held its breath and marveled that the citizenry of Pittsburgh should have elected a crazy man for Mayor. We still have a bit of intolerance with us, perhaps not so open but none the less each must pay for his fidelity to conscience and to God.

The theatre was then already under fire. Almost a hundred years ago, decent men and women were shocked into protest, so that in 1846, *The Alleghenina*, one of our six daily newspapers, asked for the passage of a law branding the theatre as a public nuisance. When a disastrous fire in a theatre, claimed the lives of nearly one hundred persons, it was pointed to as a warning to God-fearing people that they must not support or lay eyes upon a filthy stage. This small contingent

has grown into the Legion of Decency which demands and gets clean entertainment for our people.

The epidemic of cholera in 1854, claimed the lives of two hundred and forty-nine. We had only one hospital, the Mercy. Now we have a network of hospitals, second to none in the world, many of them conducted under the sponsorship of the churches. There was a panic in 1857 and one in 1864. Business was a standstill. We still have a periodic panic because men are still men and greed still grips.

Atheism lifted its ugly head in the County and struck in the person of Frances Wright, a woman, if you please. *The Manufacturer*, another of our six daily newspapers, advocated the principals of the irreverent Thomas Paine. Communism was spoken of and threatened to eat away the very vitals of our civilization.

But men go on, and the Church goes on. Men are still men, and that they are not beasts, more beastful than beasts and more savage, we ascribe in no small measure to the Church whose steeples point heavenward to God, whose law we must obey. We eat regularly. We do not continue to grow, vertically or horizontally, thank God. But we stay alive, and our eating serves its purpose.

So, too, are we nourished by the Church. If only we can keep alive morality and the principals of our civilization! If we can keep glowing that spark of decency that winds out of Hell would extinguish. Thank God, this the Church has done until now. May it with your personal interest and personal coöperation continue to do this and more.

THE THIRD HALF CENTURY OF CHURCH HISTORY IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY, FROM 1888 TO 1938

By

DR. SOLOMON B. FREEHOF

THERE is but one message appropriate for this occasion, but it can be spoken in different ways. All the speakers at this celebration will deliver separate speeches but what they will say will be and should be essentially the same thing. Underlying every speech and residing in every mind is one thought—we are glad we are here. We are grateful to our immigrant ancestors who crossed the sea, some a century ago

and some only in the last generation. Whenever they came we are glad they have come that we may live in free America to voice in the accents of liberty a hymn of praise to an American community. That is the one truth, the essential truth in every speech which you will hear today.

A Protestant minister is on this program and so is a Catholic priest and I have been asked to speak as a Rabbi. The natural temptation for me would be as a Rabbi to speak of the people whom I most directly represent. And there is much of historic value in the story of the Jewish citizens of Allegheny County. I could speak of the Jewish pioneers, the early travelers and merchants who wandered through the vast, uncut, hardwood forests of this western mountain wilderness, through dangerous trails, over roaring river floods to trade and make friends with the Indians and help beat out a path for millions of other Americans who were to follow. I could speak of the first permanent settlers, humble, poverty-stricken folk from Central Europe, coming to these western lands to earn a livelihood. I could speak of the thousands who fled from the dark shadow of the tyranny of the Russian czars to find in America the blessings of fair play and God-given liberty. Yet when I think of the story of the Jews of Allegheny County, I realize at once that whatever I could say of them could just as well be said of the first Protestants, of the first Catholics, or if you prefer other classifications, of the first Scotch-Irish, of the first Welsh, of the first Germans and the first Slavic people who came to these lands. The story of the American Jew and the story of all other Americans are one and the same. We are bound together in this community in a hundred and fifty years of the same history.

Yet not only are all of us bound together in this county by the same experience and the same environment, our Allegheny County is not essentially different than ten thousand other counties in the United States. A few years ago the great city of Chicago celebrated its century of progress. Other cities in the United States, other counties have been celebrating historic anniversaries, a hundred years, or a hundred and fifty years, or further east even two hundred years, and I am certain that if a record of all the addresses delivered by speakers on those various celebrations all over the country, if all those speeches were gathered together and analyzed, it would be found that essentially they voice the same ideal. Because what is basically true of this county is true of every American county to a varying degree. We are part of America, all of us, and this celebration is a celebration of an American ideal, an

American hope, and an American dream. It recalls the American past because it has high hopes for the American future.

What is this voice of America which at these various celebrations we all try to express? Why is it that in spite of depressions, unemployment, industrial uncertainty and other evils, why in spite of all these, are we glad that we live in this land? Why are we eager to recall our yesterdays and why do we hopefully look forward to a finer tomorrow?

I think today of the first Jewish settlers in this district. They came mostly from southern Germany, from little poverty-stricken villages where life was hard and the future impossible. They came to this western land with empty hands but with a strong will and a heart full of hope. Many of them participated in the growth of the county and helped foster it. Their heavy peddler's packs became little stores, their little stores expanded into great marts of trade. The children of many of them went into the professions. Many of them became great physicians and helped bring health to the sick and hope to the despondent. Most of them found, wherever they came from, the opportunity for ever-increasing comfort and economic progress in this Allegheny County. What is true of them is true of every other element. Whether they came from the bleak, rain-drenched rocky hills of Scotland, from the over-crowded cities of England, from the cruel starvation of Irish famines, from the rugged Carpathian Mountains—all of them came here in the hope of improving their outward life and finding better opportunity for their families; and when we compare what we or our fathers or our grandfathers left in the old home with what we have found here, then whether we be rich or middle-class or whatever we be, our families have all moved forward in America.

Why is it so? Why has every immigrant type generally improved its status in this county and in this country? Not every immigration in the past has resulted in improvement. There have been thousands of migrations of races from land to land since history began and many of them have been a tragic migration from misery to more misery. Why has the migration to America of Scotch, of Irish, of German, of Protestant, Catholic and Jew resulted almost entirely in economic betterment?

The answer is here around you in Allegheny County. On these hills once stood a wealth of hard-wood timber. This soil on which they grew is fertile and rich. Beneath the surface a wealth of coal. Down its rivers the ore from a thousand mines and in its many valleys stand the mighty furnaces converting the gifts of nature into the steel which

is the sinew of modern civilization. The old primitive forests are gone. In their place stands a modern, dynamic, industrial world.

It is not a perfect world but it has in it the seeds of perfection. It abounds in poverty but it has the possibilities of wealth. It is still confused, disorganized and bewildered often but it points the way to the power of the human brain and the human hand, united with the blessings of nature to create for man an abundance and a comfort. We are better off here than we would have been if we or our ancestors stayed in the old world. We are better off and we are still at our beginnings. That is the symbol of the creative power of the mills and the chimneys, of the fire and the smoke of Allegheny County.

May I say that this economic hope is the greatest treasure of America. More than anything we possess, more valuable than all our coal and iron and fertile fields is our precious belief that tomorrow can be better than today. It is this belief that saves us from despair and guarantees our future. Though thousands of unemployed walk the streets, though factories work at only a fraction of their capacity, we Americans refuse to believe that the unemployed are permanently unemployed, that the industrial machine is permanently stalled and that business is doomed to a chronic decline. Such despairing thoughts are characteristic of Europe, not of America. The rich fields still are here, the wealth beneath the soil still waits to be extracted, the muscle and the mind of scores of races which go up to make America will convert them all into a life of decent comfort for us all. That economic hope, symbolized by this industrial county, points the way to the history of tomorrow. I know you share my feelings when I say: I am grateful to my immigrant parents that I now live in this land.

The Jewish citizens of Allegheny County originate from many old-world countries. Some from England, some from Germany, some from Bohemia, some from the old czarist empire, and so forth. Each group was naturally somewhat different from the other group; and as each new group came here it was viewed with a little suspicion by its predecessors. But as the years went by these differences tended to melt away and the Jews of Allegheny County, whatever their geographical origin may have been, soon united in great common enterprises of charity, social service, religious worship, and so forth. Separate Jews from different lands came to this county and here out of the different elements a Jewish community is emerging. What I as Rabbi say of the Jews I know can be said of every other group. The Catholics came here

also from different lands and certainly at first those from Ireland and those from Germany and those from Italy, etcetera, were conscious of their differences. At first it was necessary to establish separate national parishes. Now it is hardly possible to maintain separate Irish or German or Italian or Polish Catholic churches. The Catholics came as separate individuals and built up here a new spiritual unity. The same can be said of every other type in this country and the same can be said of the various types of religion and race in relation to each other.

I recently read an article by a Yugoslav intellectual who came to America a few years ago. He was a college graduate, a Ph.D. Being a foreigner, he could make very little use of his education at first. Finally he got a job in a machine shop in Cleveland doing hard physical work for the first time in his life. The experiences which he records are all very interesting but the most interesting thing to me was this: He speaks of the fact that in the same machine shop with him were at least fifteen different European nationalities. During the lunch period they discussed many things and often got into arguments but never once was there any national bitterness between German, Italian, Lithuanian, Czech, Pole or Russian. Now he said such a group of men of different nationalities in Europe would be at each other's throats in a moment. Fists would fly and knives would flash. Yet somehow here the poison of nationalistic hate has disappeared from their blood. He is happy at the fact but he is surprised at the fact. He cannot understand it.

I cannot understand it either but I know it is a fact. The bitter hatreds which thrive on European soil, which poison the air, which have brought European civilization to the verge of suicidal self-destruction, somehow vanish away in the good-natured air of American life. I cannot quite understand it but I am happy about it. In no other country in the world do Catholic and Protestant and Jewish ministers meet in such comradeship as in the United States. In no other country in the world do workingmen of different origins unite in common enterprise as here. In no other country in the world do business men of different faiths meet in comradeship for mutual betterment as in this land. There is perhaps one explanation and it will serve as a partial explanation. This is an immigrant country. It is a country built up by immigrants. The Swedes and the French and the Dutch have been here as long as the English. The first Jew settled in what was later to be the United States in the year 1654. We are all equally native. No one is really a stranger. Even the latest immigrant knows that he

is only temporarily a stranger, that his children and he belong to the land. I am proud of a country in which the Mayor of its greatest city may be an Italian, named La Guardia, the mayor of its second city was a Czech named Cermak, and the governor of one state an Irishman named Murphy and of another a Swede named Olson. That cannot happen anywhere else in the world. I know that there is racial prejudice in America. I know that there is religious bitterness but I also know that such prejudice and such bitterness is not one-hundredth of what it is in Europe and I know that every year it grows less and less. I am proud of the history of Allegheny County as part of America because here a man may be a Catholic, Protestant or Jew, a Slav, a German, an Irishman, but first of all he is a man, a brother and a human being.

I am not a native of Allegheny County. I was born in England. I became an American citizen in Maryland and I have lived for many years in the city of Chicago. But when I came here five years ago, I recognized at once that this county was the symbol of the essential America. Its blazing furnaces were the evidence of our industrial growth and our economic hope for the future and its many races the proof of the deep-rooted brotherliness of American humanity. It seems to me that our towering chimneys, belching smoke and fire, have been more than the chimneys of mills, that they have been pillars of light to the people in Europe, summoning the pioneers, the courageous to come here and build by our side. The Pittsburgh chimneys were like a statue of liberty to many races seeking liberty and a better opportunity, and the time will come when a period of expansion will resume again and all our newer races will, like their predecessors, be part of our land. When we think of this community, this cosmopolitan community, this hospitable community, we have the mood of those words written in bronze on the Statue of Liberty which in New York harbor faces the old, troubled world. These words, written by an American Jewish poetess, Emma Lazarus, represent the mood of Allegheny County in the past, the essential mood of America, the mood of the future. They are these; she wrote them before the statue was finished; they are now in bronze at the base of the statue; these are the words:

"Here at our sea-washed, sun-set gate
Shall stand a mighty woman with a torch.
(She speaks to the tear-stained older world and says:)
Send me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to be free.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed to me.
I lift my lamp beside the golden door."

A CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY



"They are the abstract, and brief chronicles of the time."—*Hamlet*



- 1762—January 9—First recorded flood. Stage at Pittsburgh 39.2 feet.
- 1763—March 9—Flood stage at Pittsburgh 41.1 feet.
- 1782—Congregation (German Evangelical Protestant Smithfield Church) founded by the Rev. William Weber, thus the oldest religious society in Allegheny County and the oldest German congregation west of the Allegheny Mountains.
- 1783—Erection of first church (constructed of logs) on Diamond Alley and Wood Street.
- 1787—John Penn, Sr., and John Penn, Jr., made grant of present church property (Smithfield Street and Sixth Avenue, 240 by 110 feet) "to promote morality, piety and religion."
- 1788—First post established between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.
 - June 20—Adoption of Constitution of the United States celebrated on Grant's Hill with speeches and bonfires.
 - September 24—Allegheny County founded.
 - November 28—Town "Allegheny" named by Legislature.
 - December 16—First court held in Pittsburgh under incorporation.
- 1789—June 12—Rev. Samuel Harr resigns pastorate First Presbyterian Church because Trustees appointed him to collect his own salary.
 - July 13—William Trumbull of Pittsburgh granted a patent for 301 acres of land for the first blast-furnace.
- 1790—January—First U. S. Census, population of County Seat 1,300. Louis Philippi leaves Pittsburgh for New Orleans in a flatboat.
 - November 1—First blast-furnace west of Allegheny Mountains blown in on Jacobs Creek.
- 1791—April 13—Legislature authorizes erection of jail and courthouse.
 - September 6—Robert Johnson, Revenue Collector, tarred and feathered.
 - September 6—Secretary of War orders a block-house erected here as protection from Indian invasion.
 - Opening of Smithfield Street Cemetery, Pittsburgh.
- 1792—Schooner *Amity*, 120 tons, built here and cleared for island of St. Thomas.
 - August 21—Mass meeting held to oppose the whiskey tax.
- 1793—First iron works established in the County at Two Mile Run.

- 1794—Whiskey Insurrection.
Regular mail service between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati established.
The Eagle (first) Fire Company organized in this city.
First steam engine brought to this city by wagon.
April 22—Borough of Pittsburgh incorporated.
- 1795—April 18—Weekly mail established between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.
- 1796—Jackson & Sharpless erect the first paper mill.
- 1797—February 28—Great Shawnee Chief Red Pole died at Pittsburgh.
Craig & O'Hara erect first glassworks west of the mountains in Pittsburgh.
- 1798—May 19—Ship *President Adams* launched at Elizabeth.
- 1799—Rev. Robert Steel, second pastor First Presbyterian Church, begins his pastorate.
December 18—Hugh Henry Brackenridge appointed to Supreme Court of Pennsylvania by Governor McKean.
- 1800—March 12—Butler, Crawford, Mercer and Erie Counties formed from portions of Allegheny.
May 11—John Walker appointed Captain of a ship (250 tons) built at Elizabeth for New Orleans and foreign ports.
August 31—The *Gazette* printed on cartridge paper for several issues.
October 28—First flint-glass works established.
- 1801—January 1—First Bank established in Pittsburgh.
- 1802—Judge Alex. Addison impeached and found guilty.
- 1803—First foundry built in Pittsburgh.
Coal shipped to Philadelphia via New Orleans.
- 1805—First stage line between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia established.
September—Trinity Episcopal Church organized.
First cotton mill put in operation.
- 1806—May—Turnpike from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh begun.
- 1807—October 26—Lottery-drawing under the auspices of the First Presbyterian Church held in Courthouse.
- 1808—December 16—Postmaster Johnson notifies stamp creditors to call and settle.
- 1809—June—First steam flouring-mill built on Water St. by Evans Bros.
- 1810—January 15—Census showed population of 4,768.
March 22—Rev. Robert Steel, pioneer Presbyterian minister, died.
November 9—Pumpkin flood. U. S. Dept of Agriculture reports stage of 35.2 feet at Pittsburgh. Other records uncertain as to height of water.

CHRONOLOGY

- 1811—First steamboat, *New Orleans*, using Pittsburgh coal as fuel, starts for the South.
 April 3—Rev. Francis Herron began forty-nine years' pastorate in the First Presbyterian Church.
 May 31—Vigilant Fire Company organized.
- 1812—Christopher Cowan builds first rolling mill in Pittsburgh.
 Rigging for Commodore Perry's fleet made and shipped from Pittsburgh.
 July 28—First fire insurance policy issued in Pittsburgh by the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company.
- 1813—Stern wheel steamboat, *Comet*, built here.
- 1814—Steamboat *Enterprise* carries cargo of guns from Pittsburgh to Gen. Jackson at New Orleans.
 August 31—Details of British invasion of Washington published in *Gazette*, three days after information was forwarded from that city.
 November 9—Pittsburgh Humane Society prepares its first annual report.
- 1816—March 18—City of Pittsburgh chartered.
 August 2—Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank chartered.
- 1817—Transportation of coal in flat-boats begun.
 April—Pittsburgh steamboat *Oliver Evans* burst her boilers on the Mississippi, killing eleven men.
- 1818—April 6—Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank robbed of \$104,000.
 May 26—Proposals for the Western Penitentiary advertised for. Bank of Pittsburgh chartered as such.
 September 26—Citizens meet to take measures to obtain specie.
- 1819—Monongahela and St. Clair St. bridges built.
 Pittsburgh Academy merged into the Western University.
 Steamer *Western Engineer*, first boat to seek sources of the Missouri. Built here.
- 1825—June—General Lafayette visits Pittsburgh. Second Trinity P. E. Church edifice erected.
- 1826—Work on Pennsylvania Canal begun.
- 1827—Western Theological Seminary founded.
 July 4—The "Snag Mariners" (old rivermen) banquet at McKees Rocks.
 Councils order opening of Water Street, Force used.
- 1828—February 8—John Scull, founder of *Gazette*, dies aged 63 years.
 April 14—Allegheny incorporated as a borough.
 November—First Pittsburgh water works put in operation.
 December 3—E. F. Gay suggests a dam at Neville Island and submits estimates.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

- 1829—June 24—Cornerstone of St. Paul's Cathedral laid.
 Water in the Pennsylvania Canal reached Allegheny.
 November 10—First canal boat reaches Pittsburgh.
- 1830—March—Natural gas struck at a depth of 627 feet at Saw Mill Run.
 May 14—First steamer *Allegheny* ascends river of that name.
- 1831—Duquesne Grays organized.
 July 1—First steam ferry started at foot of Penn Street to Steel's Landing.
- 1832—June 16—Free colored citizens organize African Educational Society.
 February 10—Great flood. Considered to be the greatest ever known in the Ohio Valley. Stage actually 38.2 feet.
 October 22—William Lyons, first victim of cholera, dies.
- 1833—July 30—First issue of *Daily Gazette*.
- 1834—April—Site for Second Courthouse purchased.
 June 24—Fred Rapp, one of the founders of the Economite Society, died.
 September 14—First Virginia Fire Engine used for last time.
- 1835—George F. Gilmore opens first public school in Pittsburgh with five pupils.
- 1836—October 13—Cornerstone of Second Courthouse laid.
- 1838—First iron steamboat *Valley Forge* built at the Washington Iron Works.
- 1840—April 10—Allegheny chartered as a city.
- 1841—October—Monongahela slack water opened for navigation.
- 1842—April—First cargo of coke shipped by river to Cincinnati.
- 1843—July—Diocese of Pittsburgh erected. Rt. Rev. Michael O'Connor first Bishop.
- 1844—March 16—First issue of *The Pittsburgh Catholic*, weekly newspaper.
- 1845—Steamboats first used for towing coal.
 April 10—First fire in Pittsburgh. Nine hundred and eighty-two buildings burned. Loss two million four hundred thousand dollars.
 Iron frigate *Allegheny* built for United States Navy.
- 1846—The *Gazette* established a pony express to Lock No. 3 to facilitate Mexican War news.
 April 13—The Pennsylvania Railroad incorporated.
 June 14—Dr. Bruce, second pastor at First U. P. Church, died.
- 1847—March 9—Citizens meet to discuss erection of the public hospital.
- 1848—March 18—Western Pennsylvania Hospital chartered.

CHRONOLOGY

- 1850—January—Pittsburgh Infirmary chartered.
 Youghiogheny slack water completed.
 September 10—Pennsylvania Railroad between Johnstown and Pittsburgh opened.
- 1851—July—Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad opened to New Brighton.
- 1852—April 18—Flood. River marks 35 feet, 1 inch.
- 1854—August 19—Neptune fire company hall, Seventh Street, dedicated.
 Local financial panic.
- 1855—September 5—First state convention of the Republican party held in City Hall.
- 1856—September 22—Republican party organized in Lafayette Hall.
 Joseph L. Lowry builds first steam fire engine for the city.
- 1860—Great excitement over proposed removal of munitions of war from the Arsenal to the South.
- 1861—April 15—Monster mass meeting held to denounce firing on Sumter. Home Guard organized. Turner rifles (17th) leave for the front.
 August—Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee organized.
 September 21—Great flood. River reaches 30 feet, 9½ inches.
 September 29—Flood stage reaches 34 feet, 2 inches.
- 1862—January 4—Home for Friendless chartered.
- 1863—Monitors *Manayunk* and *Umpqua* built at Pittsburgh.
 March 3—Neville B. Craig, founder of *Daily Gazette*, died, aged 76.
 June—Citizens construct fortifications in anticipation of a rebel invasion.
 June 14—Orders from Secretary of War received to fortify the city.
 June 17—Gen. Howe calls on all citizens to take up arms and prepare to repel rebel invaders.
- 1864—June 1—Great Sanitary Fair opened.
- 1865—March 17—Freshet. Known as the Barrel flood. Thousands of oil barrels swept away.
 March 18—Barrel Flood stage set at 34 feet, 6 inches by U. S. Weather Bureau.
- 1867—April 6—Boundaries of the city extended to embrace surrounding boroughs, etc.
- 1868—February 25—William Robinson, Jr., a pioneer Alleghenian, and first white child born west of the Ohio, died.
- 1869—June 10—Home for Aged Protestant Women founded.
- 1870—June 13—Pittsburgh paid fire department organized.
- 1872—May 29—South Side boroughs consolidated with Pittsburgh.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

- 1873—September—Financial panic in Pittsburgh; great excitement.
- 1876—January 11—The See of Allegheny erected.
- 1877—July 20—Beginning of great railroad riots in this city.
July 21—Militia kill and wound many people at Twenty-eighth Street.
July 22—Union depot burned by the rioters.
August 18—See of Allegheny reunited to that of Pittsburgh.
- 1881—November 16—A. F. of L. holds first national convention, at Pittsburgh.
- 1882—May 7—Second courthouse destroyed by fire.
August 11—Samuel C. Lewis, aged 80, helped roll first iron manufactured west of the Alleghenies.
- 1883—January—First natural-gas line from Murrys ville reaches the East End.
September 8—Commissioner's resolution provides for sum of \$2,500 to be offered each of five outstanding architects to prepare sketches for new Court House and Jail.
- 1884—February 1—H. H. Richardson appointed architect of the new court house.
February 6—Great flood. River marks show 36 feet, 5 inches.
September 1—Contract for new court house and jail let to Norcross Brothers of Worchester, Mass., for the sum of \$2,243,024.
Seventeen prominent citizens join in filing Bill of Equity against Commissioners.
September 10—Norcross Brothers sign contract.
- 1885—October 13—Corner stone of Court House laid on 49th Anniversary of corner stone laying for former Court House.
- 1888—May 4—Edgar Thompson Works steel strike settled.
August 8—Last jury trial held in temporary Court House.
September 3—First jury trial held in new Court House.
September 24—Centennial anniversary of the founding of the County. New Court House and Jail dedicated.
- 1889—March 8—Braddock Carnegie Library completed.
May 31—Johnstown flood with an approximate loss of 2,300 lives.
June 1—Stage at Pittsburgh 27 feet, 2 inches.
October 26—Southside Hospital founded.
October 30—Mary E. Schenley gives the city three hundred acres for a park.
- 1890—March—West View oil boom.
February 11—Allegheny Carnegie Library opens.
July 17—City of Allegheny celebrates Golden Jubilee.

CHRONOLOGY

- 1891—January—One hundred miners killed in Mammoth mine at Youngwood.
February 6—Andrew Carnegie gives \$1,000,000 to be controlled by the Board of Trustees appointed by City Council for a library on nineteen acres of land donated by Mrs. Schenley.
February 18—Flood stage of 34 feet, 5 inches recorded.
April 2—Coke workers strike at Morewood mines of H. C. Frick Company.
April 13—Samuel Gompers visits Pittsburgh and expresses confidence in the success of the "eight hour day."
- 1892—July 6—Central branch of the Y.W.C.A. incorporated.
July 22—National Guard ordered to Homestead to aid in handling of steel strike.
- 1893—July—Carnegie Library construction work started with the \$1,000,000 donated by Andrew Carnegie.
- 1894—March 15—Pittsburgh citizens contribute liberally to a fund to employ 1,000 to 2,000 men on city projects.
April 3—General Coxey's army of 300,000 unemployed men reaches Pittsburgh.
- 1895—June 22—Eye and Ear Hospital receives charter.
November 5—Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh opened.
- 1896—March 25—The 22nd Street Bridge, first free bridge, dedicated.
April 22—X-rays proved successful in two experiments performed at Homeopathic Hospital.
May 12—St. John's General Hospital opens.
August 24—Beginning of the change from cable to electric cars on Fifth Avenue.
November 5—First international exposition of paintings held.
- 1897—May 3—Joseph Horne Co. destroyed by fire.
October 29—Union Trust Co. and Stock Exchange destroyed by fire.
November 3—President McKinley visits Pittsburgh.
- 1898—November 4—Edgar Thompson Steel Works begins shipments of rails to South Africa and Japan.
November 5—Homestead Carnegie Library completed.
- 1899—January 17—William Stone of Allegheny County was inaugurated Governor of Pennsylvania.
May 6—Andrew Carnegie retires from active business.
- 1900—Population of Pittsburgh 321,616; Allegheny City 129,896.
April 2—20,000 coal miners go on strike.
April 3—Joseph Horne Company's store burns again.
November 14—Andrew Carnegie gives the city funds for establishment of Carnegie Institute of Technology.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

- 1901—January 28—City accepts Andrew Carnegie's gift of \$10,000,000 for a national institute.
March 18—Exposition Building burns.
April 21—Downtown triangle hit by flood equalling that of 1884.
June 23—Plans for new morgue announced.
July 15—Beginning of steel strikes.
September 21—Sale of Mellon street car lines to Philadelphia Co.
- 1902—January 30—Escape of famous Biddle boys from County jail.
March 1—Great flood of 35 feet, 6 inches.
June 2—Mrs. Schenley agrees to sale of site for Carnegie Institute of Technology to the City of Pittsburgh.
June 21—D.A.R. wins suit to prevent removal of the historic blockhouse from the original site.
July 4—President Theodore Roosevelt visited here.
- 1903—November 4—Mrs. Mary Schenley dies in London.
- 1904—January 23—Flood level of 33 feet, 2 inches.
January 25—Explosion in Allegheny Coal Co. mine, entombed 178 men.
- 1905—June 19—First all-motion picture opened in June by John Paul Harris. First program included two short pictures entitled "Poor But Honest" and "The Baffled Burglar."
October 16—First department of Carnegie Technical School opened.
- 1906—April 19—Carnegie Hero Fund gave \$25,000 for relief of earthquake sufferers in San Francisco.
June 12—Voters approve act of Legislature uniting Allegheny and Pittsburgh.
October 24—Consecration of St. Paul's Cathedral.
- 1907—March 14—Rivers reach 36.6 level in flood.
March 15—Highest flood mark since year 1832, stage 38 feet, 7 inches.
April 11—\$6,000,000 Carnegie Institute dedicated.
June 10—B. F. Jones gave \$350,000 for Southside Hospital.
December 7—Annexation of City of Allegheny by City of Pittsburgh.
- 1908—February 16—Second great flood at Pittsburgh in less than year. Stage recorded, 33 feet, 9 inches.
September 27—City celebrates Sesqui-Centennial: 150 years from the capture of Fort Duquesne and the beginning of Fort Pitt by the English.
October 2—Cornerstone of Memorial Hall laid.
Cornerstone of State Hall of the University of Pittsburgh laid.
The name of the Western University of Pennsylvania changed to the University of Pittsburgh.

CHRONOLOGY

- 1909—May 29—President Taft visits here.
June 9—University of Pittsburgh dedicates State Hall and lays cornerstone of Thaw Hall. Ground broken for Medical School.
June 14—H. C. Frick donates big tract of land in Clayton Heights for Park.
June 27—Pittsburgh trolley strike. Mayor Magee praised for prompt settlement.
July 15—Battle of Pressed Steel Car workers with State Police at McKees Rocks.
- 1910—Population of Pittsburgh 553,905; Allegheny County 1,018,463.
May-June—Halley's Comet seen by Allegheny Countians.
October 11—Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall dedicated.
- 1911—March 16—Five bridges freed of tolls.
May 26—Pittsburgh Charter establishes a small council of 9.
September 15—\$500,000 storm hits Sharpsburg, Millvale and Etna.
- 1912—February 28—University of Pittsburgh celebrates 125th anniversary.
March 22—Twenty-eight foot flood stage reached.
December 11—City and County officials agree on the joint city and county hall plan.
- 1913—January 9—Flood crest of 34 feet, 5 inches reached.
April 24—Fifty-two men killed in mine at Finleyville.
August 9—Mayor Magee fires Joseph G. Armstrong, Director of Public Works.
September 27—Beginning of seven day celebration of Allegheny County's 125th anniversary, ending with a grand river pageant.
- 1914—January—\$2,000,000 raised for University of Pittsburgh.
January—H. C. Frick sells lot for William Penn Hotel.
March 12—George Westinghouse dies.
June 5—10,000 Westinghouse workers go on strike.
- 1915—February 26—University of Pittsburgh dedicates Mellon Institute.
December 27—Wm. Thaw, member of the French Aviation Corps, visits city.
- 1916—January 7—Steel workers' wages raised.
January 29—President Wilson speaks here.
March 18—Cornerstone of City-County Bldg. laid.
March 18—Centennial of Pittsburgh's incorporation celebrated.
April 27—24,000 miners end strike.
May 1—Trolley men and machinists strike.
May 1—Riots at Edgar Thompson works followed by martial law in Braddock.
May 9—30,000 Westinghouse workers walk out.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

- July 6—\$200,000 fire destroyed City of Pittsburgh block bounded by Second and Third Avenues and Market and Ferry Sts.
- October 26—Dedication of Syria Mosque.
- December 26—Director of Public Works, E. M. Bigelow, dies.
- 1917—April 13—18th Regiment mobilized.
- June—Pittsburgh raises \$63,000,000 in first Liberty Loan.
- July 20—First draft lists published. World War takes great numbers of men from Pittsburgh in the 80th and 28th Divisions.
- November 7—E. V. Babcock elected Mayor of Pittsburgh.
- December 22—Trolley fare raised to six cents.
- 1918—January 7—John S. Herron elected President of City Council.
- April 1—Robert Garland's Daylight Savings Time plan went into effect.
- May 18—114 persons killed when the Aetna Chemical Plant exploded.
- July 12—Pittsburgh third in per capita sales of War Savings Stamps.
- October 6—Influenza reaches epidemic proportions.
- October 20—Allegheny County goes \$10,000,000 over quota of \$165,000,000 in Fourth Liberty Loan sale.
- October 24—Pittsburgh closes schools because of flu epidemic.
- November 1—Sugar allowance increased from one to two lbs. per person.
- November 11—Armistice celebration.
- 1919—January 29—National Prohibition ratified by the States.
- January 31—Half million dollar fire rages in Braddock.
- August 11—Andrew Carnegie dies.
- August 15—Beginning of 14 day trolley strike.
- December 4—Body of H. C. Frick arrives in Pittsburgh.
- December 20—Work starts on Liberty Tubes.
- 1920—September 2—Population of Pittsburgh 588,193.
- January—Second great influenza epidemic.
- February 28—Enrico Caruso sings in Pittsburgh.
- April 8—Dr. John Brashear dies.
- September 2—90,000 women assessed for first vote.
- November 2—Modern radio broadcasting begins over KDKA with the reporting of Warren G. Harding's election returns.
- November 6—Bigelow Boulevard slides. General Goethals visits Pittsburgh and advises to "let 'er slide."
- 1921—February 4—Andrew W. Mellon selected Secretary of the Treasury.
- May 25—Madame Marie Curie, famous French scientist, fell ill here and cancelled nationwide tour.
- June 1—14,000 building trade workers on strike.

CHRONOLOGY

- June 30—\$30,000,000 will of late steel magnate, Wm. P. Snyder, contested.
- July 13—Body of Thomas Enright, first American soldier killed in action, brought to Pittsburgh.
- October 2—Boulevard of Allies opens.
- October 24—Mayor Magee attacks police for arrest of Wm. N. McNair for making curb speech.
- November 10—Marshall Foch welcomed in Pittsburgh.
- November 26—Plot known as Frick Acres acquired for erection of Cathedral of Learning.
- 1922—January 3—First woman juror, Mrs. Millie Penfield, serves in Allegheny County.
- April 13—Col. C. C. McGovern resigns as Captain of Detectives.
- June 6—Mrs. Lillian Russell Moore died.
- July 22—National Guardsmen sent to Washington, Pa., coal fields.
- November 21—Duquesne Steel Foundry has million dollar fire.
- 1923—January 25—Consecration of Bishop Alexander Mann.
- March 4—Alexander Moore appointed ambassador to Spain.
- August 7—President Harding's funeral train passes through Pittsburgh.
- October 24—David Lloyd George visits Pittsburgh and Allegheny County.
- 1924—January 4—Flood causes \$5,000,000 damage. Stage 30 feet, 6 inches.
- January 30—County formally takes over Liberty Tubes.
- May 10—Trolley strikes cause traffic jam in tubes. Tubes closed.
- November 14—War Department approves opening of Sixth, Seventh, and Ninth Street Bridges, Pittsburgh.
- 1925—March 1—Carnegie Steel reported operating 93% capacity.
- March 8—Announcement of plans for Cathedral of Learning.
- May 1—E. V. Babcock appointed County Commissioner to replace Commissioner Gumbert.
- September 27—Opening of Pitt Stadium.
- 1926—March—Carrick votes to become a part of Pittsburgh.
- November—Double deck trolleys and buses abandoned.
- November—\$2,500,000 Montefiore Hospital construction started.
- November 7—Armstrong tunnels opened.
- June 13—Opening of Seventh Street Bridge.
- 1927—February 7—County Commissioners pass resolution proposed by E. V. Babcock establishing North and South County Parks.
- 1927—March 11—Famous payroll car bombing near Hillcrest in which five men fled with \$104,000.
- April 12—45,000 miners of the Pittsburgh district join strike.
- June 12—Announcement of \$15,000,000 gift of Henry Buhl, Jr., Foundation.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

- June 12—Dedication of new Point Bridge.
- October 3—30,000 glass workers on strike.
- October 13—\$2,000,000 fire on Penn Avenue between 10th St. and Garrison Way.
- October 13—President Coolidge visits here.
- November 8—Charles C. McGovern elected County Commissioner on an Independent ticket.
- November 14—Explosion of gas tank on Reedsdale Street, Pittsburgh, kills thirty.
- 1928—March 27—Liberty Bridge opened.
- May 31—Lt. Paul Evert and W. W. Morton, balloonists, killed at Bettis Field.
- June 27—Allegheny County voters approve \$43,000,000 for public works.
- July 16—Talking pictures introduced; "Tenderloin" first full length talking picture.
- July 12—Superior Court approves Sunday Symphony Concerts for Pittsburgh.
- 1928—August 8—Motion pictures broadcast for the first time by Westinghouse.
- October 8—City-County acquires property on Lebanon Church road for airport.
- December 18—Pitt classes suspended because of influenza.
- 1929—January—Large steel mergers.
- June 28—Building trades adopt five day week.
- July 12—Contract signed for City-County Airport.
- October 29—Great stock market crash.
- 1930—January 13—Beginning of four months' taxicab riots.
- February 23—Alexander P. Moore, former ambassador to Spain and newspaper publisher, dies.
- July 9—Col. O. S. Hershman, former owner of *Pittsburgh Press*, dies.
- August 27—Sara Soffel takes the oath of office as Pennsylvania's first woman judge.
- 1931—January 27—Plans announced for East Liberty Presbyterian Church.
- March 17—County Commissioners vote \$3,000,000 for Homestead Bridge.
- April 18—Unemployed march to Harrisburg.
- June 3—Plans made for Buhl Foundation's Chatham Village.
- June 25—Mayor Charles H. Kline of Pittsburgh indicted.
- 1931—June 30—5,000 hunger marchers parade in city streets.
- July 25—Little Sisters of the Poor Home burns, 34 persons killed.
- August 19—McKees Rocks and Ohio River Blvd. bridge opens.
- November 4—C. M. Barr and C. C. McGovern elected majority County Commissioners.

CHRONOLOGY

- 1932—January 7—Father James R. Cox heads parade of jobless to Washington.
January 31—County Commissioners cut salaries ten percent.
February 4—A. W. Mellon appointed ambassador to Great Britain.
February 5—Barney Dreyfuss, owner of Pittsburgh Pirates, dies.
June 6—Bonus Army passes through Pittsburgh en route to Washington.
July 8—Construction starts on \$8,000,000 Federal Building.
- 1933—March 6—Beginning of eight day bank holiday.
March 31—John S. Herron becomes Mayor of Pittsburgh when Charles Kline resigns, following conviction for malfeasance in office.
August 31—First Allegheny County Fair opens in South Park.
November 7—Democratic landslide carries Wm. N. McNair into the office of Mayor, first Democrat to hold the office in 25 years.
- 1934—January—8,000 PWA jobs open because employment bureau could not keep pace with new projects.
January 28—70,000 workers reported returned to work during year.
March 27—Steel companies raise wages 10 percent and retain forty hour week.
August—Dust clouds from Middle West cause haze.
- 1935—January 15—Large Allegheny County delegation sees George H. Earle take oath as Governor of Pennsylvania; first Democrat to hold that office in 40 years.
March 21—Old St. Patrick's, historic church, destroyed by fire.
April 12—Monongahela House, famous Pittsburgh hostelry where eleven U. S. Presidents lodged, closes.
November 5—John J. Kane and George Rankin, Jr., Democrats, elected majority County Commissioners of Allegheny County; James F. Malone, Republican, elected minority Commissioner.
November 7—James F. Malone dies at 5:00 A.M. Former Mayor John S. Herron appointed by Judiciary to fill vacancy.
- 1936—January 6—Commissioners Kane, Rankin and Herron take office.
March 17—City of Pittsburgh is paralyzed by disastrous flood; rivers reaching stage of 46.4 feet, according to river men.
March 18—U. S. Weather Bureau records great flood stage of 46 feet, highest in official records or history of County and City.
September 1—Governor George H. Earle opens Fourth Annual County Free Fair at South Park.
October 13—William N. McNair suddenly resigns as Mayor of Pittsburgh and Cornelius D. Scully, President of City Council, takes Mayor's office.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

- 1936—October 17—Duquesne University provides national football upset by defeating the University of Pittsburgh 7-0.
- 1937—January 15—Carnegie-Illinois opens new 10 million dollar plant in Homestead.
- March 25—Rivers reach 34.5 feet.
- April 1—County Commissioners appoint Sesqui-Centennial Commission.
- April 21—Buhl Foundation gives \$750,000 for Planetarium on the North Side.
- April 27—Rivers reach 35.1 feet.
- May 6—New Mellon Institute dedicated by A. W. Mellon.
- May 27—University of Pittsburgh celebrates 150th anniversary.
- June 2—Dedication of Foster Memorial on the University of Pittsburgh campus.
- August 27—A. W. Mellon dies at the age of 82.
- September 7—John L. Lewis speaks to crowd of 250,000 as Fifth Annual Fair in South Park closes on Labor Day.
- October 20—County Commissioners dedicate new Juvenile Court Home.
- October 21—County Commissioners award first contract on the Highland Park Bridge.
- November 20—Dedication of Homestead High Level Bridge.
- July 5—County Commissioners dedicate huge swimming pool and lagoon in the North County Park.
- December 2—Allegheny County Housing Authority established by the County Commissioners.
- 1938—September 2—Douglas "Wrong Way" Corrigan, solo trans-Atlantic flier, visits Pittsburgh for official opening of Allegheny County Sesqui-Centennial celebration, September 2 to 24. County turns out for mammoth welcoming parades and dinner.
- September 4—Largest sports crowd in the history of Allegheny County, 250,000 see final races of speed boat regatta at North Park Lagoon; opening of spectacular Aqua Ballet in North Park Pool.
- September 5—Labor units in celebration at South Park. More than 100,000 hear Governor George H. Earle make Labor Day address.
- November 8—Judge Arthur H. James, Republican, elected Governor of Pennsylvania; U. S. Senator James J. Davis, Republican, re-elected.

OFFICIAL ADDRESSES OF THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL

SPEECH DELIVERED BY

JUDGE M. A. MUSMANNO

COMMEMORATING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF
THE FOUNDING OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY AND THE
ADOPTION OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION.

Over WJAS—Saturday, September 17, 1938

Fellow-Americans:

Allegheny County enjoys the distinction of having come into existence in the same year that the Constitution of the United States was adopted; thus it is a matter of some pride to us that as we celebrate the sesqui-centennial of the founding of Allegheny County we at the same time commemorate the 150th birthday of the Constitution.

In 1788 there was carved out of land west of the Appalachian range a vast terrain rich in minerals, wealthy in timber, and prodigal of every natural resource needed in the building of a State. That terrain became known as Allegheny County, and so phenomenally did it develop that in 1860 the immortal and beloved Abraham Lincoln referred to it as the "great State of Allegheny."

In a fine speech delivered by Senator George Rankin at the opening of the Allegheny County Fair, he pointed out how our County has a population exceeding that of sixteen States of the Union and has a valuation larger than States of the size of Oregon or Virginia.

The local history of the last one hundred and fifty years has been splendidly told in a book edited by George E. Kelly and just published by the Allegheny County Sesqui-Centennial Committee.

It was also in 1788 that there was carved out of the sovereignties of the thirteen original States a super-sovereign State which is now the greatest government of civilized history. That super-sovereign State is the Constitution of the United States.

And now, 1938, we celebrate simultaneously the 150th anniversary of the birthday of these two governments. It is a great privilege to live in this era and to appraise the wondrous achievements of these two governments over the span of a century and a half. The log cabins

and blockhouses of 1788 have merged into iron and steel skyscrapers and brick and glass homes. The solitary path through the wilderness peopled with savage Indians and wild beasts has given way to wide boulevards and teeming railroad and railway tracks. The United States Government of 1788, with no Capitol building and no army or navy, and which was the subject of ridicule by all other countries, has become the creditor nation of the world; and now stands indomitable, fearless and four square to all the winds that blow.

As today we climb to the highest summit of the Alleghenies and with mental telescope survey the magnitude of this great land stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf, we see a civilization not surpassed in territory, population or wealth by any of the mighty empires of ancient or modern history. But that was not always true.

In the early part of 1788 the United States was only a vision. Three million people had rebelled against Great Britain; they had won a war, but they were still without a country. They were Americans but there was no America. There were thirteen individual States, each one a nation unto itself. The chief executive of Pennsylvania was known as the President. Each State maintained its own army and navy and constantly threatened to use one or the other against a neighboring State. Jealousies, misunderstandings, quarrels and bickerings bade fair to set the newly formed sovereignties against each other in bloody extermination. Had a civil war broken out then, we would not now have the present United States of America.

In this critical period, fifty-five patriots led by George Washington assembled in Philadelphia and drew up an agreement which, if accepted, was to be known as the Constitution of the United States. In the fall of 1787 it was submitted to the various States for adoption. Constitutional Conventions were called in each State to consider the document. Fierce debates ensued. In some cities riots occurred. Local state politicians who feared that a central government might deprive them of power and pelf led organized movements against the adoption.

A favorable vote of nine states was required to make the Constitution of the United States a reality.

Let us now, my friends, lift that curtain which has been lowered one hundred and fifty years, and look in on the scene which transformed a sheet of paper into an imperishable government, an indissolvable union and an indestructible nation.

It is the 21st of June in the year of our Lord, 1788. We are in the Convention Hall in the City of Concord, New Hampshire.

Eight states have accepted the Constitution. The ninth state is now deliberating on whether, by its adherence to the compact, a nation may be created. The outlook is quite unfavorable. One hundred and four delegates are present. A private poll has been taken and a majority have expressed their opposition to ratification. The Revolutionary War seems to have been fought in vain, the losses of the widows and orphans seem to have gone for naught.

A delegate from Manchester takes the floor:

"Mr. Chairman," he begins, "it is natural for man, in contemplating alternate courses of action, to resolve upon that course which will confer the greatest benefit upon himself. The instinct to further one's fortune is as deeply inbedded in the roots of mankind as is the impulse for self-preservation. It is the belief of the majority of the delegates here assembled, as indicated by privately expressed opinions, that the Constitution shall not be ratified.

"Let me say to these gentlemen of the majority that they grievously err if they assume that by rejecting the Constitution they will benefit New Hampshire. They may benefit some knavish office-holders who fear the supervisory eye of a strong central government, but they will not help the people whose right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness can only be made secure by a system of government which protects all Americans in every legitimate enterprise, no matter where initiated or prosecuted.

"Mr. Chairman, we are no longer Englishmen, we have ceased to be New Englanders, we are not New Hampshirites—we are Americans! The flag which rode with Washington's troops now rides the skies of America, and the luster of its stars illuminate with hope the bleak mountain slopes of New Hampshire as it also brightens the dark valleys of despair in the other twelve states.

"When Paul Revere galloped from Charleston to Concord, Massachusetts, to arouse the minute men, the pounding of his horse's hoofs could be heard in our own Concord, and they reverberated down through the thirteen states, building a highway of alarm over which marched the patriots to the ultimate victory at Yorktown.

"When George Washington took command of the Continental troops under the elm tree in Cambridge, the branches of that tree

spread their protective shade of liberty and freedom over the entire populations of the entire thirteen colonies.

"When Nathan Hale, one of the noblest names in the scroll of heroes of all nations and of all times, was condemned to death and he was asked for his last words, he did not say that he was glad to die for the State of Connecticut. Instead he proudly drew himself to his full stature, so that his head scraped the noose which was ready to end his young life—he was only 21 years of age—and he declared, 'Sir, I regret that I have but one life to give for my country.' And that country included New Hampshire.

"A vote of rejection of this constitution is a repudiation of the martyrdom of Nathan Hale, it is a muffling of the hoofs of Paul Revere's gallant steed, it is laying the axe to the Washington elm, it is reducing the stripes of the flag to thirteen rag strips and blotting out the constellation of its stars in a major eclipse whose darkness will be an eternal stain on the landscape of this continent.

"Mr. Chairman, ours is a precious and immortal privilege if only we avail ourselves of it. The approval of nine states is required to create the American nation. The roll of the majestic and sovereign states is now being called. Let us listen to the answers of our Sister Commonwealths as they roll across the sounding board of the vaulted sky: Delaware, the valiant—Aye; Pennsylvania, the Keystone of the Arch—Aye; New Jersey of Trenton fame—Aye; Georgia, our romantic kin of the South—Aye; Connecticut, the invincible—Aye; Massachusetts, the Cradle of Liberty—Aye; Maryland, the resplendent—Aye; South Carolina, the indomitable—Aye.

"Eight have accepted the constitution. But one more is needed. May not New Hampshire be that ninth? Let me urge you, gentlemen, that we allow New Hampshire to don her glittering robes of Columbia and, with her glorious Sister States, pass into the magnificent temple of Nationhood, there to be consecrated at the altar of an eternal union.

"What will this action of ours mean to posterity? I would like to project a glance into the future—say 150 years hence. It is possible a living person today may be surviving a century from now, but not 150 years from now. I would like to hope that in 1938, though all our bodies will have turned to dust, Americans will gather to celebrate the 150th anniversary of what we do today in bringing into being the greatest nation of all time—the United States of America.

"Mr. Chairman, I move that the vote be taken, and I adjure all

of you to remember that as you vote, there will be standing beside you the invisible hosts of the future, the Americans that you will produce.

"I confidently entrust posterity to this Convention."

And now, my friends, the curtain of the past, which we had the temerity to lift, is lowered again. The vote was taken on that day, and it was 57 to 47 for the adoption of the Constitution. By that action, the United States of America sprang into being. And may it be our daily prayer that we shall always be worthy of those patriots and martyrs of the Revolutionary Days, who, although they did not know us, did not see us, still worked, fought and gave of their blood and lives for you and for me; for all of us—thank God!—Americans.

ADDRESS OF
THE HON. GEORGE RANKIN, JR.
ON THE OCCASION OF
THE RE-DEDICATION OF THE COURT HOUSE
IN OBSERVANCE OF THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL
ANNIVERSARY OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SEPT. 24, 1938

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Where you now stand, on the very ground whereon rest your feet, men have died. This is an historic spot. It has been the battleground of ancient Indian tribes; of the white settler whom the red men looked upon, and perhaps rightly, as the white invader; of the French and the English, and of native citizens of a new Republic, the United States of America.

One hundred and fifty years ago today, September 24, 1788, the people of the newly created County of Allegheny gathered to celebrate the creation of a new governmental sub-division of the Sovereign State of Pennsylvania. They rejoiced in the Act of Legislature which established a seat of justice in this territory. And foremost in enthusiasm and honor at that first Allegheny County celebration, long ago, was Hugh Henry Brackenridge, who is now known as the Father of Allegheny County.

Some eleven years later the people erected their first Court House in the Diamond Market Square. The building was topped by a splendid

spire dominating the busy market which faced it. Again the people rejoiced.

Pittsburgh and the County of Allegheny grew rapidly in size and importance. The population increased amazingly. Business and industry prospered. And so, the need for a new and more modern Court House presented itself to the people. John Chislett, a foremost architect of his time, was chosen to design the building and here, on October 13, 1836, the corner stone of Allegheny County's Second Court House was laid. The building was ready for occupancy in 1841 and the final work was completed in 1842.

For exactly forty years that Court House with its great Doric columns and beautiful dome, reared above the busy City of Pittsburgh and dominated the river valley below. Then, on Sunday, May 7, 1882, the structure was so badly damaged by fire as to be declared unfit for further occupancy. The great dome was consumed. The interior of the building was eaten by the flames, leaving only a stone skeleton or shell in which had perished many valuable records, leaving us today at loss to accurately determine the exact dates and facts of many events of historic importance. The loss of the Court House was of course deplorable but the loss of our documents was indeed even more regrettable, particularly since the Great Fire of April 10, 1845, had destroyed other valuable historical information and relics.

It would be interesting to have seen that Second Court House which once stood on the site of the present great building. The Jail and Court House were connected and both, being smaller, occupied the space now taken by the present Court House, but were raised on an eminence about twenty-two feet above the level of Grant and Diamond Streets.

I can sympathize with the County Commissioners of 1882. Their duty as County Commissioners clearly demanded that they act at once to replace a burned building, declared dangerous and unfit for further occupancy. The business of the Courts and public offices could not be suspended, and suitable repositories for those records which had been salvaged, needed to be provided. Delay was impossible and yet the Commissioners knew that objection would be raised to any increase in the County's indebtedness.

Not being unfamiliar with situations of a similar nature I am inclined to believe those County Commissioners found themselves upon the very horns of a dilemma common to public office. Replacement of the Court House was obligatory under an Act of the Assembly which

defined and limited their powers. Yet, since buildings cost money, the public would condemn the Commissioners for increasing the County debt to whatever extent necessary in carrying out their duty.

At the same time, it is hardly necessary for me to emphasize the obvious fact that criticism would be just as widespread and just as severe if the Commissioners had failed to provide suitable buildings for the Courts, public offices, and jail; and indeed, the Commissioners might be in accord with the reluctance of leading citizens to see money expended for new buildings.

We cannot overlook the fact that among the grave financial questions, the foremost was the financial ability of the county. At that time, the assessed valuation of the property within the boundaries of the County of Allegheny, taxable for county purposes, was \$205,223,-512, and the county had an indebtedness of \$3,922,477.01. Of this debt, the major part was in consequence of the riot losses incurred in 1877, and was funded in bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. The Commissioners felt the interest on bonds and the current expenses of the County must be met as they matured. According to the official record of the present Court House, in 1882 the City of Pittsburgh was heavily burdened with indebtedness, as were other sections of the county, and it was held desirable that an increase of taxation should be avoided.

The extensive preliminary detail can be passed over as being of little interest today. What does interest you who have come here to close the celebration of our one hundred fiftieth anniversary as a county, and to re-dedicate this court house, is the very fortunate fact that the Board of Commissioners on September 28, 1883, chose Henry Hobson Richardson as the architect. Richardson was a genius. You can all appreciate that evident fact from the buildings he created here in Pittsburgh for the County of Allegheny.

Here is a bold rendition of the Norman Romanesque he loved so well. A product of superior talent and energy. Richardson himself is quoted as having said of these buildings:

"If they honor me now for the pygmy things I have done, wait until they see the Allegheny County buildings at Pittsburgh."

H. H. Richardson was world famous in this day, and I doubt if there is one who will gainsay that fact today. Architectural styles have changed, as have other styles. But the greatness of Richardsonian architecture remains.

What makes this occasion even more significant today than the observance of our Sesqui-Centennial as a County, and our re-dedication of the Court House now fifty years old, is the fact that September 29 will mark the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Henry Hobson Richardson on a plantation in Louisiana.

Nature itself in giving him his physical stature seemed aware that he was destined to be a great man, and so put his untiring spirit in a great form. Richardson was large, as has been said of him "in everything; large in conception, large in soul, large in body. His presence filled the mind as it did the eye."

Despite his fervent plea, "Let me have time to finish Pittsburgh (Court House), and I should be content without another day," Henry Hobson Richardson died suddenly on April 27, 1886, two years before the Court House was completed.

So it was, fifty years ago, the County Commissioners and the people of Allegheny County joined in the dedication of their new Court House, mingling their intense pride with a sorrow for the man who had built them. Today we are re-dedicating the Court House and again, with Richardson's centenary approaching, we bow our heads in reverence for the memory of a truly great man.

May I make a plea, here and now, in memory of Henry Hobson Richardson and other great men who have contributed their talent and their lives to make Allegheny County a better place in which to live, that we somehow obtain a means to preserve in green and generous fashion the words and the deeds of our honored citizens. How many of our outstanding citizens who walked and spoke on the dedication platform at the County Centennial in 1888 are here today? And yet even though they have gone so recently we have not recorded their works with sufficient thoroughness. Each day the obituary columns of our newspapers remind us that men whose experience and whose words will be of value to future generations have passed beyond our power to consult.

History is a living and a vivid subject. Not a dead pastime followed among dusty and crumbling volumes in old curiosity shops. It is interesting and vital. It beckons to youth in modern libraries and it demands that age supply new facts; accurate facts from the mouths of those who saw and heard the events or made the history itself. We should have a national magazine treating history in popular form. We must have in Allegheny County additional means for preserving public

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documents. We must encourage our historical societies and the historical sections of our libraries.

The preservation of our history or any history is important simply because, if carefully and factually done, history holds the key to the future. Examine the history of Allegheny County and you will be assured of the future. Every step as it was made, indicated the next in a firm and purposeful progress.

Yet one hundred and fifty years has not been so long. Compared to the European and Asiatic civilizations of thousands of years, ours is but an infant country and an infant county.

The pages which follow have been devoted to short biographical sketches of the contributors whose work made possible the Sesqui-Centennial history of Allegheny County.

THE EDITOR

GEORGE E. KELLY, Editor of the *Allegheny County Sesqui-Centennial Review*, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., June 6, 1908. Educated, St. Mary School, 46th St., Pittsburgh; St. Paul's, Kenmore, N. Y.; Duquesne University Prep. and Duquesne University. Conducted column "The College Set" for *Pittsburgh Press* and represented U.P. Syndicate while attending University. Later employed as publicity writer by Kerr, McCarthy and Roberts, Advertising, N. Y. C., and by Duquesne University as Director of Publicity. Onetime correspondent for Transradio Press Service; contributor to newspapers and magazines. Chief Clerk, Allegheny County Department of Parks.

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WILLIAM ALLISON is a native-born Pittsburgher. After attending public schools here, he entered the University of Pittsburgh from which he was graduated. He then joined the editorial staff of *The Pittsburgh Press*. After more than three years at *The Press* he joined the University of Pittsburgh's publicity department. In 1937 he began editing the *Alumni Review*, monthly magazine published by General Alumni Association of the University. During the past spring, the *Review* shared with the alumni magazines of Yale University and Amherst College blue-ribbon honors in a national competition for biographies of noted alumni. Among Mr. Allison's hobbies scientific history takes foremost place, particularly that dealing with the Pittsburgh and Allegheny County region.

LELAND DEWITT BALDWIN was born at Fairchance, Pennsylvania, the son of Harmon A. Baldwin, a prominent Free Methodist minister. He has taught at Harbrack High School (Brackenridge, Pa.) and at Crafton High School. During the summer of 1931 he traveled widely in the United States doing research for a dissertation on "The Keelboat Age on Western Waters." In 1932 he received a doctor's degree from the University of Michigan, and later that year became a member of the staff of the Western Pennsylvania Historical Survey, of which he was made assistant director in charge of research in 1935. At present he is lecturer in history for the University of Pittsburgh and editor of the University of Pittsburgh Press.

In 1937 Dr. Baldwin's *Pittsburgh: The Story of a City* was published; it was received so enthusiastically that a second printing was necessitated within a few months of its release. Another book, a definitive picture of the insurrection of 1794 entitled *Whiskey Rebels*, will be released in January, 1939. He is the author of numerous historical and educational articles.

NATHANIEL K. BECK, an Assistant County Solicitor, is a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh and University of Pittsburgh Law School. He has frequently been heard over radio stations in Pittsburgh and Allegheny County, and has made extended research into governmental questions of public interest, particularly those concerning the structure of county government. Born in Pittsburgh, he has been a life-long resident of Allegheny County.

DR. THEODORE DILLER is of Pennsylvania Dutch origin, and was born in Lancaster, Pa., his ancestors having settled in the New Holland region in 1729.

Dr. Diller was educated in St. James Parochial (Episcopalian) School, Lancaster, and the High School of that town, and afterward took his degree in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. After

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serving a year in Blockley Hospital, Philadelphia, he entered the State Hospital at Danville where he served two years. In 1890 he came to Pittsburgh, where he has resided and practiced ever since, devoting himself to nervous and mental diseases.

At one time or another he has been on the staff of the Allegheny General, the Mercy, the Columbia, the Pittsburgh and St. Francis Hospitals; and for many years he has been, in one capacity or another, associated with the Mayview Hospital; at the present time being one of the examining physicians under the Director of Welfare.

He is a member of the National, State and County medical societies, the Pittsburgh Academy of Medicine, the American Neurological and Pittsburgh Neurological societies. Dr. Diller has published papers in the various medical journals both in this country and abroad, and is author of the following books: *Franklin's Contribution to Medicine; Washington in Western Pennsylvania*, and *History of Pioneer Medicine in Western Pennsylvania*.

Besides his interest in medicine, Dr. Diller has a keen interest in history, both local and general.

RUSSELL J. FERGUSON, Ph.D., is Associate Professor of History at the University of Pittsburgh. He came to the University of Pittsburgh from Indiana University in 1925, being native to the great Hoosier State, hotbed of American politicians and political commentators. Since then he has taught courses in American History.

Dr. Ferguson obtained leave of absence in the school year of 1935-36 to write a book, *Early Western Pennsylvania Politics*, under the auspices of the Western Pennsylvania Historical Survey. Published by the University of Pittsburgh Press in April, 1936, Dr. Ferguson's book was favorably received and is regarded as an authoritative review of our early political progress. Dr. Ferguson's writings are based on ten years of research in Western Pennsylvania politics.

DR. SOLOMON B. FREEHOF was born in London, England, August 8, 1892. He is the son of Isaac and Golda (Blonstein) Freehof. After attending the London Board Schools in his early youth, he moved to Baltimore with his family at the age of twelve. He was graduated from Baltimore City College as an honor student in 1909 and next attended the University of Cincinnati, where he received his A.B. Degree in 1914, and the Hebrew Union College, where he received the Degree of Rabbi in 1915.

From 1915 to 1923 Dr. Freehof served on the Hebrew Union College Faculty as Professor in Rabbinics and Liturgy, except during the World War when he was First Lieutenant Chaplain of the U. S. Army in France.

In 1920 he was given the Doctor of Divinity degree at Hebrew Union College and from 1924 to 1934 occupied the pulpit of K.A.M. Temple, Chicago, the oldest Jewish congregation in the middle west.

He is now Rabbi of Rodef Shalom Temple, in Pittsburgh, where he has been since August 1, 1934.

He married Lillian B. Simon on October 29, 1934.

Dr. Freehof is the author of *A Commentary on the Book of Psalms; Marx, Freud, and Einstein; Race, Nation or Religion?; Stormers of Heaven*, and other books. He has lectured extensively throughout the country before college, university and other groups.

HARRISON GILMER is of mixed Virginia and Pennsylvania ancestry. One of his collateral Southern forbears was an aide to General Braddock in the Fort Duquesne expedition of 1755. A maternal great-great-grandfather settled in 1797 on an Allegheny County farm which was sold on his death to General O'Hara and is now part of Schenley Park.

Formerly a newspaperman and still a contributor to various publications, Mr. Gilmer since 1931 has taken an active part in civic, adult education and national defense affairs in Allegheny County. He is now assistant county supervisor of adult education for the Federal Works Progress Administration in Allegheny County.

MASON C. GILPIN is associate editor of the *Pennsylvania Farmer*, Pittsburgh, Pa. Born on a farm in Wayne County, Pa., and worked on a farm until 18 years of age.

Graduated in animal husbandry, School of Agriculture, Pennsylvania State College, and made post-graduate studies at University of Clermont, Clermont-Ferrand, France. Was editor, *Fellsmere Tribune*, Fellsmere, Florida. Did publicity work for School of Agriculture, Pennsylvania State College, Pa. Later joined editorial staff of Washington daily newspaper, covering U. S. Department of Agriculture and farm organizations; assistant editor, *National Stockman and Farmer*, nine years; associate editor, *Pennsylvania Farmer*, ten years; manager of Protective Service and Master Farmer project.

Author of *Sam Brady, Chief of the Rangers*; co-author of *The Life and Times of Lewis Wetzel*. Veteran, 28th Division, A.E.F.

MAJOR HENRY HORBOSTEL was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., August 15, 1867. Educated in private schools; graduated Columbia University School of Architecture and in 1893 entered the School of Fine Arts, Paris, completing course in 1897.

First architectural accomplishment, winning second place in huge competition for the University of California, conducted by Mrs. Phoebe Hearst. In 1902 was appointed architect of the city bridges of New York, designing Queensboro and Pelham Park bridges; 1904 won competition for Carnegie Institute of Technology buildings, becoming resident of Pittsburgh and New York. After that period was successful in winning three competitions, and in coöperation with Andrew Carnegie established the School of Fine Arts of Carnegie Institute of Technology, the first to be established in this country offering painting, drama, architecture, and music; remaining as professor therein until 1937.

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In coöperation with engineer, designed the Hellgate Bridge. His largest building was the Education Building at Albany, N. Y. Became Director of Allegheny County Parks, January, 1936. Designed the following Pittsburgh buildings: Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall, Carnegie group, University of Pittsburgh group, Rodef Shalom and B'Nai Israel synagogues, Montefiore Hospital, University Club, Schenley Theater, Schenley Apartments, Webster Hall, German Evangelical Church and the Grant Building. Also: Westinghouse Memorial, Harding Memorial, Marion, O.; City Halls of Hartford, Cedar Rapids, Wilmington, Pittsburgh, and Oakland, Cal.

SAREPTA KUSSART is the daughter of the late Captain John Clinton Cooper, owner of steamboats operating first on the three rivers of which Pittsburgh is the center, and later on the lower Ohio, the Tennessee, the Cumberland, and the Mississippi Rivers. A graduate of the Southwestern State Normal School, California, Pa., she was a teacher for eleven years in the public schools of Fayette and Allegheny Counties, Pa. Born at New Geneva, Pa., the town founded in 1797 by the Hon. Albert Gallatin, Mrs. Kussart is the wife of Capt. Phil. Kussart, president of the Monongahela & Ohio Dredging Company.

A member of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, Mrs. Kussart is a past president of the Woman's Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and has been historian for the Allegheny River Improvement Association for several years. Mrs. Kussart is author of two books: *The Early History of the Fifteenth Ward of the City of Pittsburgh* and *Navigation on the Monongahela River*.

GILBERT LOVE is a feature writer for the *Pittsburgh Press*. He has been with that paper for eight years. Before joining the Scripps-Howard paper in Pittsburgh he was city editor of the *Wheeling* (W. Va.) *News*. Graduated from West Virginia University in 1927. Was born in Chicago, Ill. Present residence, Schenley Arms Apartments, Bigelow Blvd.

Widely known for his many series of articles in the paper for which he now works, his most recent serial covered the life of Judge Hugh Henry Brackenridge, influential pioneer lawyer, politician and jurist, as the "Father of His County."

REVEREND CLARENCE EDWARD MACARTNEY, born at Northwood, Ohio, September 18, 1879; graduated from the University of Wisconsin, 1901, and received his M.A. from Princeton University, 1904, graduating from Princeton Theology Seminary the following year. Received D.D. from Geneva College, 1914, and Litt.D. from the same college, 1933. Ordained Presbyterian ministry, 1905; pastor First Church, Paterson, New Jersey, 1905-14; Arch Street Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1914-27; First Church, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, since 1927. Director

Westminster and Princeton Theology Seminaries; moderator Presbyterian Church in U. S. A., 1924-25. Author: *The First Presbyterian Church*, Paterson, New Jersey, (his. sketch), 1913; *The Minister's Son*, 1917; *Twelve Great Questions About Christ*, 1923; *Lincoln and His Generals*, 1925; *Putting on Immortality*, 1926; *Highways and Byways of the Civil War*, 1926; *Of Them He Chose Twelve*, 1927; *Christianity and Common Sense*, 1927; *Wrestlers with God*, 1930; *Things Most Surely Believed*, 1931; *Lincoln and His Cabinet*, 1931; *The Way of a Man with a Maid*, 1931; *Sermons from Life*, 1932; *Parables of the Old Testament*, 1916; *Compiler Great Sermons of the World*, 1927; *Paul the Man*, 1928; *Sons of Thunder*, 1929; *Parallel Lives of the Old and New Testaments*, 1930; *Heroes of the Old Testament*, 1935; *Bible Epitaphs*, 1936; *Not Far from Pittsburgh*, 1936; *Right Here in Pittsburgh*, 1937; *Peter and His Lord*, 1937; in addition contributes literary and historical articles to magazines. Address: First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Penna.

PARK H. MARTIN, Planning Engineer of the Allegheny County Planning Commission, was born in the Borough of Bellevue, where he attended the grade and high schools; later he attended the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

For many years he served as Borough Engineer for various North Boroughs. He also served one term as Burgess of the Borough of Bellevue and has been President of the Bellevue Board of Trade, the Bellevue Athletic Association and a member of the Zoning Board of Appeals of the Borough.

Mr. Martin was engaged in the private practice of engineering until his association with Allegheny County. In 1933 he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Department of Highways, Bridges and Tunnels and Assistant Director of the Department. Since 1935 he has held the position of Planning Engineer, in charge of the Department of Planning.

JAMES HARTLEY MERING, SR., probably dean of active newspaper men in Pittsburgh, has seen service in almost every department, and now represents the three local dailies as legal advertising manager. His great grandfather, Thomas Hartley, settled in Pittsburgh in 1795. David Hartley, who, as representative of the British, signed the Treaty of Paris, formally recognizing the United States, with Benjamin Franklin, also was a forbear; another being James Smithson, who presented the Smithsonian Institute to the United States. Mr. Mering was an early dramatic critic on the *Commercial Gazette*, and had among his friends many leading actors and actresses, among whom were Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, Robert Mantell, Clara Morris, Lillian Russell, and May Yohe (owner of the Hope diamond). He was born in Pittsburgh, and resides in Crafton with his wife and daughter. There are several children by a former marriage, as well, his first wife having died. His only son, Dr. J. H. Mering, Jr., is a gynocologist and obstetrician on the Magee and Columbia Hospital staffs.

THE AUTHORS

WILLIAM REED MITCHEL is a son of the late John J. Mitchel, also a native Pittsburgher and prominent lawyer who was a member of the committee in 1888 when the present Court House was dedicated.

His mother was Mary Ellen Noble, whose great-grandparents, on four sides, were officers under General Washington. He attended school at old St. Mary's, Lawrenceville. In newspaper work, he was, in succession, a reporter, literary editor, drama and music critic, financial editor, and columnist on the *Pittsburgh Press*, until a few years ago. Recently he has been contributing articles to various magazines, writing fiction, poetry, and publicity.

JUDGE M. A. MUSMANNO was born in Stowe Township, Allegheny County, where he has always maintained his home. He served in the World War; was elected to the State Legislature twice; elevated to the judiciary as a County Court judge, and then elected to the Court of Common Pleas by the highest vote ever recorded for a candidate in a disputed election. He is the author of a book on the Constitution and has written several plays, most noted of which are "Black Fury," and "The Last Full Measure."

PAUL OSCITY is a native of Charleroi, Pa., who enjoys a unique reputation in the world of art because of his pen and ink, and pencil sketches, although never trained for such work. He has travelled throughout the Southern states and has a collection of landscape studies which he will exhibit this winter. He has had wide and favorable comment from the press for his work. For the past year he has been an employee of the United States District Engineer's Office.

REV. ANDREW J. PAULEY, M.A., Ph.L., S.T.L., was born in West End, Pittsburgh, September 21, 1896. Attended St. Martin's Parochial School. College Course at St. Fidelis Seminary, Herman, Pa. Studied Philosophy and Theology at Saint Vincent Seminary. Ordained to the priesthood June 25, 1922. Appointed two weeks later Assistant Pastor of St. Veronica's Church, Ambridge, Pa. December 16, 1924, appointed Assistant Pastor of SS. Peter and Paul Church, East Liberty. May 10, 1930, appointed Assistant Pastor of Epiphany Church, Pittsburgh. August 25, 1931, made Secretary to Most Reverend Hugh C. Boyle, Bishop of Pittsburgh, Head of the Department of Religion at Mount Mercy College and Chaplain to the Sisters and students at Mount Mercy.

CLIFF J. RYAN, director of the County of Allegheny's Sesqui-Centennial Commission, was born in Sharpsburg. He attended school in Pittsburgh and was graduated from Fifth Avenue High, working in the sports department of the *Pittsburgh Gazette-Times* while in high school. After being graduated he attended classes in the University of Pittsburgh and Duquesne University, receiving a degree of B.S. in economics from the latter institution. Later he became associated with

the *Pittsburgh Press*, in the editorial department, and subsequently headed a publicity bureau. When the present Board of County Commissioners went into office Mr. Ryan was offered the chief clerkship, a position he occupies today. During the past three seasons he has had charge of the County's Annual Free Fair, and this year, in addition, he was asked to assume directorship of the County's Sesqui-Centennial.

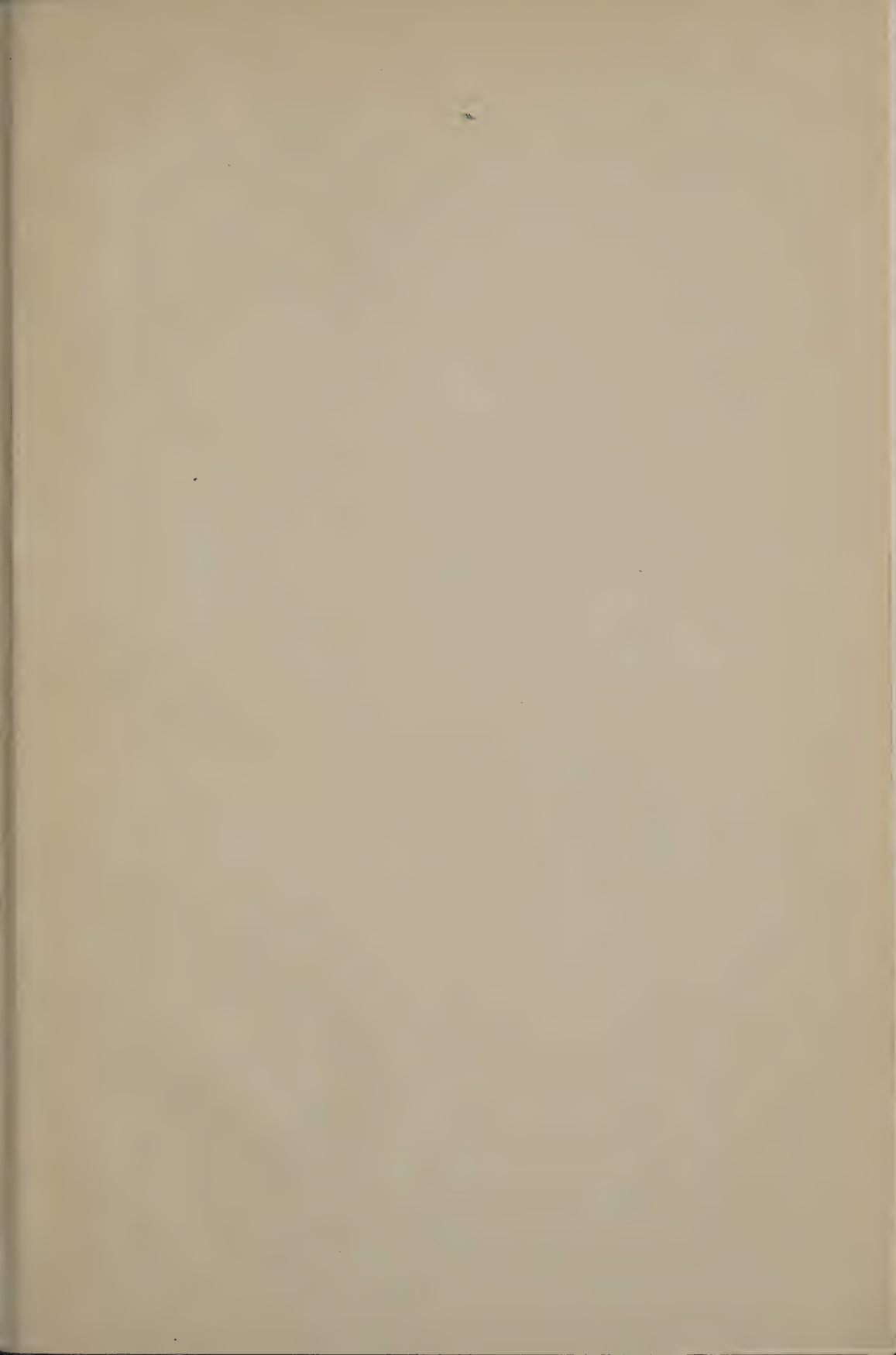
MEYER A. SANDERS, now connected with the Allegheny County Housing Authority, has long been recognized as an authority on labor problems and social legislation. Over a period of years he has been actively engaged in the writing of political publicity. As an employee of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and as Secretary of the Pittsburgh Police Research Commission, he had exceptional opportunities to study the operations of government and application of social legislation.

FRANK B. SESSA was graduated from the University of Pittsburgh in June of 1933, and in August, 1934, received the degree of Master of Arts. During the academic year 1935-36 he acted as Fellow of the Western Pennsylvania Historical Survey. Since then he has been employed by the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania as research assistant, continuing graduate work at the University of Pittsburgh in preparation for taking the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

GEORGE H. SNYDER was born in Williamsport, Pa., October 8, 1902. He is a descendant of Governor Simon Snyder. He joined the staff of the *Wall Street Journal* in its New York office in 1921; in 1922 was transferred to Chicago, and, in the following year, was made manager of the Chicago Bureau.

In 1925 he was sent to Pittsburgh to establish a Pittsburgh Bureau for the *Wall Street Journal* and its affiliated publications and services. In 1928 he became Business Editor of the *Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph*, remaining in this position until 1936, when he became engaged in industrial public relations work with the firm of Mellott and Snyder.

CAPT. FREDERICK WAY, JR., got a bad case of "steamboatitis" at an early age and went on the river soon as graduated from Sewickley (Pa.) High School in 1919. Worked as "mud" clerk on packets operating out of Pittsburgh for several years. Became part owner and manager of the Cincinnati packet *Betsy Ann* in 1925; later a full fledged pilot in 1929, and master in 1930. Went captain and pilot of the *Senator Cordill* in 1931. Wrote a book, *The Log of the Betsy Ann*, in 1934. Pilot on the *Washington*, *Saint Paul*, and others since then. Ambition: to create a permanent River Museum in the Pittsburgh district.







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